

Oracle.1z0-062.v2022-08-22.q281

Exam Code:	1z0-062
Exam Name:	Oracle Database 12c: Installation and Administration
Certification Provider:	Oracle
Free Question Number:	281
Version:	v2022-08-22
# of views:	2537
# of Questions views:	10417
https://www.dumpsfiles.com/files/Oracle/1z0-062/Oracle.1z0-062.v2022-08-22.q281	

NEW QUESTION: 1

You install a non-RAC Oracle Database. During Installation, the Oracle Universal Installer (OUI) prompts you to enter

the path of the Inventory directory and also to specify an operating system group name.

Which statement is true?

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

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Note:

Providing a UNIX Group Name

If you are installing a product on a UNIX system, the Installer will also prompt you to provide the name of the group

which should own the base directory.

You must choose a UNIX group name which will have permissions to update, install, and deinstall Oracle software.

Members of this group must have write permissions to the base directory chosen.

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

NEW QUESTION: 2

Identify the persistent configuration setting for the target database that can be set for the backup by using RMAN. (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Backup retention policy
- B. Default backup device type
- C. Default destinations for backups
- D. Multiple backup device types for single backup

E. Default section size for backups

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/backup.112/e10642/rcmconfb.htm#BRADV89399

NEW QUESTION: 3

Examine the following steps:

A DBA grants the CREATE TABLE system privilege with ADMIN OPTION to the user SIDNEY.

SIDNEY grants the CREATE TABLE system privilege to the HR user.

Which statement is true?

- A. SIDNEY can revoke the CREATE TABLE system privilege only from HR, to whom he granted it.
- B. HR can grant the CREATE TABLE system privilege to other users.
- C. Neither SIDNEY nor HR can create new tables if the DBA revokes the CREATE TABLE privilege from SIDNEY.
- D. HR still retains the CREATE TABLE system privilege if the DBA revokes the CREATE TABLE privilege from SIDNEY.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

References: http://www.dba-oracle.com/t_with_grant_admin_privileges.htm

NEW QUESTION: 4

Examine this command:

SQL > exec DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS ('SH', 'CUSTOMERS', 'PUBLISH', 'false'); Which three statements are true about the effect of this command? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: C,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

* SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure

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

* Example:

Using Pending Statistics

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

EXEC DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS('hr', 'employees', 'PUBLISH', 'false'); By setting the employees tables publish preference to FALSE, any statistics gather from now on will not be automatically published. The newly gathered statistics will be marked as pending.

NEW QUESTION: 5

You performed an incremental level 0 backup of a database:

```
RMAN > BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 0 DATABASE;
```

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

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

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

```
RMAN> BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 1 CUMULATIVE DATABASE;
```

Which three statements are true?

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

Answer: C,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Oracle Block Change Tracking

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

Note:

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

NEW QUESTION: 6

Examine the commands executed to monitor database operations:

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

```
SQL > VAR eid NUMBER
```

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

Which two statements are true? (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 DIAGNOSTIC + TUNING.

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

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

Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

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'.

NEW QUESTION: 7

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

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

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

A. Decreasing PCTUSED

B. Decreasing PCTFREE

C. Increasing the number of DBWN process

D. Using Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM)

E. Increasing db_buffer_cache based on the V\$DB_CACHE_ADVICE recommendation

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

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

*Buffer busy waits are most commonly associated with segment header contention inside the data buffer pool (db_cache_size, etc.).

*The most common remedies for high buffer busy waits include database writer (DBWR) contention tuning, adding freelists (or ASSM), and adding missing indexes.

Note:

NEW QUESTION: 8

Examine these two statements:

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

Tablespace created.

SQL> ALTER DATABASE DEFAULT TABLESPACE MRKT;

Database altered.
```

Which three are true about the MRKT tablespace? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: A,B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 9

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

```
SQL> CREATE ROLE c##role1;

SQL> GRANT create view, create procedure to c##role1;

SQL> GRANT c##role1 to c##a_admin;
```

Which two statements are true?

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

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

* * CREATE ROLE with CONTAINER (optional) clause

/CONTAINER = ALL

Creates a common role.

/ CONTAINER = CURRENT

Creates a local role in the current PDB.

NEW QUESTION: 10

Which two are prerequisites for performing a flashback transaction?

- A. Flashback Database must be enabled.
- B. Undo retention guarantee for the database must be configured.
- C. EXECUTE privilege on the DBMS_FLASHBACK package must be granted to the user flashing back transaction.
- D. Supplemental logging must be enabled.
- E. Recycle bin must be enabled for the database.
- F. Block change tracking must be enabled for the database.

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

References:<http://searchoracle.techtarget.com/tip/How-to-perform-Oracle-Flashback-Transaction-Queries>

NEW QUESTION: 11

All of your database instances use SPFILES.

You executed this command in one of them:

```
ALTER SYSTEM SET MEMORY_MAX_TARGET=1024M;
```

Which statement is true?

- A. The parameter is modified in memory and in the parameter file.
- B. The command returns an error.
- C. The parameter is modified in the parameter file only.
- D. The parameter is modified in memory only.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference: <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/ADMIN/memory.htm#ADMIN00207>

NEW QUESTION: 12

You want to load data from a large file into your database without causing an overhead on the SGA.

Which tool would you use.

- A. external table
- B. Oracle data Pump
- C. SQL*Loader with a direct data path
- D. SQL*Loader with a conventional data path
- E. Enterprise Manager Database Express

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

References:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14215/ldr_modes.htm#i1007501

NEW QUESTION: 13

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

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

```
DB_FLASH_CACHE_SIZE=64G
```

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

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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 14

In your Oracle 12c database, you invoke SQL *Loader Express Mode command to load data:

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

Which two statements are true about this command? (Choose two.)

- A. It fails because the SQL *Loader data file location is not specified.
- B. It fails because the SQL *Loader control file location is not specified.
- C. It succeeds with default settings if the EMPLOYEEStable belonging to the HRschema is already defined in the database.
- D. It succeeds and creates the EMPLOYEEStable in the HRschema if the table does not exist.
- E. It succeeds even if the HR user does not have the CREATE DIRECTORYprivilege.

Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 15

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

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

Which two statements are true?

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

E. Before a statement executes in resumable mode, the ALTER SESSION ENABLE RESUMABLE statement must be issued in its session.

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 16

You determine that database performance is sub-optimal due to hard parsing statements. Automatic Shared Memory Management (ASMM) is disabled for your database instance. Which tool would you use to get advice on how to improve performance?

- A. Memory Advisor for the PGA
- B. SQL Access Advisor
- C. Memory Advisor for the shared pool
- D. SQL Tuning Advisor

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

References:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E25178_01/server.1111/e10897/montune.htm#CHDGFCFJ

Valid 1z0-062 Dumps shared by TrainingDump.com for Helping Passing 1z0-062 Exam! TrainingDump.com now offer the **newest 1z0-062 exam dumps**, the TrainingDump.com 1z0-062 exam **questions have been updated** and **answers have been corrected** get the **newest** TrainingDump.com 1z0-062 dumps with Test Engine here: <https://www.trainingdump.com/Oracle/1z0-062-practice-exam-dumps.html> (380 Q&As Dumps, **40%OFF Special Discount: Exam-Tests**)

NEW QUESTION: 17

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

- A. Use the CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE statement to create a PDB using the files from the SEED.
- B. Use the CREATE DATABASE . . . ENABLE PLUGGABLE DATABASE statement to provision a PDB by copying file from the SEED.
- C. Use the DBMS_PDB package to clone an existing PDB.
- D. Use the DBMS_PDB package to plug an Oracle 12c non-CDB database into an existing CDB.
- E. Use the DBMS_PDB package to plug an Oracle 11 g Release 2 (11.2.0.3.0) non-CDB database into an existing CDB.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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

This statement enables you to perform the following tasks:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Use the `create_pdb_from_xml` clause to plug an unplugged PDB or a non-CDB into a CDB, using an XML metadata file.

NEW QUESTION: 18

The HR schema exists in two databases, BOSTON and DENVER, and has the same password, HR.

You have the CREATE DATABASE LINK and CREATE SESSION privileges on both the database.

BOSTON is defined as a service name in the tnsnames.ora of both the databases.

You plan to use the command:

```
CREATE DATABASE LINK hr_link CONNECT to hr IDENTIFIED BY hr USING 'denver';
```

What must be done to ensure only the HR user in the BOSTON database can access the HR schema in the DENVER database?

- A. Execute this command as SYS user in both the databases.
- B. Execute this command as HR user in the BOSTON database.
- C. Execute this command as HR user in the BOSTON database and SYS user in the DENVER database.
- D. Execute this command as HR user in the DENVER database.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 19

Which two are true concerning a multitenant container database with three pluggable database? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 20

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

- A. ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE OPEN ALL ISSUED from the root
- B. ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE OPEN ALL ISSUED from a PDB

- C. ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE PDB OPEN issued from the seed
- D. ALTER DATABASE PDB OPEN issued from the root
- E. ALTER DATABASE OPEN issued from that PDB
- F. ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE PDB OPEN issued from another PDB
- G. ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE OPEN issued from that PDB

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

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

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

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

List one or more PDBs.

Specify ALL to modify all of the PDBs.

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

NEW QUESTION: 21

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

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

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

Which two statements are true?

- A. Only the ORD_CUSTOMER_IX1 index created.
- B. Both the indexes are updated when a row is inserted, updated, or deleted in the ORDERS table.
- C. Both the indexes are created: however, only ORD_CUSTOMERS_IX1 is used by the optimizer for queries on the ORDERS table.
- D. The ORD_CUSTOMER_IX1 index is not used by the optimizer even when the OPTIMIZER_USE_INVISIBLE_INDEXES parameters is set to true.
- E. Both the indexes are created and used by the optimizer for queries on the ORDERS table.
- F. Both the indexes are created: however, only ORD_CUSTOMERS_IX2 is used by the optimizer for queries on the ORDERS table.

Answer: B,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

Not A: Both indexes are created fine.

B: The invisible index ORD_CUSTOMERS_IX1 and the bitmap index are both updated by DML operations on the Orders table.

F: Since ORD_CUSTOMERS_IX1 is invisible only ORD_CUSTOMERS_IX2 is used by the query optimizer.

Not C,Not D,Not E:

* ord_customer_ix1 is an invisible index and is therefore not used by the optimizer.

* **VISIBLE | INVISIBLE** Use this clause to specify whether the index is visible or invisible to the optimizer. An invisible

index is maintained by DML operations, but it is not be used by the optimizer during queries unless you explicitly set

the parameter **OPTIMIZER_USE_INVISIBLE_INDEXES** to **TRUE** at the session or system level.

Note: Specify **BITMAP** to indicate that index is to be created with a bitmap for each distinct key, rather than indexing

each row separately. Bitmap indexes store the rowids associated with a key value as a bitmap. Each bit in the bitmap

corresponds to a possible rowid. If the bit is set, then it means that the row with the corresponding rowid contains the

key value. The internal representation of bitmaps is best suited for applications with low levels of concurrent transactions, such as data warehousing.

NEW QUESTION: 22

In a recent Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) report for your database, you notice a high number of buffer busy

waits. The database consists of locally managed tablespaces with free list managed segments.

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

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

A. Decreasing **PCTUSED**

B. Decreasing **PCTFREE**

C. Increasing the number of **DBWN** process

D. Using Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM)

E. Increasing **db_buffer_cache** based on the **V\$DB_CACHE_ADVICE** recommendation

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

* Automatic segment space management (ASSM) is a simpler and more efficient way of managing space within a

segment. It completely eliminates any need to specify and tune the **pctused**, **freelists**, and **freelist groups storage** parameters for schema objects created in the tablespace. If any of these attributes are specified, they are ignored.

* Oracle introduced Automatic Segment Storage Management (ASSM) as a replacement for traditional freelists management which used one-way linked-lists to manage free blocks with tables and indexes. ASSM is commonly

called "bitmap freelists" because that is how Oracle implement the internal data structures for free block management.

Note:

* Buffer busy waits are most commonly associated with segment header contention outside the data buffer pool (**db_cache_size**, etc.).

* The most common remedies for high buffer busy waits include database writer (DBWR) contention tuning, adding freelists (or ASSM), and adding missing indexes.

NEW QUESTION: 23

You execute the commands:

```
SQL>CREATE USER sidney  
IDENTIFIED BY out_standing1  
DEFAULT TABLESPACE users  
QUOTA 10M ON users  
TEMPORARY TABLESPACE temp  
ACCOUNT UNLOCK;  
SQL> GRANT CREATE SESSION TO Sidney;
```

Which two statements are true?

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

Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28286/statements_8003.htm

NEW QUESTION: 24

You execute this command:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLESPACE lmtbsb DATAFILE '/u02/oracle/data/lmtbsb01.dbf' SIZE 50M  
EXTENT MANAGEMENT LOCAL;
```

Which two statements are true about segment space management for segments in this tablespace?

(Choose two.)

- A. The PCTUSEDstorage parameter has no effect on segments created in this tablespace.
- B. The PCTFREEstorage parameter has no effect on segments created in this tablespace.
- C. Segments are automatically shrunk and compressed when rows are deleted.
- D. Space utilization inside segments is mapped by bitmaps.

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 25

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

D: Exceed column limit

The cell data will not fit into a column after conversion.

E: Need conversion

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

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

Incorrect:

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

NEW QUESTION: 26

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

- A. Use the CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE statement to create a PDB using the files from the SEED.
- B. Use the CREATE DATABASE . . . ENABLE PLUGGABLE DATABASE statement to provision a PDB by copying file from the SEED.
- C. Use the DBMS_PDB package to clone an existing PDB.
- D. Use the DBMS_PDB package to plug an Oracle 12c non-CDB database into an existing CDB.
- E. Use the DBMS_PDB package to plug an Oracle 11 g Release 2 (11.2.0.3.0) non-CDB database into an existing CDB.

Answer: A,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

This statement enables you to perform the following tasks:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Use the `create_pdb_from_xml` clause to plug an unplugged PDB or a non-CDB into a CDB, using an XML metadata file.

NEW QUESTION: 27

Which two statements are true about the RMAN validate database command? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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

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

VALIDATE Command Output **> List of Control File and SPFILE.

File TYPE >>> SPFILE or Control File.

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

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

Blocks Examined >>> Total number of blocks in the file.

Oracle' Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide

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

NEW QUESTION: 28

You are administering a database stored in Automatic Storage Management (ASM). You use RMAN to back up the database and the MD_BACKUP command to back up the ASM metadata regularly. You lost an ASM disk group DG1 due to hardware failure.

In which three ways can you re-create the lost disk group and restore the data?

- A. Use the MD_RESTORE command to restore metadata for an existing disk group by passing the existing disk group name as an input parameter and use RMAN to restore the data.
- B. Use the MKDGM command to restore the disk group with the same configuration as the backed-up disk group and data on the disk group.
- C. Use the MD_RESTORE command to restore the disk group with the changed disk group specification, failure group specification, name, and other attributes and use RMAN to restore the data.

D. Use the MKDG command to restore the disk group with the same configuration as the backed-up disk group name and same set of disks and failure group configuration, and use RMAN to restore the data.

E. Use the MD_RESTORE command to restore both the metadata and data for the failed disk group.

F. Use the MKDG command to add a new disk group DG1 with the same or different specifications for failure group and other attributes and use RMAN to restore the data.

Answer: A,C,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

AC (not E):

The md_restore command allows you to restore a disk group from the metadata created by the md_backup command.

md_restore can't restore data, only metadata.

NEW QUESTION: 29

Examine the following steps:

A DBA grants the CREATE TABLE system privilege with ADMIN OPTION to the user SIDNEY.

SIDNEY grants the CREATE TABLE system privilege to the HR user.

Which statement is true?

A. SIDNEY can revoke the CREATE TABLE system privilege only from HR, to whom he granted it.

B. HR can grant the CREATE TABLE system privilege to other users.

C. Neither SIDNEY nor HR can create new tables if the DBA revokes the CREATE TABLE privilege from SIDNEY.

D. HR still retains the CREATE TABLE system privilege if the DBA revokes the CREATE TABLE privilege from SIDNEY.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

References: http://www.dba-oracle.com/t_with_grant_admin_privileges.htm

NEW QUESTION: 30

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

One of the ASM disks goes offline, and is then dropped because it was not brought online before DISK_REPAIR_TIME

elapsed.

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

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

again?

A. Increase the value of the ASM_POWER_LIMIT parameter.

B. Set the DISK_REPAIR_TIME disk attribute to a lower value.

C. Specify the statement that adds the disk back to the disk group.

D. Increase the number of ASMB processes.

E. Increase the number of DBWR_IO_SLAVES in the ASM instance.

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

A: ASM_POWER_LIMIT specifies the maximum power on an Automatic Storage Management instance for disk rebalancing. The higher the limit, the faster rebalancing will complete. Lower values will take longer, but consume

fewer processing and I/O resources.

D:

* Normally a separate process is fired up to do that rebalance. This will take a certain amount of time. If you want it to

happen faster, fire up more processes. You tell ASM it can add more processes by increasing the rebalance power.

* ASMB

ASM Background Process

Communicates with the ASM instance, managing storage and providing statistics

Incorrect:

Not B: A higher, not a lower, value of DISK_REPAIR_TIME would be helpful here.

Not E: If you implement database writer I/O slaves by setting the DBWR_IO_SLAVES parameter, you configure a single

(master) DBWR process that has slave processes that are subservient to it. In addition, I/O slaves can be used to

"simulate" asynchronous I/O on platforms that do not support asynchronous I/O or implement it inefficiently.

Database I/O slaves provide non-blocking, asynchronous requests to simulate asynchronous I/O.

NEW QUESTION: 31

Which two files must you copy from the Oracle home of the database that is being upgraded to the new Oracle home for Oracle Database 12c? (Choose three.)

A. thetnsnames.orafile

B. thesqlnet.orafile

C. the initialization parameter file

D. the password file

E. thelistener.orafile

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

References https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e23633/afterup.htm#UPGRD52747

Valid 1z0-062 Dumps shared by TrainingDump.com for Helping Passing 1z0-062 Exam! TrainingDump.com now offer the **newest 1z0-062 exam dumps**, the TrainingDump.com 1z0-062 exam **questions have been updated** and **answers have been corrected** get the **newest** TrainingDump.com 1z0-062 dumps with Test

Engine here: <https://www.trainingdump.com/Oracle/1z0-062-practice-exam-dumps.html> (380 Q&As Dumps, 40%OFF Special Discount: **Exam-Tests**)

NEW QUESTION: 32

Which three are true about the Oracle Job Scheduler and its components? (Choose three.)

- A. A newly created job is disabled by default.
- B. A schedule can only be used in the definition of a single job.
- C. A job can run without being part of a window or schedule.
- D. A program can be invoked by multiple jobs.
- E. The CREATE ANY JOB privilege permits a user to create a job in any schema including SYS.
- F. A job can run only when a scheduler window is open.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e25494/scheduse.htm#ADMIN12470

NEW QUESTION: 33

In your database, the RESOURCE_LIMIT parameter is set to TRUE.

You create the profile:

```
CREATE PROFILE app_user LIMIT
SESSIONS_PER_USER 5
CPU_PER_SESSION UNLIMITED
CPU_PER_CALL 3000
IDLE_TIME 10
PASSWORD_LIFE_TIME 60
PASSWORD_REUSE_TIME 60
PASSWORD_REUSE_MAX UNLIMITED
```

Which two statements are true about users and their sessions that are subject to this profile? (Choose two.)

- A. In each user session, the limit for LOGICAL_READS_PER_SESSION is the same as defined in the DEFAULT profile.
- B. These users can never reuse a password
- C. The PASSWORD_LIFE_TIME value is ignored because of the unlimited value of PASSWORD_REUSE_MAX.
- D. The CPU_PER_CALL is ignored in the user sessions because of the unlimited value of

CPU_PER_CALL

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 34

Which activity is audited by default and recorded in the operating system audit trail irrespective of whether or not database auditing is enabled?

- A. execution of SQL statements by users connected with the SYSDBA privilege
- B. creation of a fine-grained audit policy
- C. configuration of unified auditing mode
- D. usage of the AUDIT statement

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

References https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/network.111/b28531/auditing.htm#DBSEG0622

NEW QUESTION: 35

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

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

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

References:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/A87860_01/doc/server.817/a76956/start.htm

NEW QUESTION: 36

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

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

Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

Tablespaces

Redo log files

Control files

Archived logs

Block change tracking files

Flashback logs

RMAN backups

Note:

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

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

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B10500_01/server.920/a96521/omf.htm

NEW QUESTION: 37

Which are three of the input sources for the SQL Tuning Advisor? (Choose three.)

A. the private SQL area

B. the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR)

C. the Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM)

D. the shared SQL area

E. the SQL Access Advisor

F. the AWR Compare Periods Report

Answer: B,C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14211/sql_tune.htm#i34782

NEW QUESTION: 38

Which two statements are true about SQL *Loader Express Mode in an Oracle 12c database?

A. The DEGREE_OF_PARALLELISM parameter is set to AUTO.

B. You cannot have multiple SQL *Loader data files.

C. If no data file is specified, it assumes the data file to be <table-name>.dat in the current directory and uses it.

D. You can have multiple bad files created when loading in parallel.

E. You can selectively load rows into a table based on a filer.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

References:

<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/SUTIL/GUID-0F35B551-861B-450D-8BF3-2312893A67D7.htm#SUTIL3951>

NEW QUESTION: 39

Examine the commands executed to monitor database operations:

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

```
SQL > VAR eid NUMBER
```

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

Which two statements are true? (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 DIAGNOSTIC + TUNING.
- D. Only DML and DDL statements will be monitored for the session.
- E. All subsequent statements in the session will be treated as one database operation and will be monitored.

Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

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'.

NEW QUESTION: 40

Your single-instance Oracle 12c database home currently supports conventional auditing and uses Automatic Storage Management (ASM). You want to enable unified auditing by executing the command:

```
$ make -f ins_rdbms.mk uniaud_on ioracle ORACLE_HOME=$ORACLE_HOME
```

Which two steps should you perform before executing this command?

- A. Ensure that the initialization parameter AUDIT_TRAIL is set to DB.
- B. Drop any existing fine-grained audit (FGA) policies.
- C. Stop the listener.
- D. Shut down the database instance.
- E. Disable auditing by setting the initialization parameter AUDIT_TRAIL to NON

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

References: https://blogs.oracle.com/UPGRADE/entry/unified_auditing_is_it_on

NEW QUESTION: 41

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

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

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 42

Your multitenant container database has three pluggable databases (PDBs): PDB1, PDB2, and PDB3.

Which two RMAN commands may be; used to back up only the PDB1 pluggable database? (Choose two.)

- A. BACKUP PLUGGABLE DATABASE PDB1 while connected to the root container
- B. BACKUP PLUGGABLE DATABASE PDB1 while connected to the PDB1 container
- C. BACKUP DATABASE while connected to the PDB1 container
- D. BACKUP DATABASE while connected to the boot container
- E. BACKUP PLUGGABLE database PDB1 while connected to PDB2

Answer: A,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

To perform operations on a single PDB, you can connect as target either to the root or directly to the PDB.

* (A) If you connect to the root, you must use the PLUGGABLE DATABASE syntax in your RMAN commands.

For example, to back up a PDB, you use the BACKUP PLUGGABLE DATABASE command.

* (C) If instead you connect directly to a PDB, you can use the same commands that you would use when connecting to a non-CDB. For example, to back up a PDB, you would use the BACKUP DATABASE command.

NEW QUESTION: 43

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

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

Which three are prerequisites for successful execution of the command? (Choose three.)

- A. The import operation must be performed by a user on the target database by a user with the DATAPUMP_IMP_FULL_DATABASE role, and the database link must connect to a user with the DATAPUMP_EXP_FULL_DATABASE role on the source database.

- B. All the user-defined tablespaces must be in read-only mode on the source database.
- C. The export dump file must be created before starting the import on the target database.
- D. The source and target database must be running on the same operating system (OS) with the same endianness.
- E. The impdp operation must be performed by the same user that performed the expdp operation.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION: 44

Your multitenant container database has three pluggable databases (PDBs): PDB1, PDB2, and PDB3. Which two RMAN commands may be; used to back up only the PDB1 pluggable database? (Choose two.)

- A. BACKUP PLUGGABLE DATABASE PDB1 while connected to the root container
- B. BACKUP PLUGGABLE DATABASE PDB1 while connected to the PDB1 container
- C. BACKUP DATABASE while connected to the PDB1 container
- D. BACKUP DATABASE while connected to the boot container
- E. BACKUP PLUGGABLE database PDB1 while connected to PDB2

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

To perform operations on a single PDB, you can connect as target either to the root or directly to the PDB.

* (A) If you connect to the root, you must use the PLUGGABLE DATABASE syntax in your RMAN commands.

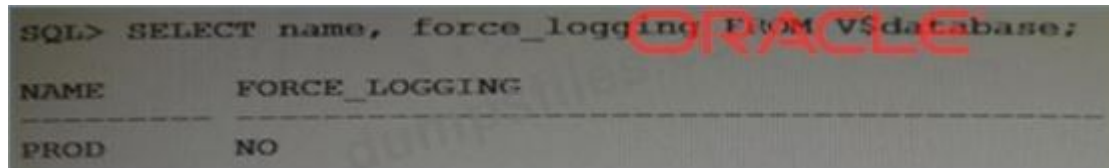
For example, to back up a PDB, you use the BACKUP PLUGGABLE DATABASE command.

* (C) If instead you connect directly to a PDB, you can use the same commands that you would use when connecting to a non-CDB. For example, to back up a PDB, you would use the BACKUP DATABASE command.

References:

NEW QUESTION: 45

Examine the following query output:



```
SQL> SELECT name, force_logging FROM v$database;
```

NAME	FORCE_LOGGING
PROD	NO

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

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

Which statement is true?

- A. All database operations performed by the impdp command are logged.
- B. Only CREATE INDEX and CREATE TABLE statements generated by the import are logged.
- C. Only CREATE TABLE and ALTER TABLE statements generated by the import are logged.

D. None of the operations against the master table used by Oracle Data Pump to coordinate its activities are logged.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 46

Which three statements are true about user account administration? (Choose three.)

- A. A user's quota can be set for any permanent tablespace but not for the default temporary tablespace.
- B. A user requires only the CREATE SESSION privilege to change his or her own password.
- C. A user's current session is not affected when the user's profile is changed.
- D. Only users with the SYSDBA privilege can change the tablespace quota for other users.
- E. A new user account can be created only by SYS or SYSTEM users.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Valid 1z0-062 Dumps shared by TrainingDump.com for Helping Passing 1z0-062 Exam! TrainingDump.com now offer the **newest 1z0-062 exam dumps**, the TrainingDump.com 1z0-062 exam **questions have been updated** and **answers have been corrected** get the **newest** TrainingDump.com 1z0-062 dumps with Test Engine here: <https://www.trainingdump.com/Oracle/1z0-062-practice-exam-dumps.html> (380 Q&As Dumps, **40%OFF Special Discount: Exam-Tests**)

NEW QUESTION: 47

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

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 48

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

The screenshot shows a table titled 'Top 5 Timed Foreground Events' with the following data:

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

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

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

Answer: A,B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

<https://logicalread.com/oracle-latch-free-wait-dr01/#.WQygk1i6zUI>

NEW QUESTION: 49

Which two statements are true about the use of the procedures listed in the v \$sysaux_occupants.move_procedure column? (Choose two.)

- A. All the components may be moved from the SYSAUX tablespace.
- B. The procedure may be used for some components to relocate component data from the SYSAUX tablespace to another tablespace.
- C. The procedure may be used for some components to relocate component data to the SYSAUX tablespace from its current tablespace.
- D. All the components may be moved into SYSAUX tablespace.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 50

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

SGA_MAX_SIZE = 1024M

SGA_TARGET = 700M

DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE = 124M

LOG_BUFFER = 200M

You issue the following command to increase the value of DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE:

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

Which statement is true?

- A. It fails because the DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE parameter cannot be changed dynamically.
- B. It succeeds only if memory is available from the autotuned components if SGA.
- C. It fails because an increase in DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE cannot be accommodated within SGA_TARGET.
- D. It fails because an increase in DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE cannot be accommodated within SGA_MAX_SIZE.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

* The SGA_TARGET parameter can be dynamically increased up to the value specified for the SGA_MAX_SIZE parameter, and it can also be reduced.

* Example:

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

SGA_MAX_SIZE = 1024M

SGA_TARGET = 512M

DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE = 128M

In this example, the value of SGA_TARGET can be resized up to 1024M and can also be reduced until one or more of the automatically sized components reaches its minimum size. The exact value depends on environmental factors such as the number of CPUs on the system. However, the value of DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE remains fixed at all times at 128M

* DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE

Size of cache for 8K buffers

* For example, consider this configuration:

SGA_TARGET = 512M

DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE = 128M

In this example, increasing DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE by 16 M to 144M means that the 16M is taken away from the automatically sized components. Likewise, reducing DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE by 16M to 112M means that the 16M is given to the automatically sized components.

NEW QUESTION: 51

In which two scenarios do you use SQL* Loader to load data?

- A. Transform the data while it is being loaded into the database.
- B. Use transparent parallel processing without having to split the external data first.
- C. Load data into multiple tables during the same load statement.
- D. Generate unique sequential key values in specified columns.

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

You can use SQL*Loader to do the following:

/ (A) Manipulate the data before loading it, using SQL functions.

/ (D) Generate unique sequential key values in specified columns.

etc:

/ Load data into multiple tables during the same load session.

/ Load data across a network. This means that you can run the SQL*Loader client on a different system from the one that is running the SQL*Loader server.

/ Load data from multiple datafiles during the same load session.

/ Specify the character set of the data.

/ Selectively load data (you can load records based on the records' values).

/ Use the operating system's file system to access the datafiles.

/ Load data from disk, tape, or named pipe.

/ Generate sophisticated error reports, which greatly aid troubleshooting.
/ Load arbitrarily complex object-relational data.
/ Use secondary datafiles for loading LOBs and collections.
/ Use either conventional or direct path loading. While conventional path loading is very flexible, direct path loading provides superior loading performance.

Note:

* SQL*Loader loads data from external files into tables of an Oracle database. It has a powerful data parsing engine that puts little limitation on the format of the data in the datafile.

NEW QUESTION: 52

Examine the query and its output:

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

```
REASONMETRIC_VALUE
```

```
Tablespace [TEST] is [28 perce 28.125 nt] full
```

```
Metrics "Current Logons Count"29
```

```
Metrics "Database Time Spent99.0375405 waiting (%)" is at 99.03754 for event class "Application"
```

```
db_recovery_file_dest_size of97 4294967296 bytes is 97.298 used and has 116228096 remaining bytes available.
```

After 30 minutes, you execute the same query:

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

```
REASONMETRIC_VALUE
```

```
Tablespace [TEST] is [28 percs 28.125 nt] full
```

What might have caused three of the alerts to disappear?

- A. An Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshot was taken before the execution of the second
- B. The database instance was restarted before the execution of the second query.
- C. An Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADOM) report was generated before the execution of the second query.
- D. The threshold alerts were cleared and transferred to d0A_alert_history.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 53

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 same statement may filter on both transaction time and valid temporal time by using the AS OF TIMESTAMP and PERIOD FOR clauses.
- B. 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.
- C. The valid time columns are visible by default when the table is described.
- D. The valid time columns employee_time_start and employee_time_end are automatically created.
- E. The valid time columns are not populated by the Oracle Server automatically.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 54

Which statement is true about the loss of a data file belonging to the default undo tablespace?

- A. The database instance aborts.
- B. The database remains open for querying but no DML statements can be executed except by the users with SYSDBA privilege.
- C. All the noncommitted transactions are lost.
- D. The database is put in MOUNT state and requires recovery to be opened.
- E. The database remains open in read-only mode.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

References:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28274/sql_tune.htm#i36217

NEW QUESTION: 56

Your multitenant container database, CDB1, is running in ARCHIVELOG mode and has two pluggable databases, HR_PDB and ACCOUNTS_PDB. An RMAN backup exists for the database.

You issue the command to open ACCOUNTS_PDB and find that the USERDATA.DBF data file for the default permanent tablespace USERDATA belonging to ACCOUNTS_PDB is corrupted.

What should you do before executing the commands to restore and recover the data file in ACCOUNTS_PDB?

- A. Place CDB1 in the mount stage and then the USERDATA tablespace offline in ACCOUNTS_PDB.
- B. Place CDB1 in the mount stage and issue the ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE accounts_pdb CLOSE IMMEDIATE command.

C. Issue the ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE accounts_pdb RESTRICTED command.

D. Take the USERDATA tablespace offline in ACCOUNTS_PDB.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

* You can take an online tablespace offline so that it is temporarily unavailable for general use. The rest of the database remains open and available for users to access data. Conversely, you can bring an offline tablespace online to make the schema objects within the tablespace available to database users. The database must be open to alter the availability of a tablespace.

NEW QUESTION: 57

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

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

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 58

In order to exploit some new storage tiers that have been provisioned by a storage administrator, the partitions of a large heap table must be moved to other tablespaces in your Oracle 12c database?

Both local and global partitioned B-tree Indexes are defined on the table.

A high volume of transactions access the table during the day and a medium volume of transactions access it at night and during weekends.

Minimal disruption to availability is required.

Which three statements are true about this requirement? (Choose three.)

- A. The partitions can be moved online to new tablespaces.
- B. Global indexes must be rebuilt manually after moving the partitions.
- C. The partitions can be compressed in the same tablespaces.
- D. The partitions can be compressed in the new tablespaces.
- E. Local indexes must be rebuilt manually after moving the partitions.

Answer: A,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

A: You can create and rebuild indexes online. Therefore, you can update base tables at the same time you are building or rebuilding indexes on that table. You can perform DML operations while the index build is taking place, but DDL operations are not allowed.

Parallel execution is not supported when creating or rebuilding an index online.

D: Moving (Rebuilding) Index-Organized Tables

Because index-organized tables are primarily stored in a B-tree index, you can encounter fragmentation as a consequence of incremental updates. However, you can use the ALTER TABLE...MOVE statement to rebuild the index and reduce this fragmentation.

C: If a table can be compressed in the new tablespace, also it can be compressed in the same tablespace.

Incorrect:

Not B, not E: Local and Global indexes can be automatically rebuild with UPDATE INDEXES when you move the table.

NEW QUESTION: 59

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

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

All users have their default set of system privileges.

For which three situations will data not be redacted? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 60

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

- A. The ORA_ARCHIVE_STATE column visibility is controlled by the ROW ARCHIVAL VISIBILITY session parameter.
- B. The ORA_ARCHIVE_STATE column is updated manually or by a program that could reference activity tracking columns, to indicate that a row is no longer considered active.
- C. The ROW ARCHIVAL VISIBILITY session parameter defaults to active rows only.
- D. The ORA_ARCHIVE_STATE column is visible if referenced in the select list of a query.
- E. The ORA_ARCHIVE_STATE column is updated automatically by the Oracle Server based on activity tracking columns, to indicate that a row is no longer considered active.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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

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

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

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

B: To use ora_archive_state as an alternative to deleting rows, you need the following settings and parameters:

1. Create the table with the row archival clause

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

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

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

3. To make "invisible rows" visible again, you simply set the rows ora_archive_state to zero:

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

Note:

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

To use ora_archive_state as an alternative to deleting rows.

NEW QUESTION: 61

The HR.DEPARTMENTS table is the parent of the HR.EMPLOYEES table. The EMPLOYEES.DEPARTMENT_ID column has a foreign key constraint with the ON DELETE CASCADE option that refers to the DEPARTMENTS.DEPARTMENT_ID column.

An index exists on the DEPARTMENTS.DEPARTMENT_ID column. A transaction deletes a primary key in the DEPARTMENTS table, which has child rows in the EMPLOYEES table.

Which statement is true?

- A.** The transaction acquires a table lock on the DEPARTMENTStable. This lock enables other sessions to query but not update the DEPARTMENTStable until the transaction on the DEPARTMENTStable is complete.
- B.** Only the rows that are deleted in the DEPARTMENTS and EMPLOYEEStables are locked until the transactions on the DEPARTMENTStable is complete.
- C.** The transaction acquires a table lock on the EMPLOYEEStable. This lock enables other sessions to query but not update the EMPLOYEEStable until the transaction on the DEPARTMENTStable is complete.
- D.** The transaction acquires a table lock only on the DEPARTMENTStable until the transaction is complete.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Valid 1z0-062 Dumps shared by TrainingDump.com for Helping Passing 1z0-062 Exam! TrainingDump.com now offer the **newest 1z0-062 exam dumps**, the TrainingDump.com 1z0-062 exam **questions have been updated** and **answers have been corrected** get the **newest** TrainingDump.com 1z0-062 dumps with Test

Engine here: <https://www.trainingdump.com/Oracle/1z0-062-practice-exam-dumps.html> (380 Q&As Dumps, **40%OFF Special Discount: Exam-Tests**)

NEW QUESTION: 62

Your multitenant container (CDB) contains two pluggable databases (PDB), HR_PDB and ACCOUNTS_PDB, both of which use the CDB tablespace. The temp file is called temp01.tmp.

A user issues a query on a table on one of the PDBs and receives the following error:

ERROR at line 1:

ORA-01565: error in identifying file '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/CDB1/temp01.tmp' ORA-27037: unable to obtain file status Identify two ways to rectify the error.

- A. Add a new temp file to the temporary tablespace and drop the temp file that that produced the error.
- B. Shut down the database instance, restore the temp01.tmp file from the backup, and then restart the database.
- C. Take the temporary tablespace offline, recover the missing temp file by applying redo logs, and then bring the temporary tablespace online.
- D. Shutdown the database instance, restore and recover the temp file from the backup, and then open the database with RESETLOGS.
- E. Shut down the database instance and then restart the CDB and PDBs.

Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

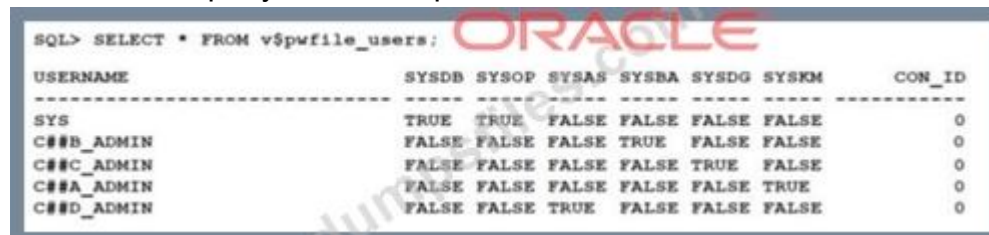
Explanation:

* Because temp files cannot be backed up and because no redo is ever generated for them, RMAN never restores or recovers temp files. RMAN does track the names of temp files, but only so that it can automatically re-create them when needed.

* If you use RMAN in a Data Guard environment, then RMAN transparently converts primary control files to standby control files and vice versa. RMAN automatically updates file names for data files, online redo logs, standby redo logs, and temp files when you issue RESTORE and RECOVER.

NEW QUESTION: 63

Examine the query and its output executed In an RDBMS Instance:



```
SQL> SELECT * FROM v$pvfile_users;
-----
USERNAME          SYSDB SYSOP  SYSAS  SYSBA  SYSDG  SYSKM  CON_ID
-----
SYS                TRUE  TRUE   FALSE  FALSE  FALSE  FALSE    0
C##B_ADMIN        FALSE FALSE  FALSE  TRUE   FALSE  FALSE    0
C##C_ADMIN        FALSE FALSE  FALSE  FALSE  TRUE   FALSE    0
C##A_ADMIN        FALSE FALSE  FALSE  FALSE  FALSE  TRUE    0
C##D_ADMIN        FALSE FALSE  TRUE   FALSE  FALSE  FALSE    0
```

Which three statements are true about the users (other than sys) in the output? (Choose three.)

- A. The C ## B_ADMIN user can perform all backup and recovery operations using RMAN only.
- B. The C ## C_ADMIN user can perform the data guard operation with Data Guard Broker.
- C. The C ## A_ADMIN user can perform wallet operations.
- D. The C ## D_ADMIN user can perform backup and recovery operations for Automatic Storage Management (ASM).
- E. The C ## B_ADMIN user can perform all backup and recovery operations using RMAN or SQL* Plus.

Answer: B,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

B: SYSDG administrative privilege has ability to perform Data Guard operations (including startup and shutdown) using Data Guard Broker or dgmgrl.

D: SYSASM

The new (introduced in 11g) SYSASM role to manage the ASM instance, variable extent sizes to reduce shared pool usage, and the ability of an instance to read from a specific disk of a diskgroup E (Not A): SYSDBA is like a role in the sense that it is granted, but SYSDBA is a special built-in privilege to allow the DBA full control over the database Incorrect:

Not C: SYSKM. SYSKM administrative privilege has ability to perform transparent data encryption wallet operations.

Note:

Use the V\$PWFILERS view to see the users who have been granted administrative privileges.

NEW QUESTION: 64

Which three statements are true about naming methods? (Choose three.)

- A. In the Easy Connect method, the listener port and IP address must be provided for the connection to be successful.
- B. In the Easy Connect method, clients can connect to a database server by using the host name of the database with an optional port and service name.
- C. The directory naming method supports connect-time failover and load-balancing options.
- D. The local naming method does not support connect-time failover and load-balancing options.
- E. Local naming supports multiple protocols, but for any one connection, the client and server must use the same protocol.

Answer: B,C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 65

Which four actions are possible during an Online Data file Move operation? (Choose four.)

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

Answer: A,C,E,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

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

It is now possible to online move a Datafile while Managed Recovery is running, ie. the Physical Standby Database is in Active Data Guard Mode. You can use this Command to move the Datafile

- A flashback operation does not relocate a moved data file to its previous location. If you move a data file online from one location to another and later flash back the database to a point in time before the move, then the Data file remains in the new location, but the contents of the Data file are changed to the contents at the time specified in the flashback.

Oracle Database Administrator's Guide 12c Release 1 (12.1)

NEW QUESTION: 66

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

What should you use to achieve this?

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

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

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

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28318/intro.htm#CNCPT961

NEW QUESTION: 67

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

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

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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

NEW QUESTION: 68

Which three statements are true about SQL plan directives? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 69

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

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

Answer: A,B,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14211/optimops.htm

NEW QUESTION: 70

Examine the following steps:

A DBA grants the CREATE TABLE system privilege with ADMIN OPTION to the user SIDNEY.

SIDNEY grants the CREATE TABLE system privilege to the HR user.

Which statement is true?

- A. SIDNEY can revoke the CREATE TABLE system privilege only from HR, to whom he granted it.
- B. HR can grant the CREATE TABLE system privilege to other users.
- C. Neither SIDNEY nor HR can create new tables if the DBA revokes the CREATE TABLE privilege from SIDNEY.
- D. HR still retains the CREATE TABLE system privilege if the DBA revokes the CREATE TABLE privilege from SIDNEY.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

References:

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

NEW QUESTION: 71

You want to create a role that:

- is protected from unauthorized usage
- does not use a password embedded in the application source code or stored in a table
- is enabled for a user based on security policies defined in a PL/SQL package How would you create this role?

- A. as a secure application role
- B. with definer's rights
- C. with global authentication
- D. with external authentication

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/network.111/b28531/authorization.htm#DBSEG97973

NEW QUESTION: 72

The HR user owns the BONUSSES table. HR grants privileges to the user TOM by using the command:

```
SQL> GRANT SELECT ON bonuses TO tom WITH GRANT OPTION;
```

TOM then executes this command to grant privileges to the user JIM:

```
SQL> GRANT SELET ON hr.bonuses TO jim;
```

Which statement is true?

- A. JIM can grant the SELECT ON HR.BONUSSES privilege to other users, but cannot revoke the privilege from them.
- B. HR can revoke the SELECT ON HR.BINUSESES privilege from JIM.
- C. HR can revoke the SELECT ON HR.BONUSSES privilege from TOM, which will automatically revoke the SELECT ON HR.BONUSSES privilege from JIM.
- D. TOM cannot revoke the SELECT ON HR.BONUSSES privilege from JIM.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 73

Examine this command:

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

Which three statements are true about the effect of this command? (Choose three.)

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

E. Statistics gathered on the CUSTOMERS table when database stats are gathered are stored as pending statistics.

Answer: C,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

* SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure

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

* Example:

Using Pending Statistics

Assume many modifications have been made to the employees table since the last time statistics were gathered.

To ensure that the cost-based optimizer is still picking the best plan, statistics should be gathered once again;

however, the user is concerned that new statistics will cause the optimizer to choose bad plans when the current ones are acceptable. The user can do the following:

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

By setting the employees tables publish preference to FALSE, any statistics gather from now on will not be automatically published. The newly gathered statistics will be marked as pending.

NEW QUESTION: 74

Examine the parameter settings in your local ORCL database:

```
DB_DOMAIN=us.example.com
DB_NAME=orcl
REMOTE_OS_AUTHENT=TRUE
GLOBAL_NAMES=TRUE
```

Examine the parameter settings for the remote SALES database:

```
DB_DOMAIN=hq.example.com
DB_NAME=sales
REMOTE_OS_AUTHENT=TRUE
GLOBAL_NAMES=TRUE
```

As the SYS user, you issue the following command on ORCL:

```
CREATE PUBLIC DATABASE LINK sales.us.example.com USING 'sales1';
```

The sales1 tnsnames entry points to the sales database instance.

Which two are requirements to ensure that you can successfully connect by using this database link? (Choose two.)

- A. The GLOBAL_NAMES initialization parameter should be set to FALSE in the ORCL database.
- B. Only the user creating the database link must have an account and the required privileges in the remote database.
- C. Local database users who use this database link should have accounts and the required privileges in the remote database.
- D. The REMOTE_OS_AUTHENT initialization parameter should be set to FALSE in the remote database.
- E. The SALES1 net service name should be known to both the local and remote databases.

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 75

Examine the parameter for your database instance:

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

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

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

Identify the reason why the optimizer chose different execution plans.

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

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

* optimizer_dynamic_sampling

OPTIMIZER_DYNAMIC_SAMPLING controls both when the database gathers dynamic statistics, and the size of the sample that the optimizer uses to gather the statistics.

Range of values 0 to 11

NEW QUESTION: 76

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

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

Which two actions does the script perform?

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

Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

utlrp.sql and utlprp.sql

The utlrp.sql and utlprp.sql scripts are provided by Oracle to recompile all invalid objects in the database.

They are typically run after major database changes such as upgrades or patches.

They are located in the \$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/admin directory and provide a wrapper on the UTL_RECOMP package.

The utlpr.sql script simply calls the utlprp.sql script with a command line parameter of "0".

The utlprp.sql accepts a single integer parameter that indicates the level of parallelism as follows.

0 - The level of parallelism is derived based on the CPU_COUNT parameter.

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

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

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

References:

Valid 1z0-062 Dumps shared by TrainingDump.com for Helping Passing 1z0-062 Exam! TrainingDump.com now offer the **newest 1z0-062 exam dumps**, the TrainingDump.com 1z0-062 exam **questions have been updated** and **answers have been corrected** get the **newest** TrainingDump.com 1z0-062 dumps with Test Engine here: <https://www.trainingdump.com/Oracle/1z0-062-practice-exam-dumps.html> (380 Q&As Dumps, **40%OFF Special Discount: Exam-Tests**)

NEW QUESTION: 77

Your production database PROD uses file system storage. You want to migrate storage including the Fast Recovery Area for the PROD database to Oracle Automatic Storage Management (ASM) by using RMAN. You back up the entire database.

What should the next step be in this migration process?

- A. enabling row movement for the database
- B. disabling Oracle Flashback Database if enabled
- C. opening the database in exclusive mode
- D. placing all tablespaces in read-only mode

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e18951/asm_rman.htm#OSTMG89995

NEW QUESTION: 78

Automatic Shared Memory Management is enabled for your database instance. You notice that there are SQL statements performing poorly because of repeated parsing activity.

Which action generates recommendations to overcome the performance issues?

- A. running the Memory Advisor for the SGA
- B. running the Memory Advisor for the buffer cache
- C. running the Memory Advisor for the library cache
- D. running the Memory Advisor for the PGA

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 79

Examine the parameters:

Examine the parameters:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
resource_limit	boolean	TRUE
resource_manager_cpu_allocation	integer	2
resource_manager_plan	string	MY_PLAN

Users complain that their sessions for certain transactions hang. You investigate and discover that some users fail to complete their transactions, causing other transactions to wait on row-level locks.

Which two actions would you take to prevent this problem? (Choose two.)

- A. Decrease the IDLE_TIME resource limit in the profiles assigned to blocking users.
- B. Set a limit in the profiles of blocking users to control the number of data blocks that can be accessed in a session.
- C. Decrease the SESSIONS_PER_USER limit in the profiles assigned to blocking users.
- D. Increase the maximum number of ITL slots for segments on which a blocking user performs a transaction.
- E. Use Database Resource Manager to automatically kill the sessions that are idle and are blocking other sessions.

Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 80

You configure your database Instance to support shared server connections.

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

(Choose two.)

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

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

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

Note:

* System global area (SGA)

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

* Program global area (PGA)

A PGA is a memory region that contains data and control information for a server process. It is nonshared memory created by Oracle Database when a server process is started. Access to the PGA is exclusive to the server process. There is one PGA for each server process. Background processes also allocate their own PGAs. The total memory used by all individual PGAs is known as the total instance PGA memory, and the collection of individual PGAs is referred to as the total instance PGA, or just instance PGA. You use database initialization parameters to set the size of the instance PGA, not individual PGAs.

NEW QUESTION: 81

Which two statements are true concerning dropping a pluggable database (PDB)? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

http://docs.oracle.com/database/121/ADMIN/cdb_plug.htm#ADMIN13658

NEW QUESTION: 82

Which three statements are true about server-generated alerts? (Choose three.)

- A. Server-generated alerts notify administrators of problems that cannot be resolved automatically.
- B. Alerts are not issued for locally managed read-only tablespaces.
- C. Response actions cannot be specified for server-generated alerts.
- D. Stateful alerts can be queried only from the DBA_ALERT_HISTORY view.
- E. When an alert is cleared, it is moved to the DBA_ALERT_HISTORY view.

Answer: A,B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

References

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/schema001.htm#ADMIN10120

NEW QUESTION: 83

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

Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
QUANTITY_SOLD	NOT NULL	NUMBER (10,2)
AMOUNT_SOLD	NOT NULL	NUMBER (10,2)

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

What should you ensure before the start of the operation?

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

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 84

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

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

Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

E: Performance is improved byload balancing across multiple network interfaces (if available).

Note:

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

Incorrect:

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

Not B:

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

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

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

Note:

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 85

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

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

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

A. Decreasing PCTUSED

B. Decreasing PCTFREE

C. Increasing the number of DBWN process

D. Using Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM)

E. Increasing db_buffer_cache based on the V\$DB_CACHE_ADVICE recommendation

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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

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

Note:

* Buffer busy waits are most commonly associated with segment header contention outside the data buffer pool (db_cache_size, etc.).

* The most common remedies for high buffer busy waits include database writer (DBWR) contention tuning, adding freelists (or ASSM), and adding missing indexes.

NEW QUESTION: 86

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

A. ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE OPEN ALL ISSUED from the root

B. ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE OPEN ALL ISSUED from a PDB

C. ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE PDB OPEN issued from the seed

D. ALTER DATABASE PDB OPEN issued from the root

E. ALTER DATABASE OPEN issued from that PDB

F. ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE PDB OPEN issued from another PDB

G. ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE OPEN issued from that PDB

Answer: A,E,G ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

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

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

List one or more PDBs.

Specify ALL to modify all of the PDBs.

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

NEW QUESTION: 87

You performed an incremental level 0 backup of a database:

```
RMAN > BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 0 DATABASE;
```

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

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

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

```
RMAN> BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 1 CUMULATIVE DATABASE;
```

Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 88

You upgraded from a previous Oracle database version to Oracle Database version to Oracle Database 12c. Your database supports a mixed workload. During the day, lots of insert, update, and delete operations are performed. At night, Extract, Transform, Load (ETL) and batch reporting jobs are run. The ETL jobs perform certain database operations using two or more concurrent sessions.

After the upgrade, you notice that the performance of ETL jobs has degraded. To ascertain the cause of performance degradation, you want to collect basic statistics such as the level of parallelism, total database time, and the number of I/O requests for the ETL jobs.

How do you accomplish this?

- A.** Examine the Active Session History (ASH) reports for the time period of the ETL or batch reporting runs.

- B.** Enable SQL tracing for the queries in the ETL and batch reporting queries and gather diagnostic data from the trace file.
- C.** Enable real-time SQL monitoring for ETL jobs and gather diagnostic data from the V\$SQL_MONITOR view.
- D.** Enable real-time database operation monitoring using the DBMS_SQL_MONITOR.BEGIN_OPERATION function, and then use the DBMS_SQL_MONITOR.REPORT_SQL_MONITOR function to view the required information.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

* Monitoring database operations Real-Time Database Operations Monitoring enables you to monitor long running database tasks such as batch jobs, scheduler jobs, and Extraction, Transformation, and Loading (ETL) jobs as a composite business operation. This feature tracks the progress of SQL and PL/SQL queries associated with the business operation being monitored. As a DBA or developer, you can define business operations for monitoring by explicitly specifying the start and end of the operation or implicitly with tags that identify the operation.

NEW QUESTION: 89

An application repeatedly accesses small lookup tables, causing a lot of physical I/O operations.

What do you recommend to minimize this?

- A.** Configure the KEEP buffer cache and alter the tables to use the KEEP cache.
- B.** Configure the RECYCLE buffer cache and alter the tables to use the RECYCLE cache.
- C.** Configure the nonstandard buffer cache with a buffer size greater than the size of the default buffer cache.
- D.** Increase the size of the shared pool

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 90

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

What should you use to achieve this?

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

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

Database upgrades

Configuration changes to the operating system, hardware, or database

Database initialization parameter changes

Schema changes, such as adding new indexes or materialized views

Gathering optimizer statistics

SQL tuning actions, such as creating SQL profiles

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28318/intro.htm#CNCPT961

NEW QUESTION: 91

You create a new pluggable database, HR_PDB, from the seed database. Which three tablespaces are created by default in HR_PDB? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: A,B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

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

* `tablespace_datafile_clauses`

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

Incorrect:

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

Note:

* Example:

```
CONN pdb_admin@pdb1
```

```
SELECT tablespace_name FROM dba_tablespaces;
```

```
TABLESPACE_NAME
```

```
-----
```

```
SYSTEM
```

```
SYSAUX
```

```
TEMP
```

```
USERS
```

```
SQL>
```

Valid 1z0-062 Dumps shared by TrainingDump.com for Helping Passing 1z0-062 Exam! TrainingDump.com now offer the **newest 1z0-062 exam dumps**, the TrainingDump.com 1z0-062 exam **questions have been updated** and **answers have been corrected** get the **newest** TrainingDump.com 1z0-062 dumps with Test

Engine here: <https://www.trainingdump.com/Oracle/1z0-062-practice-exam-dumps.html> (380 Q&As Dumps, **40%OFF Special Discount: Exam-Tests**)

NEW QUESTION: 92

Your multitenant container database (CDB) contains pluggable databases (PDBs), you are connected to the HR_PDB. You execute the following command:

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Interesting behavior in 12.1.0.1 DB of creating an undo tablespace in a PDB. With the new Multitenant architecture the undo tablespace resides at the CDB level and PDBs all share the same UNDO tablespace. When the current container is a PDB, an attempt to create an undo tablespace fails without returning an error.

NEW QUESTION: 93

You created an encrypted tablespace:

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

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

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

Which is true about the result?

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 94

Which two statements are true about using SQL *Loader?

- A. It can load data from external files by using the direct path only.
- B. It can load data into multiple tables using the same load statement.
- C. It can load data into one table at a time.
- D. It can generate unique sequential key values in specified columns.
- E. It can load data from external files by using the conventional path only.

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

References:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14215/ldr_concepts.htm (sql*loader features)

NEW QUESTION: 95

Examine the parameter for your database instance:

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

You generated the execution plan for the following query in the plan table and noticed that the nested loop join was

done. After actual execution of the query, you notice that the hash join was done in the execution plan:

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

Identify the reason why the optimizer chose different execution plans.

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

* optimizer_dynamic_sampling

OPTIMIZER_DYNAMIC_SAMPLING controls both when the database gathers dynamic statistics, and the size of the

sample that the optimizer uses to gather the statistics.

Range of values 0 to 11

NEW QUESTION: 96

Which three are direct benefits of the multiprocess, multithreaded architecture of Oracle Database 12c when it is enabled? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: B,C,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

* Multiprocess and Multithreaded Oracle Database Systems

Multiprocess Oracle Database (also called multiuser Oracle Database) uses several processes to run different parts of the Oracle Database code and additional Oracle processes for the users—either one process for each connected user or one or more processes shared by multiple users. Most databases are multiuser because a primary advantage of a database is managing data needed by multiple users simultaneously.

Each process in a database instance performs a specific job. By dividing the work of the database and applications into several processes, multiple users and applications can connect to an instance simultaneously while the system gives good performance.

* In previous releases, Oracle processes did not run as threads on UNIX and Linux systems. Starting in Oracle Database 12c, the multithreaded Oracle Database model enables Oracle processes to execute as operating system threads in separate address spaces.

NEW QUESTION: 97

Your database is configured in ARCHIVELOG mode.

Examine the RMAN configuration parameters:

```
CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY TO REDUNDANCY 1; # default
CONFIGURE BACKUP OPTIMIZATION OFF; # default
CONFIGURE CONTROLFILE AUTOBACKUP OFF; # default
CONFIGURE DEVICE TYPE DISK PARALLELISM 1 BACKUP TYPE TO COPY;
CONFIGURE ARCHIVELOG BACKUP COPIES FOR DEVICE TYPE DISK TO 1; # default
```

Examine the command:

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

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

- A. It fails because the DELETE INPUT option can be used only with the BACKUP AS COPY command
- B. It fails because the DELETE INPUT option can be used only with the BACKUP AS BACKUPSET command
- C. It creates image copies of the archive logs
- D. It creates image copies of the database files
- E. It creates a backupset of archive log files

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 98

Which three statements are true about a job chain? (Choose three.)

- A. The DBA role is required to create a job chain.

- 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 schedules.
- F. It can be executed using time-based schedules.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 99

You want to load data from a large file into your database without causing an overhead on the SGA.

Which tool would you use.

- A. external table
- B. Oracle data Pump
- C. SQL*Loader with a direct data path
- D. SQL*Loader with a conventional data path
- E. Enterprise Manager Database Express

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

References https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14215/ldr_modes.htm#i1007501

NEW QUESTION: 100

Examine the command to perform a data pump export operation on a source database:

```
$> expdp hr/hr DIRECTORY=dumpdir DUMPFILE=emp1.dmp  
VIEWS_AS_TABLE=emp_dept
```

On the target database, you execute the data pump import command:

```
$> impdp hr/hr DIRECTORY=dumpdir DUMPFILE=emp1.dmp  
VIEWS_AS_TABLE=emp_dept
```

Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

- A. The impdp operation creates the view and dependent objects.
- B. All rows from the dependent objects, along with the metadata required to create the EMP_DEPT view, are exported.
- C. Objects dependent on the EMP_DEPT view are exported.
- D. The expdp operation exports data that satisfies the condition of the defining query used to create the EMP_DEPT view.
- E. The impdp operation creates EMP_DEPT as table and populates it with the data from the export dump file.

Answer: C,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 101

You want to import the schema objects of the HR user from the development database

DEVDB to the production database PRODDB by using Oracle Data Pump. A database link devdb.us.oracle.com is created between PRODDB and DEVDB.

You execute the following command on the PRODDB database server:

```
$ impdp system/manager directory = DB_DATA
dumpfile = schemas.dat
schemas = hr
flashback_time = "TO_TIMESTAMP ('05-01-2012 14:35:00', 'DD-MM-
YYYY HH24:MI:SS')"
```

The command fails, displaying the following error:

```
ORA-39001: invalid argument value
ORA-39000: bad dump file specification
ORA-31640: unable to open dump file "/home/oracle/schema/schemas.
dat" for read
ORA-27037: unable to obtain file status
```

What should you do to resolve the error?

- A. Add the SYSTEM user to the schemas option.
- B. Add network_link = devdb.us.oracle.com.
- C. Replace the schemas option with network_link = devdb.us.oracle.com.
- D. Change the dumpfile option value to schema.dat@devdb.us.oracle.com.
- E. Replace the dumpfile option with network_link = devdb.us.oracle.com.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 102

When is the UNDO_RETENTION parameter value ignored by a transaction?

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

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14231/undo.htm (undo retention)

NEW QUESTION: 103

You execute the following commands to audit database activities:

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

```
SQL > AUDIT SELECT TABLE, INSERT TABLE, DELETE TABLE BY JOHN BY SESSION WHENEVER
SUCCESSFUL; Which statement is true about the audit record that generated when auditing after instance
restarts?
```

- A. One audit record is created for every successful execution of a SELECT, INSERT OR DELETE command on a table, and contains the SQL text for the SQL Statements.
- B. One audit record is created for every successful execution of a SELECT, INSERT OR DELETE command, and contains the execution plan for the SQL statements.

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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Note:

* BY SESSION

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

* BY ACCESS

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

Note:

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

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

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

References:

NEW QUESTION: 104

You plan to implement the distributed database system in your company. You invoke Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) to create a database on the server. During the installation, DBCA prompts you to specify the Global Database Name.

What must this name be made up of?

- A.** It must be made up of a database name and a domain name.
- B.** It must be made up of the value in ORACLE_SID and HOSTNAME.
- C.** It must be made up of the value that you plan to assign for INSTANCE_NAME and HOSTNAME.
- D.** It must be made up of the value that you plan to assign for ORACLE_SID and SERVICE_NAMES.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Using the DBCA to Create a Database (continued)

3. Database Identification: Enter the Global Database Name in The form

database_name.domain_name, and the system identifier (SID). The SID defaults to the database name and uniquely identifies the instance associated with the database.

4. Management Options: Use this page to set up your database so that it can be managed with Oracle Enterprise Manager. Select the default: "Configure the Database with Enterprise Manager." Optionally, this page allows you to configure alert notifications and daily disk backup area settings.

Note: You must configure the listener before you can configure Enterprise Manager (as shown earlier).

NEW QUESTION: 105

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

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/A87860_01/doc/server.817/a76956/start.htm

NEW QUESTION: 106

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

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

Answer: A,C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

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

Valid 1z0-062 Dumps shared by TrainingDump.com for Helping Passing 1z0-062 Exam! TrainingDump.com now offer the **newest 1z0-062 exam dumps**, the TrainingDump.com 1z0-062 exam **questions have been updated** and **answers have been corrected** get the **newest** TrainingDump.com 1z0-062 dumps with Test Engine here: <https://www.trainingdump.com/Oracle/1z0-062-practice-exam-dumps.html> (380 Q&As Dumps, **40%OFF Special Discount: Exam-Tests**)

NEW QUESTION: 107

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

Examine the query and its output:

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM v$PWFILERS:

```

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

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

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

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

* orapwd

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

The syntax of the ORAPWD command is as follows:

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

force - whether to overwrite existing file (optional),

* v\$PWFILERS

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

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

ColumnDatatypeDescription

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

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

SYSOPERVERCHAR2(5)If TRUE, the user can connect with SYSOPER privileges

Incorrect:

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

NEW QUESTION: 108

Which statement is true about the Oracle central inventory directory (oraInventory)?

- A. oraInventory must not be shared by all Oracle software installations on a single system.
- B. If ORACLE_BASE is set to /u01/app/oracle for the oracle user during an installation, OUI creates the Oracle Inventory directory in the /u01/app/oracle/oraInventory path.
- C. If an OFA-compliant path is not created and the ORACLE_BASE environment variable is not set during an Oracle Database installation, the Oracle Inventory directory is placed in the home directory of the user that is performing the installation.
- D. Oracle software owners must be members of the same central oraInventory group, but they need not have this group as their primary group.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

References: <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/CWLIN/usrgtps.htm#CWLIN483>

NEW QUESTION: 109

Which action takes place when a file checkpoint occurs?

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

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 110

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

- A. Missing or stale histogram statistics
- B. Undersized shared pool
- C. High clustering factor for the indexes
- D. High value for the DB_FILE_MULTIBLOCK_READ_COUNT parameter
- E. Oversized buffer cache

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION: 111

Which two are true concerning a multitenant container database with three pluggable database? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 112

Which two tasks must you perform before you begin the upgrade process to Oracle Database 12c? (Choose two.)

- A. Recompile all invalid objects
- B. Put all readonly tablespaces in read write mode
- C. Set the compatible parameter to 12.1.0.1
- D. Empty all user recycle bins
- E. Gather dictionary statistics

Answer: [A,D \(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

NEW QUESTION: 113

Your multitenant container database, CDB1, is running in ARCHIVELOG mode and has two pluggable databases, HR_PDB and ACCOUNTS_PDB. An RMAN backup exists for the database.

You issue the command to open ACCOUNTS_PDB and find that the USERDATA.DBF data file for the default permanent tablespace USERDATA belonging to ACCOUNTS_PDB is corrupted.

What should you do before executing the commands to restore and recover the data file in ACCOUNTS_PDB?

- A. Place CDB1 in the mount stage and then the USERDATA tablespace offline in ACCOUNTS_PDB.
- B. Place CDB1 in the mount stage and issue the `ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE accounts_pdb CLOSE IMMEDIATE` command.
- C. Issue the `ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE accounts_pdb RESTRICTED` command.
- D. Take the USERDATA tablespace offline in ACCOUNTS_PDB.

Answer: [D \(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

* You can take an online tablespace offline so that it is temporarily unavailable for general use. The rest of the database remains open and available for users to access data. Conversely, you can bring an offline tablespace

online to make the schema objects within the tablespace available to database users. The database must be open to alter the availability of a tablespace.

NEW QUESTION: 114

Which set of statements is true about data dictionary views?

1. They are stored in the SYSTEM tablespace.
2. They are based on virtual tables.
3. They are owned by the SYS user.
4. They can be queried by a normal user only if the 07_DICTIONARY_ACCESSIBILITY parameter is set to TRUE.
5. The V\$FIXED_TABLE view can be queried to list the names of these views.
6. They are owned by the SYSTEM user.

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

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

References:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e40540/datadict.htm#CNCPT002

NEW QUESTION: 115

Your database has been running with a peak load for the past hour. You want to preserve the performance statistics collected during this period for comparison when you analyze the performance of the database later.

What must you do to achieve this?

- A. Set the snapshot retention period in AWR to 60 to avoid automatic purging of snapshots for the past hour.
- B. Generate Active Session History reports for the peak load period.
- C. Create a baseline on a pair of snapshots that span the peak load period.
- D. Increase the window size of the moving window baseline so that it equals the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshot retention period.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 116

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

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

G. ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE OPEN issued from that PDB

Answer: A,E,G (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

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

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

List one or more PDBs.

Specify ALL to modify all of the PDBs.

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

NEW QUESTION: 117

All of your database instances use SPFILES.

You executed this command in one of them:

```
ALTER SYSTEM SET MEMORY_MAX_TARGET=1024M;
```

Which statement is true?

- A. The parameter is modified in memory and in the parameter file.
- B. The command returns an error.
- C. The parameter is modified in the parameter file only.
- D. The parameter is modified in memory only.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Reference: <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/ADMIN/memory.htm#ADMIN00207>

NEW QUESTION: 118

Examine these two statements:

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

Tablespace created.

```
SQL> ALTER DATABASE DEFAULT TABLESPACE MRKT;
```

Database altered.

Which three are true about the MRKT tablespace? (Choose three.)

- A. The MRKT tablespace is created as a small file tablespace, because the file size is less than the minimum required for big file files.
- B. The MRKT tablespace may be dropped if it has no contents.
- C. Users who were using the old default tablespace will have their default tablespaces changed to the MRKT tablespace.

D. No more data files can be added to the tablespace.

E. The relative file number of the tablespace is not stored in rowids for the table rows that are stored in the MRKT tablespace.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 119

In your production database, data manipulation language (DML) operations are executed on the SALES table. You have noticed some dubious values in the SALES table during the last few days. You are able to track users, actions taken, and the time of the action for this particular period but the changes in data are not tracked. You decide to keep track of both the old data and new data in the table long with the user information.

What action would you take to achieve this task?

A. Apply fine-grained auditing.

B. Implement value-based auditing.

C. Impose standard database auditing to audit object privileges.

D. Impose standard database auditing to audit SQL statements.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

https://books.google.com.pk/books?id=TD5eibhYyd8C&pg=PA236&lpg=PA236&dq=oracle+auditing+keep+track+of+both+the+old+data+and+new+data+in+the+table+long+with+the+user+information&source=bl&ots=buMRdjlEkm&sig=tHCT-XUPVSd1eFJZFCr2IkEifvo&hl=en&sa=X&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q=oracle%20auditing%20keep%20track%20of%20both%20the%20old%20data%20and%20new%20data%20in%20the%20table%20long%20with%20the%20user%20information&f=false

NEW QUESTION: 120

In your database, the RESOURCE_LIMIT parameter is set to TRUE.

You create the profile:

```
CREATE PROFILE app_user LIMIT
SESSIONS_PER_USER 5
CPU_PER_SESSION UNLIMITED
CPU_PER_CALL 3000
IDLE_TIME 10
PASSWORD_LIFE_TIME 60
PASSWORD_REUSE_TIME 60
PASSWORD_REUSE_MAX UNLIMITED
```

Which two statements are true about users and their sessions that are subject to this profile? (Choose two.)

A. The PASSWORD_LIFE_TIME value is ignored because of the unlimited value of PASSWORD_REUSE_MAX.

B. In each user session, the limit for LOGICAL_READS_PER_SESSION is the same as defined in the DEFAULT profile.

C. These users can never reuse a password

D. The CPU_PER_CALL is ignored in the user sessions because of the unlimited value of CPU_PER_CALL

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 121

Your database instance has the following parameter setting:

OS_AUTHENT_PREFIX = OPS\$

You execute the following command:

```
SQL> CREATE USER ops$guest_user
      IDENTIFIED EXTERNALLY
      DEFAULT TABLESPACE users;
```

And then grant OPS\$GUEST_USER the CREATE SESSION privilege.

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. GUEST_USER is forced to change the password at the first login.

B. GUEST_USER can log on to the database without specifying a username and password.

C. The authentication details for GUEST_USER are stored in the database password file.

D. A local GUEST_USER OS account should exist before GUEST_USER can log on to the database.

E. GUEST_USER can query the tables created in the USERStablespace by default.

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Valid 1z0-062 Dumps shared by TrainingDump.com for Helping Passing 1z0-062 Exam! TrainingDump.com now offer the **newest 1z0-062 exam dumps**, the TrainingDump.com 1z0-062 exam **questions have been updated** and **answers have been corrected** get the **newest** TrainingDump.com 1z0-062 dumps with Test Engine here: <https://www.trainingdump.com/Oracle/1z0-062-practice-exam-dumps.html> (380 Q&As Dumps, **40%OFF Special Discount: Exam-Tests**)

NEW QUESTION: 122

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

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

A. The database is created as a non-CDB and can never contain a PDB.

B. The database is treated as a PDB and must be plugged into an existing multitenant container database (CDB).

C. The database is created as a non-CDB and can never be plugged into a CDB.

D. The database is created as a non-CDB but can be plugged into an existing CDB.

E. The database is created as a non-CDB but will become a CDB whenever the first PDB is plugged in.

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

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

The following graphic depicts the options for creating a PDB:



Incorrect:

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

NEW QUESTION: 123

Your multitenant container database (CDB) contains pluggable databases (PDBs), you are connected to the HR_PDB. You execute the following command:

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Interesting behavior in 12.1.0.1 DB of creating an undo tablespace in a PDB. With the new Multitenant architecture the undo tablespace resides at the CDB level and PDBs all share the same UNDO tablespace. When the current container is a PDB, an attempt to create an undo tablespace fails without returning an error.

NEW QUESTION: 124

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

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

Answer: A,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 125

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

```
LSNRCTL> RELOAD
```

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

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

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 126

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

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

Answer: A,C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

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

C: Oracle 11g/12g uses Adaptive Cursor Sharing to solve this problem by allowing the server to compare the effectiveness of execution plans between executions with different bind variable values. If it notices suboptimal

plans, it allows certain bind variable values, or ranges of values, to use alternate execution plans for the same statement. This functionality requires no additional configuration.

NEW QUESTION: 127

Which two statements describe the relationship between a scheduler window, a resource manager plan, and a job class?

- A. A job class specifies a scheduler window that will be open when that job class becomes active.
- B. A scheduler window together with a job class, controls resource allocation for a job using that job class in that scheduler window.
- C. A scheduler window specifies a job class that will be activated when that scheduler window becomes active.
- D. A scheduler window specifies a resource manager plan that will be activated when that scheduler window becomes active.
- E. A scheduler window can control resource allocation by itself.

Answer: C,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 128

Which three statements are true about SQL plan directives?

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

During SQL execution, if a cardinality misestimate occurs, then the database creates SQL plan directives. During SQL compilation, the optimizer examines the query corresponding to the directive to determine whether missing extensions or histograms exist (D). The optimizer records any missing extensions. Subsequent DBMS_STATS calls collect statistics for the extensions.

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

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

Incorrect:

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

Note:

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

NEW QUESTION: 129

Which two files must you copy from the Oracle home of the database that is being upgraded to the new Oracle home for Oracle Database 12c? (Choose three.)

- A. the tnsnames.orafile
- B. the sqlnet.orafile
- C. the initialization parameter file
- D. the password file
- E. the listener.orafile

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e23633/afterup.htm#UPGRD52747

NEW QUESTION: 130

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

Incorrect:

Not 1: Parameter service_name

Name of the service for which tracing is enabled.

module_name

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

Note:

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

* SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_ENABLE Procedure

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 131

You are administering a database that supports an OLTP workload.

The default UNDOtablespace is a fixed size tablespace with the RETENTION NOGUARANTEE clause and undo retention set to 12 minutes.

The user SCOTT queries a large table during peak activity.

The query runs for more than 15 minutes and then SCOTT receives the following error:

ORA-01555: snapshot too old

Which is possible reason for this?

- A. The query is unable to place data blocks in the UNDOtablespace.
- B. There is not enough space in Fast Recovery Area.
- C. The Oracle server is unable to generate a read-consistent image for a block containing uncommitted updates.
- D. The Oracle server is unable to generate a read-consistent image for a block containing updates.committed after the query began.
- E. The flashback data archive is not enabled for the table on which the query is issued.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 132

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

(Choose two.)

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

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

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

Note:

* The contents of ASM files are stored in a disk group as a set, or collection, of data extents that are stored on individual disks within disk groups. Each extent resides on an individual disk. Extents consist of one or more allocation units (AU). To accommodate increasingly larger files, ASM uses variable size extents.

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

NEW QUESTION: 133

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. All roles are owned by the SYSuser.

B. A role cannot be assigned external authentication.

C. The predefined CONNECTrole is always automatically granted to all new users at the time of their creation.

D. A role can be granted to other roles.

E. A role can contain both system and object privileges.

F. The predefined RESOURCErole includes the UNLIMITED TABLESPACEprivilege.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 134

Examine the parameters for your database instance:

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

Which three statements are true about the process of automatic optimization by using cardinality feedback? (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,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

C: During the first execution of a SQL statement, an execution plan is generated as usual.

D: if multi-column statistics are not present for the relevant combination of columns, the optimizer can fall back on cardinality feedback.

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

optimizer_dynamic_sampling

optimizer_features_enable

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

Note:

* OPTIMIZER_DYNAMIC_SAMPLING controls the level of dynamic sampling performed by the optimizer.

Range of values. 0 to 10

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

NEW QUESTION: 135

A database uses Automatic Storage Management (ASM) as database storage, which has a diskgroup, DATA1, which is created as follows:

```
SQL> CREATE DISKGROUP data1 NORMAL REDUNDANCY
      FAILGROUP failgrp1 DISK '/dev/sda1', '/dev/sda2'
      FAILGROUP failgrp2 DISK '/dev/sda3', '/dev/sda4';
```

What happens when the FAILGRP1 failure group is corrupted?

- A. Data in the FAILGRP1 failure group is moved to the FAILGRP2 failure group and rebalancing is started.
- B. Mirroring of allocation units occurs within the FAILGRP2 failure group.
- C. ASM does not mirror any data and newly allocated primary allocation units (AU) are stored in the FAILGRP2 failure group.
- D. Transactions that are using the diskgroup fail.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 136

You plan to install the Oracle Database 12c software on a new server. The database will use Automatic Storage Management (ASM) and Oracle Restart. Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a standalone server is already installed on the server.

You want to configure job role separation. You create the following operating system users and groups:

- The user oracle as the owner of the Oracle database installation
- The user grid as the owner of Oracle Grid Infrastructure

- The group oinstall as an Oracle Inventory group
- The group dba as the OSDBA group for Oracle database
- The group asmdba as the OSDBA group for Oracle ASM
- The group asmadmin as the administration privileges group for Oracle ASM
- The group asmoper as the group for Oracle ASM

Which two additional tasks should you perform with regard to the OS-level owners and groups?

- A. assigningoinstallas the primary group for theoracleuser
- B. assigningasmdbaas the secondary group for theoracleuser
- C. creating a separate central inventory group for the Oracle Database 12c installation
- D. assigningasmadminandasmoperas primary groups for theoracleuser
- E. creating OS groups associated with theOSBACKUPDBA,OSDGDBA, andOSKMDBAsystem privileges

Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Valid 1z0-062 Dumps shared by TrainingDump.com for Helping Passing 1z0-062 Exam! TrainingDump.com now offer the **newest 1z0-062 exam dumps**, the TrainingDump.com 1z0-062 exam **questions have been updated** and **answers have been corrected** get the **newest** TrainingDump.com 1z0-062 dumps with Test Engine here: <https://www.trainingdump.com/Oracle/1z0-062-practice-exam-dumps.html> (380 Q&As Dumps, **40%OFF Special Discount: Exam-Tests**)

NEW QUESTION: 137

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

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

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

The Segment Advisor generates the following types of advice:

- * If the Segment Advisor determines that an object has a significant amount of free space, it recommends online segment shrink. If the object is a table that is not eligible for shrinking, as in the case of a table in a tablespace without automatic segment space management, the Segment Advisor recommends online table redefinition (C).
- * (D) If the Segment Advisor encounters a table with row chaining above a certain threshold, it records that fact that the table has an excess of chained rows.

NEW QUESTION: 138

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

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

Which three findings would you get from the report? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

Keyword: shows the difference.

* Full ADDM analysis across two AWR snapshot periods

Detects causes, measure effects, then correlates them

Causes: workload changes, configuration changes

Effects: regressed SQL, reach resource limits (CPU, I/O, memory, interconnect) Makes actionable recommendations along with quantified impact

* Identify what changed

/ Configuration changes, workload changes

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

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

References:

NEW QUESTION: 139

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

OPTIMIZER_CAPTURE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES=FALSE

OPTIMIZER_USE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES=TRUE

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

1. Set the evolve task parameters.
2. Create the evolve task by using the DBMS_SPM.CREATE_EVOLVE_TASK function.
3. Implement the recommendations in the task by using the DBMS_SPM.IMPLEMENT_EVOLVE_TASK function.
4. Execute the evolve task by using the DBMS_SPM.EXECUTE_EVOLVE_TASK function.

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

Identify the correct sequence of steps:

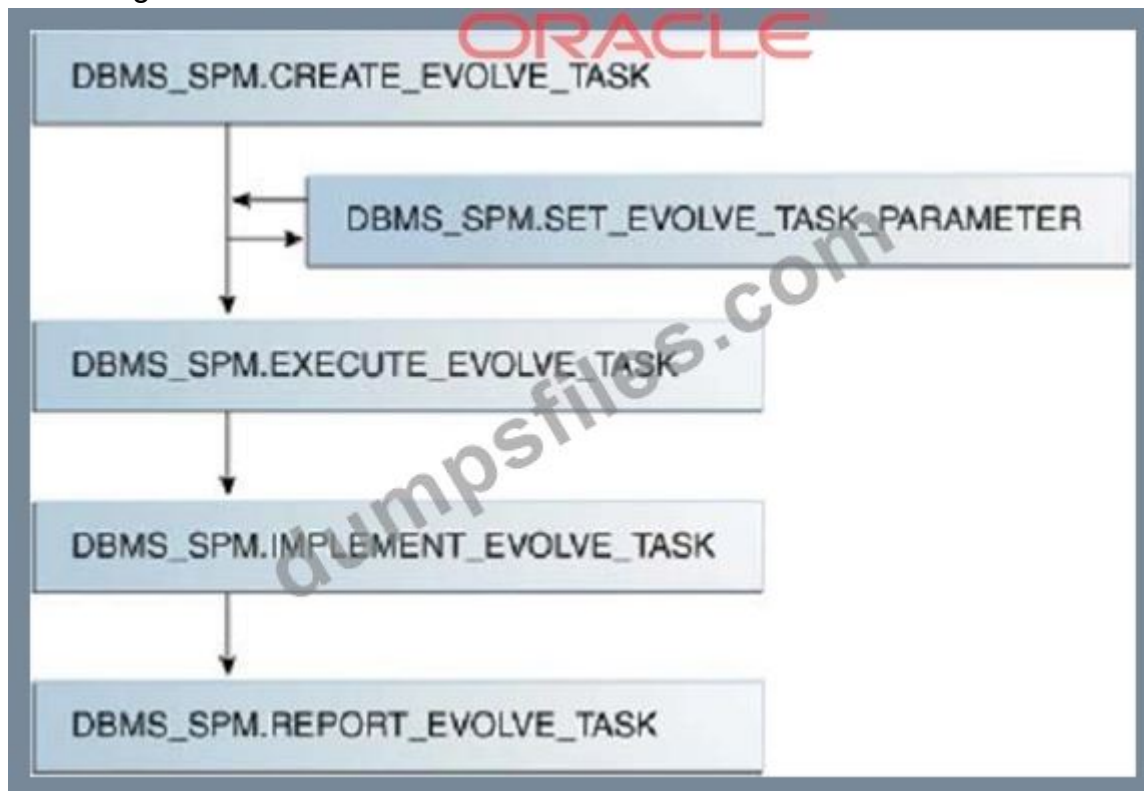
- A. 2, 4, 5
- B. 2, 1, 4, 3, 5
- C. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
- D. 1, 2, 4, 5

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

* Evolving SQL Plan Baselines



* 2. Create the evolve task by using the DBMS_SPM.CREATE_EVOLVE_TASK function.

This function creates an advisor task to prepare the plan evolution of one or more plans for a specified SQL statement. The input parameters can be a SQL handle, plan name or a list of plan names, time limit, task name, and description.

1. Set the evolve task parameters.

SET_EVOLVE_TASK_PARAMETER

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

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

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

3: IMPLEMENT_EVOLVE_TASK

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

5. Report the task outcome by using the DBMS_SPM_EVOLVE_TASK function.

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

References:

NEW QUESTION: 140

Your database instance has the following parameter setting:

OS_AUTHENT_PREFIX = OPS\$

You execute the following command:

```
SQL> CREATE USER ops$guest_user  
IDENTIFIED EXTERNALLY  
DEFAULT TABLESPACE users;
```

And then grant OPS\$GUEST_USER the CREATE SESSION privilege.

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. GUEST_USER can query the tables created in the USERS tablespace by default.
- B. A local GUEST_USER OS account should exist before GUEST_USER can log on to the database.
- C. The authentication details for GUEST_USER are stored in the database password file.
- D. GUEST_USER can log on to the database without specifying a username and password.
- E. GUEST_USER is forced to change the password at the first login.

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 141

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

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

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

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

Answer: A,B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

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

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

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

Not E:

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

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

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

Note:

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

NEW QUESTION: 142

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

```
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 lower limits of the PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET and SGA_TARGET parameters are set to 90 MB and 270 MB respectively.
- C. The value of the MEMORY_MAX_TARGET parameter remains zero for the database instance.
- D. 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.
- E. The PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET and SGA_TARGET parameters are automatically set to zero.

Answer: A,B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 143

Which two statements are true about standard database auditing? (Choose two.)

- A. DDL statements can be audited.
- B. Statements that refer to standalone procedure can be audited.
- C. Operations by the users logged on as SYSDBA cannot be audited.
- D. Only one audit record is ever created for a session per audited statement even though it is executed more than once.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 144

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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

When a query uses literals, the optimizer can use the literal values to find the best plan. However, when a query uses

bind variables, the optimizer must select the best plan without the presence of literals in the SQL text. This task can be

extremely difficult. By peeking at bind values the optimizer can determine the selectivity of a WHERE clause condition

as if literals had been used, thereby improving the plan.

C: Oracle 11g/12g uses Adaptive Cursor Sharing to solve this problem by allowing the server to compare the effectiveness of execution plans between executions with different bind variable values. If it notices suboptimal plans,

it allows certain bind variable values, or ranges of values, to use alternate execution plans for the same statement.

This functionality requires no additional configuration.

NEW QUESTION: 145

Which three statements are true about the Pre-Upgrade Information Tool? (Choose three.)

- A. It generates a script to recompile invalid objects post-upgrade.
- B. The preupgrade_fixups.sqlscript is created to list and describe issues in the source database.
- C. A log file, preupgrade.log, is created that contains the output of the Pre-Upgrade Information tool.
- D. It checks for required tablespaces and if they are not available, creates them automatically.
- E. The preupgrade_fixups.sqlscript is executed automatically to fix issues in the source database.
- F. The postupgrade_fixups.sqlscript is created to address issues that can be fixed after a database has been upgraded.

Answer: A,C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

References <https://docs.oracle.com/database/122/UPGRD/using-preupgrade-information-tool-for-oracle-database.htm#UPGRD-GUID-C0219AF1-AD43-4097-B358-E53E48958647>

NEW QUESTION: 146

Your database instance has Automatic Memory Management enabled and supports shared server connections.

Examine the following:

1. Parallel execution messages and control structures
2. Local variables for a process
3. Security and resource usage information
4. Runtime memory values, such as rows retrieved for a SQL statement using a serial execution plan
5. SQL execution work areas

Which option indicates what is allocated from the large pool in this instance?

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 147

You want to create a file watcher and an event-based job for detecting the arrival of files on the local server from various locations. To achieve this, you enable the raising of file arrival events from remote systems.

Which two conditions must be satisfied to receive file arrival events from a remote system?

(Choose two.)

- A. The remote system must have a running Oracle Database instance and a scheduler agent installed.
- B. The initialization parameter REMOTE_OS_AUTHENT must be set to TRUE on your database.
- C. The local database must be set up to run remote external jobs.
- D. The remote system's scheduler agent must be registered with your database.
- E. Database links to remote databases must be created.

Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E18283_01/server.112/e17120/scheduse005.htm

NEW QUESTION: 148

Which two tasks can be performed on an external table? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/tables013.htm#ADMIN01507 You can, for example select, join, or sort external table data. You can also create views and synonyms for external tables. However, no DML operations (UPDATE, INSERT, or DELETE) are possible, and no indexes can be created, on external tables.

NEW QUESTION: 149

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

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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 150

You execute this command:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLESPACE lmtbsb DATAFILE '/u02/oracle/data/lmtbsb01.dbf' SIZE 50M
EXTENT MANAGEMENT LOCAL;
```

Which two statements are true about segment space management for segments in this tablespace?

- A. ThePCTUSEDstorageparameter has no effect on segments created in this tablespace.
- B. Space utilization inside segments is mapped by bitmaps.
- C. Segments are automatically shrunk and compressed when rows are deleted.
- D. ThePCTFREEstorage parameter has no effect on segments created in this tablespace.

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 151

You created an encrypted tablespace:

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

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

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

Which is true about the result?

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

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

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

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

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

*ALT | NO SALT By default the database appends a random string, called "salt," to the clear text of the column before encrypting it. This default behavior imposes some limitations on encrypted columns: / If you specify SALT during column encryption, then the database does not compress the data in the encrypted column even if you specify table compression for the table. However, the database does compress data in unencrypted columns and encrypted columns without the SALT parameter.

Valid 1z0-062 Dumps shared by TrainingDump.com for Helping Passing 1z0-062 Exam! TrainingDump.com now offer the **newest 1z0-062 exam dumps**, the TrainingDump.com 1z0-062 exam **questions have been updated** and **answers have been corrected** get the **newest** TrainingDump.com 1z0-062 dumps with Test Engine here: <https://www.trainingdump.com/Oracle/1z0-062-practice-exam-dumps.html> (380 Q&As Dumps, **40%OFF Special Discount: Exam-Tests**)

NEW QUESTION: 152

Which three statements are true about the Pre-Upgrade Information Tool? (Choose three.)

- A.** It generates a script to recompile invalid objects post-upgrade.
- B.** The preupgrade_fixups.sql script is created to list and describe issues in the source database.
- C.** A log file, preupgrade.log, is created that contains the output of the Pre-Upgrade Information tool.

- D. It checks for required tablespaces and if they are not available, creates them automatically.
- E. The preupgrade_fixups.sql script is executed automatically to fix issues in the source database.
- F. The postupgrade_fixups.sql script is created to address issues that can be fixed after a database has been upgraded.

Answer: A,C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

References <https://docs.oracle.com/database/122/UPGRD/using-preupgrade-information-tool-for-oracle-database.htm#UPGRD-GUID-C0219AF1-AD43-4097-B358-E53E48958647>

NEW QUESTION: 153

DAILY_ORDS_LST is created in locally managed tablespace ORDERS_TBS which uses automatic segment space management.

```
CREATE TABLE daily_ords_list
      (ordno NUMBER,
      ord_date DATE)
PCTFREE 20;
```

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

- A. PCTFREE eliminates row chaining during inserts
- B. 20% of each data block in the table is reserved for row updates
- C. PCTFREE can help reduce row migration during updates
- D. 80% of every data block in daily_ords_list is reserved for row inserts
- E. PCTFREE can help to minimize row chaining during inserts

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 154

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

OPTIMIZER_CAPTURE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES=FALSE

OPTIMIZER_USE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES=TRUE

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

1. Set the evolve task parameters.
2. Create the evolve task by using the DBMS_SPM.CREATE_EVOLVE_TASK function.
3. Implement the recommendations in the task by using the DBMS_SPM.IMPLEMENT_EVOLVE_TASK function.
4. Execute the evolve task by using the DBMS_SPM.EXECUTE_EVOLVE_TASK function.
5. Report the task outcome by using the DBMS_SPM.REPORT_EVOLVE_TASK function.

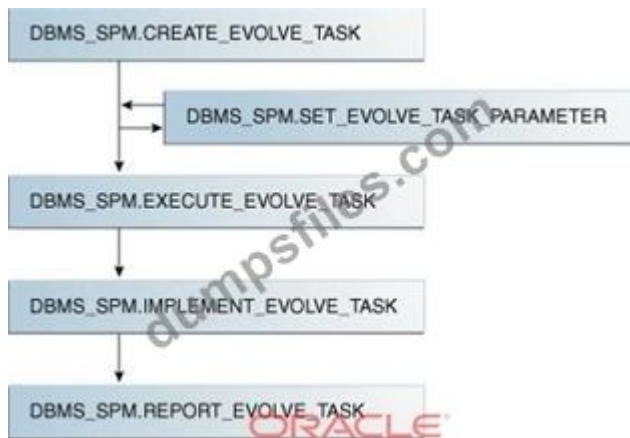
Identify the correct sequence of steps:

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

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

* Evolving SQL Plan Baselines



* 2. Create the evolve task by using the DBMS_SPM.CREATE_EVOLVE_TASK function.

This function creates an advisor task to prepare the plan evolution of one or more plans for a specified SQL statement. The input parameters can be a SQL handle, plan name or a list of plan names, time limit, task name, and description.

1. Set the evolve task parameters.

SET_EVOLVE_TASK_PARAMETER

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

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

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

3: IMPLEMENT_EVOLVE_TASK

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

5. Report the task outcome by using the DBMS_SPM_EVOLVE_TASK function.

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

References:

NEW QUESTION: 155

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 valid time columns are visible by default when the table is described.

C. 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.

D. The same statement may filter on both transaction time and valid temporal time by using the `AS OF TIMESTAMP` and `PERIOD FOR` clauses.

E. The valid time columns are not populated by the Oracle Server automatically.

Answer: A,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 156

Which two statements are true about Oracle Data Pump export and import operations? (Choose two.)

A. You can detach from a data pump export job and reattach later.

B. Data pump uses parallel execution server processes to implement parallel import.

C. Data pump import requires the import file to be in a directory owned by the oracle owner.

D. The master table is the last object to be exported by the data pump.

E. You can detach from a data pump import job and reattach later.

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

B: Data Pump can employ multiple worker processes, running in parallel, to increase job performance.

D: For export jobs, the master table records the location of database objects within a dump file set. / Export builds and maintains the master table for the duration of the job. At the end of an export job, the content of the master table is written to a file in the dump file set.

/For import jobs, the master table is loaded from the dump file set and is used to control the sequence of operations for locating objects that need to be imported into the target database.

NEW QUESTION: 157

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

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

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

A. A TOP-N query is created to limit the rows to 20 percent of the total rows

B. A view is created during execution and a filter on the view limits the rows to 20 percent of the total rows.

C. A filter is added to the table query dynamically using `ROWNUM` to limit the rows to 20 percent of the total rows

D. All the rows are returned to the client or middle tier but only the first 20 percent are returned to the screen or the application.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 158

Which two would you recommend to an application developer for reducing locking conflicts on tables in an Oracle database? (Choose two.)

- A. Create objects in locally managed tablespaces with manual segment space management enabled.
- B. Enable undo retention guarantee.
- C. Create objects in locally managed tablespaces with Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM) enabled.
- D. Avoid coding long-running transactions.
- E. Allow the database to handle locks in default locking mode.

Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 159

When does a database checkpoint occur?

- A. When a server process terminates abnormally.
- B. When the SHUTDOWN ABORT command is issued.
- C. When there is an online redo log switch.
- D. When a user session terminates abnormally.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 160

On your Oracle 12c database, you issue the following commands to create indexes SQL > CREATE INDEX oe.ord_customer_ix1 ON oe.orders (customers_id, sales_rep_id) INVISIBLE; SQL> CREATE BITMAP INDEX oe.ord_customer_ix2 ON oe.orders (customers_id, sales_rep_id); Which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. Both the indexes are created; however, only the ORD_COSTOMER index is visible.
- B. The optimizer evaluates index access from both the indexes before deciding on which index to use for query execution plan.
- C. Only the ORD_CUSTOMER_IX1 index is created.
- D. Only the ORD_CUSTOMER_IX2 index is created.
- E. Both the indexes are updated when a new row is inserted, updated, or deleted in the orders table.

Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

11G has a new feature called Invisible Indexes. An invisible index is invisible to the optimizer as default.

Using this feature, we can test a new index without effecting the execution plans of the existing sql statements or we can test the effect of dropping an index without dropping it.

NEW QUESTION: 161

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

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

Which three are prerequisites for successful execution of the command? (Choose three.)

- A. The import operation must be performed by a user on the target database by a user with the DATAPUMP_IMP_FULL_DATABASE role, and the database link must connect to a user with the DATAPUMP_EXP_FULL_DATABASE role on the source database.
- B. All the user-defined tablespaces must be in read-only mode on the source database.
- C. The export dump file must be created before starting the import on the target database.
- D. The source and target database must be running on the same operating system (OS) with the same endianness.
- E. The impdp operation must be performed by the same user that performed the expdp operation.

Answer: A,B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

NEW QUESTION: 162

Which two statements are true about availability audit features after migration to unified auditing? (Choose two.)

- A. The ability of users to audit their own schema objects is not available in the post-migrated database.
- B. Operating system audit trail is available in the post-migrated database.
- C. Network auditing is available in the post-migrated database.
- D. Mandatory auditing of audit administrative actions is available in the post-migrated database.

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/DBSEG/audit_changes.htm#DBSEG341

NEW QUESTION: 163

Which two are prerequisites for performing a flashback transaction?

- A. Flashback Database must be enabled.
- B. Undo retention guarantee for the database must be configured.
- C. EXECUTE privilege on the DBMS_FLASHBACK package must be granted to the user flashing back transaction.
- D. Supplemental logging must be enabled.
- E. Recycle bin must be enabled for the database.
- F. Block change tracking must be enabled for the database.

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

References: <http://searchoracle.techtarget.com/tip/How-to-perform-Oracle-Flashback-Transaction-Queries>

NEW QUESTION: 164

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

D: Exceed column limit

The cell data will not fit into a column after conversion.

E: Need conversion

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

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

Incorrect:

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

NEW QUESTION: 165

Which two statements are true about extents? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 166

You created an encrypted tablespace:

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

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

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

Which is true about the result?

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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Valid 1z0-062 Dumps shared by TrainingDump.com for Helping Passing 1z0-062 Exam! TrainingDump.com now offer the **newest 1z0-062 exam dumps**, the TrainingDump.com 1z0-062 exam **questions have been updated** and **answers have been corrected** get the **newest** TrainingDump.com 1z0-062 dumps with Test Engine here: <https://www.trainingdump.com/Oracle/1z0-062-practice-exam-dumps.html> (380 Q&As Dumps, **40%OFF Special Discount: Exam-Tests**)

NEW QUESTION: 167

Your database is configured in ARCHIVELOGmode.

Examine the RMAN configuration parameters:

```
CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY TO REDUNDANCY 1; # default
CONFIGURE BACKUP OPTIMIZATION OFF; # default
CONFIGURE CONTROLFILE AUTOBACKUP OFF; # default
CONFIGURE DEVICE TYPE DISK PARALLELISM 1 BACKUP TYPE TO BACKUPSET;
CONFIGURE ARCHIVELOG BACKUP COPIES FOR DEVICE TYPE DISK TO 1; # default
```

Examine the command:

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

What is the outcome?

- A. It fails because the DELETE INPUT option can be used only with the BACKUP ASBACKUPSET command.
- B. It executes successfully and creates a backup set of the database along with archived log files and then deletes the original archived log files.
- C. It executed successfully and creates an image copy of the database along with archive log files and then deletes the original archived log files.
- D. It fails because the DELETE INPUT option can be used only with the BACKUP AS COPY command.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B13789_01/server.101/b10734/rcmbackp.htm

NEW QUESTION: 168

Your multitenant container (CDB) contains two pluggable databases (PDB), HR_PDB and ACCOUNTS_PDB, both of which use the CDB tablespace. The temp file is called temp01.tmp.

A user issues a query on a table on one of the PDBs and receives the following error:

ERROR at line 1:

ORA-01565: error in identifying file '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/CDB1/temp01.tmp'

ORA-27037: unable to obtain file status

Identify two ways to rectify the error.

- A.** Add a new temp file to the temporary tablespace and drop the temp file that that produced the error.
- B.** Shut down the database instance, restore the temp01.tmp file from the backup, and then restart the database.
- C.** Take the temporary tablespace offline, recover the missing temp file by applying redologs, and then bring the temporary tablespace online.
- D.** Shutdown the database instance, restore and recover the temp file from the backup, and then open the database with RESETLOGS.
- E.** Shut down the database instance and then restart the CDB and PDBs.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

* Because temp files cannot be backed up and because no redo is ever generated for them, RMAN never restores or recovers temp files. RMAN does track the names of temp files, but only so that it can automatically re-create them when needed.

* If you use RMAN in a Data Guard environment, then RMAN transparently converts primary control files to standby control files and vice versa. RMAN automatically updates file names for data files, online redo logs, standby redo logs, and temp files when you issue RESTORE and RECOVER.

NEW QUESTION: 169

The user SCOTT owns the CUST table that is placed in the SALES tablespace. The user SCOTT opens a session and executes commands as follows:

```
SQL> INSERT INTO cust VALUES(101, 'JACK');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO cust VALUES(102, 'SMITH');
```

1 row created.

As a DBA, you execute the following command from another session:

```
ALTER TABLESPACE sales READ ONLY;
```

Which statement is true regarding the effect of this command on the transaction in Scott's session?

- A.** The command waits and the user SCOTT can execute data manipulation language (DML) statements only as part of the current transaction.
- B.** The command hangs until all transactions on the objects in the tablespace commit or rollback, and then the tablespace is placed in readonly mode.
- C.** The transaction in Scott's session is rolled back and the tablespace becomes readonly.
- D.** The command fails as a transaction is still pending.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 170

Which three statements are true about server-generated alerts? (Choose three.)

- A. Server-generated alerts notify administrators of problems that cannot be resolved automatically.
- B. Alerts are not issued for locally managed read-only tablespaces.
- C. Response actions cannot be specified for server-generated alerts.
- D. Stateful alerts can be queried only from the DBA_ALERT_HISTORY view.
- E. When an alert is cleared, it is moved to the DBA_ALERT_HISTORY view.

Answer: A,B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

References https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/schema001.htm#ADMIN10120

NEW QUESTION: 171

The DEFERRED_SEGMENT_CREATION parameter is set to TRUE in your database instance.

You execute the following command to create a table:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE acct1
      (ac_no NUMBER,
      ac_desc varchar2(25),
      amount number(10,2));
```

Which two statements are true?

- A. The table is created without a segment because the storage clause is missing.
- B. A segment is allocated when an index is created for any column in the table.
- C. A segment is allocated when the first row is inserted in the table.
- D. The table is created and extents are immediately allocated as per the default storage defined for its tablespace.
- E. A segment is allocated for the table if the ALTER TABLE.. ALLOCATE EXTENT command is issued.

Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 172

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

Which statement is true?

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

Note:

Providing a UNIX Group Name

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

You must choose a UNIX group name which will have permissions to update, install, and deinstall Oracle software. Members of this group must have write permissions to the base directory chosen. Only users who belong to this group are able to install or deinstall software on this machine.

NEW QUESTION: 173

Examine the parameters for your database instance:

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

Which three statements are true about the process of automatic optimization by using cardinality feedback?
(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,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

C: During the first execution of a SQL statement, an execution plan is generated as usual.

D: if multi-column statistics are not present for the relevant combination of columns, the optimizer can fall back on cardinality feedback.

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

optimizer_dynamic_sampling

optimizer_features_enable

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

Note:

* OPTIMIZER_DYNAMIC_SAMPLING controls the level of dynamic sampling performed by the optimizer.

Range of values. 0 to 10

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

inaccurate statistics, or complex predicates. Whatever the reason for the misestimate, cardinality feedback may be able to help.

NEW QUESTION: 174

You want to schedule a job to rebuild a table's indexes after a bulk insert, which must be scheduled as soon as a file containing data arrives on the system.

What would you do to accomplish this?

- A.** Create a job array and add a job for bulk insert and a job to rebuild indexes to the job array.
- B.** Create a file watcher for the bulk inserts and then create a job to rebuild indexes.
- C.** Create an event-based job for the file arrival event, then create a job for bulk insert, and then create a job to rebuild indexes.
- D.** Create a file watcher and an event-based job for bulk insert and then create another job to rebuild indexes on the table.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 175

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

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

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

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 176

What must you use to read data from a table in your database and write it to an external table?

- A.** Use CREATE TABLE. . ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL command with ORACLE_DATAPUMP access driver.
- B.** Use CREATE TABLE. . ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL command with ORACLE_LOADER access driver.
- C.** Use SQL* LOADER direct path load.
- D.** Use SQL* LOADER conventional path load.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 177

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

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

Answer: A,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 178

In your production database, data manipulation language (DML) operations are executed on the SALES table.

You have noticed some dubious values in the SALES table during the last few days. You are able to track users, actions taken, and the time of the action for this particular period but the changes in data are not tracked. You decide to keep track of both the old data and new data in the table long with the user information.

What action would you take to achieve this task?

- A. Impose standard database auditing to audit object privileges.
- B. Implement value-based auditing.
- C. Apply fine-grained auditing.
- D. Impose standard database auditing to audit SQL statements.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 179

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

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

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

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

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 180

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

References:

NEW QUESTION: 181

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

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

Which two must you do to track the transactions?

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

Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

D: Creating a Flashback Data Archive

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

Name of the Flashback Data Archive

Name of the first tablespace of the Flashback Data Archive

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

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

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

Valid 1z0-062 Dumps shared by TrainingDump.com for Helping Passing 1z0-062 Exam! TrainingDump.com now offer the **newest 1z0-062 exam dumps**, the TrainingDump.com 1z0-062 exam **questions have been updated** and **answers have been corrected** get the **newest** TrainingDump.com 1z0-062 dumps with Test

Engine here: <https://www.trainingdump.com/Oracle/1z0-062-practice-exam-dumps.html> (380 Q&As Dumps, **40%OFF Special Discount: Exam-Tests**)

NEW QUESTION: 182

Your database supports a DSS workload that involves the execution of complex queries:

Currently, the library cache contains the ideal workload for analysis. You want to analyze some of the queries for an application that are cached in the library cache.

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

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

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

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

Note:

* Decision support system (DSS) workload

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

References:

NEW QUESTION: 183

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

\$ orapwd file = '+DATA/PROD/orapwprod entries = 5 ignorecase = N format = 12' Which two statements are true about the password file? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 184

In your database, archive logging and control file autobackup are enabled.

The data files and redo log files are intact but control files are impacted due to media failure.

In which two recovery scenarios must you use the RESETLOGS option? (Choose two.)

- A. All copies of the control file are damaged and the auto backed up control file is used for recovery.
- B. One control file copy is intact so the spfile is changed to refer to only one copy.
- C. One control file copy is intact and damaged control file copies have to be restored to a non-default location.
- D. All copies of the control file are damaged and the CREATE CONTROLFILE statement is executed manually.
- E. One control file copy is intact and damaged control file copies have to be restored to the default location.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 185

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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

NEW QUESTION: 186

Your multitenant container (CDB) containing three pluggable databases (PDBs) is running in ARCHIVELOG mode. You find that the SYSAUX tablespace is corrupted in the root container.

The steps to recover the tablespace are as follows:

1. Mount the CDB.
2. Close all the PDBs.
3. Open the database.
4. Apply the archive redo logs.
5. Restore the data file.
6. Take the SYSAUX tablespace offline.
7. Place the SYSAUX tablespace online.
8. Open all the PDBs with RESETLOGS.
9. Open the database with RESETLOGS.
- 10.

Execute the command SHUTDOWN ABORT.

Which option identifies the correct sequence to recover the SYSAUX tablespace?

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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

```
RMAN> ALTER TABLESPACE sysaux OFFLINE IMMEDIATE;
```

```
RMAN> RESTORE TABLESPACE sysaux;
```

```
RMAN> RECOVER TABLESPACE sysaux;
```

```
RMAN> ALTER TABLESPACE sysaux ONLINE;
```

*Example:

While evaluating the 12c beta3 I was not able to do the recover while testing "all pdb files lost".

Cannot close the pdb as the system datafile was missing...

So only option to recover was:

Shutdown cdb (10)

startup mount; (1)

restore pluggable database

recover pluggable database

alter database open;

alter pluggable database name open;

Oracle support says: You should be able to close the pdb and restore/recover the system tablespace of PDB.

*Inconsistent backups are usually created by taking online database backups. You can also make an inconsistent backup by backing up data files while a database is closed, either:

/ Immediately after the crash of an Oracle instance (or, in an Oracle RAC configuration, all instances) / After shutting down the database using SHUTDOWN ABORT

Inconsistent backups are only useful if the database is in ARCHIVELOG mode and all archived redo logs created since the backup are available.

* Open the database with the RESETLOGS option after finishing recovery: SQL> ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS;

NEW QUESTION: 187

You use a recovery catalog for maintaining your database backups.

You execute the following command:

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

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

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Corrupted blocks, if any, are repaired.
- B. Checks are performed for physical corruptions.
- C. Checks are performed for logical corruptions.

D. Checks are performed to confirm whether all database files exist in correct locations

E. Backup sets containing both data files and archive logs are created.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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

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

This form of the command would check for physical corruption. To check for logical corruption,

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

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

Check datafiles for physical and logical corruption

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

Note:

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

NEW QUESTION: 188

DAILY_ORDS_LST is created in locally managed tablespace ORDERS_TBS which uses automatic segment space management.

```
CREATE TABLE daily_ords_list
      (ordno NUMBER,
       ord_date DATE)
PCTFREE 20;
```

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

A. PCTFREE can help to minimize row chaining during inserts

B. 20% of each data block in the table is reserved for row updates

C. 80% of every data block in daily_ords_list is reserved for row inserts

D. PCTFREE eliminates row chaining during inserts

E. PCTFREE can help reduce row migration during updates

Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 189

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

A. You can detach from a data pump export job and reattach later.

B. Data pump uses parallel execution server processes to implement parallel import.

C. Data pump import requires the import file to be in a directory owned by the oracle owner.

D. The master table is the last object to be exported by the data pump.

E. You can detach from a data pump import job and reattach later.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

B: Data Pump can employ multiple worker processes, running in parallel, to increase job performance.

D: For export jobs, the master table records the location of database objects within a dump file set. / Export builds and maintains the master table for the duration of the job. At the end of an export job, the content of the master table is written to a file in the dump file set.
/ For import jobs, the master table is loaded from the dump file set and is used to control the sequence of operations for locating objects that need to be imported into the target database.

NEW QUESTION: 190

Which two statements are true about the use of the procedures listed in the v \$sysaux_occupants.move_procedure column? (Choose two.)

- A.** The procedure may be used for some components to relocate component data to the SYSAUX tablespace from its current tablespace.
- B.** The procedure may be used for some components to relocate component data from the SYSAUX tablespace to another tablespace.
- C.** All the components may be moved into SYSAUX tablespace.
- D.** All the components may be moved from the SYSAUX tablespace.

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 191

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

Answer: A,B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Incorrect:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 192

A warehouse fact table in your Oracle 12c Database is range-partitioned by month and accessed frequently with queries that span multiple partitions. The table has a local prefixed, range partitioned index.

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

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

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

Which three methods could transparently help to achieve this result? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: A,C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Note:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 193

You create an Oracle 12c database and then import schemas that are required by an application which has not yet been developed.

You want to get advice on creation of or modifications to indexes, materialized views and partitioning in these schemas.

What must you run to achieve this?

- A. SQL Performance Analyzer
- B. SQL Tuning Advisor
- C. Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) report
- D. SQL Access Advisor with a hypothetical workload
- E. SQL Access Advisor with a SQL tuning set

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 194

Your multitenant container (CDB) containing three pluggable databases (PDBs) is running in ARCHIVELOG mode. You

find that the SYSAUX tablespace is corrupted in the root container.

The steps to recover the tablespace are as follows:

1. Mount the CDB.
2. Close all the PDBs.
3. Open the database.
4. Apply the archive redo logs.
5. Restore the data file.
6. Take the SYSAUX tablespace offline.
7. Place the SYSAUX tablespace online.
8. Open all the PDBs with RESETLOGS.
9. Open the database with RESETLOGS.
10. Execute the command SHUTDOWN ABORT.

Which option identifies the correct sequence to recover the SYSAUX tablespace?

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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

```
RMAN> ALTER TABLESPACE sysaux OFFLINE IMMEDIATE;
```

```
RMAN> RESTORE TABLESPACE sysaux;
```

```
RMAN> RECOVER TABLESPACE sysaux;
```

```
RMAN> ALTER TABLESPACE sysaux ONLINE;
```

* Example:

While evaluating the 12c beta3 I was not able to do the recover while testing "all pdb files lost".

Cannot close the pdb as the system datafile was missing...

So only option to recover was:

```
Shutdown cdb (10)
```

```
startup mount; (1)
```

```
restore pluggable database
```

```
recover pluggable database
```

```
alter database open;
```

alter pluggable database name open;

Oracle support says: You should be able to close the pdb and restore/recover the system tablespace of PDB.

* Inconsistent backups are usually created by taking online database backups. You can also make an inconsistent

backup by backing up data files while a database is closed, either:

/ Immediately after the crash of an Oracle instance (or, in an Oracle RAC configuration, all instances)

/ After shutting down the database using SHUTDOWN ABORT

Inconsistent backups are only useful if the database is in ARCHIVELOG mode and all archived redo logs created since

the backup are available.

* Open the database with the RESETLOGS option after finishing recovery:

```
SQL> ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS;
```

NEW QUESTION: 195

Which statement is true about the Log Writer process?

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

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

References:

NEW QUESTION: 196

You want to distribute a set of structured data to your customers who can integrate this data into their existing databases irrespective of the platform.

Which method provides the fastest way of achieving this?

- A. using direct-path INSERT SQL statements
- B. using RMAN transportable tablespace operation
- C. using the DBVERIFY utility
- D. using SQL*Loader

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Valid 1z0-062 Dumps shared by TrainingDump.com for Helping Passing 1z0-062 Exam! TrainingDump.com now offer the **newest 1z0-062 exam dumps**, the TrainingDump.com 1z0-062 exam **questions have been updated** and **answers have been corrected** get the **newest** TrainingDump.com 1z0-062 dumps with Test Engine here: <https://www.trainingdump.com/Oracle/1z0-062-practice-exam-dumps.html> (380 Q&As Dumps, **40%OFF Special Discount: Exam-Tests**)

NEW QUESTION: 197

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

The characteristics of the non-CDB are as follows:

- Version: Oracle Database 12c Releases 1 64-bit
- Character set: WE8ISO8859P15
- National character set: AL16UTF16
- O/S: Oracle Linux6 64-bit

The characteristics of the CDB are as follows:

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

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

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Note:

* Generating a Pluggable Database Manifest File for the Non-CDB Execute the dbms_pdb.describe procedure to generate the manifest file.

```
exec dbms_pdb.describe(pdb_descr_file=>'/u01/app/oracle/oradata/noncdb/noncdb.xml'); Shut down the noncdb instance to prepare to copy the data files in the next section.
```

```
shutdown immediate
```

```
exit
```

NEW QUESTION: 198

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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 199

Tape streaming is not happening while performing RMAN tape backup. On investigation, you find that it is not because of the incremental backup or the empty file backup and that RMAN is sending data blocks to tape drive fast enough.

What could be a solution to make streaming happen during the backup?

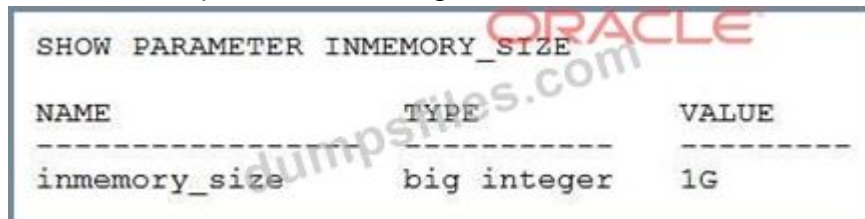
- A. Configure backup optimization
- B. Configure the channel to increase MAXOPENFILES
- C. Configure the channel to increase the capacity with the RATE parameter
- D. Configure the channel to adjust the tape buffer size with the BLKSIZE option

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 200

Examine this parameter setting:



```
SHOW PARAMETER INMEMORY_SIZE
```

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
inmemory_size	big integer	1G

Now examine this command:

```
ALTER TABLE hr.emp INMEMORY;
```

Table altered.

Which is true about effects of this command and any subsequent processing on hr.emp?

- A. The database instance uses the IM Column Store to process DMLs.
- B. Its data cannot be loaded into the default database buffer cache.
- C. Its data gets loaded into the IM Column Store in columnar format.
- D. Its data gets loaded into the IM Column Store in row format.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 201

Which two statements are true about SQL *Loader Express Mode in an Oracle 12c database?

- A. TheDEGREE_OF_PARALLELISMparameter is set toAUTO.
- B. You cannot have multiple SQL *Loader data files.

- C. If no data file is specified, it assumes the data file to be <table-name>.dat in the current directory and uses it.
- D. You can have multiple bad files created when loading in parallel.
- E. You can selectively load rows into a table based on a filter.

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

References: <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/SUTIL/GUID-0F35B551-861B-450D-8BF3-2312893A67D7.htm#SUTIL3951>

NEW QUESTION: 202

Which two are prerequisites for performing a flashback transaction? (Choose two.)

- A. Flashback Database must be enabled.
- B. Undo retention guarantee for the database must be configured.
- C. EXECUTE privilege on the DBMS_FLASHBACK package must be granted to the user flashing back transaction.
- D. Supplemental logging must be enabled.
- E. Recycle bin must be enabled for the database.
- F. Block change tracking must be enabled for the database.

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

References: <http://searchoracle.techtarget.com/tip/How-to-perform-Oracle-Flashback-Transaction-Queries>
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/appdev.112/e41502/adfns_flashback.htm#ADFNS610

NEW QUESTION: 203

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

- A. Running a query on a table returns ORA-600: Internal Error.
- B. Inserting a value into a table returns ORA-01722: invalid number.
- C. Creating a table returns ORA-00955: name us already in used by an existing objects.
- D. Inserting a value into a table returns ORA-00001: unique constraint (SYS.OK_TECHP) violated.
- E. Rebuilding an index using ALTER INDEX . . . REBUILD fails with an ORA-01578: ORACLE data block corrupted (file # 14, block # 50) error.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The alert log is a chronological log of messages and errors, and includes the following items:

- *All internal errors (ORA-600), block corruption errors (ORA-1578), and deadlock errors (ORA-60) that occur
- * Administrative operations, such as CREATE, ALTER, and DROP statements and STARTUP, SHUTDOWN, and ARCHIVELOG statements
- * Messages and errors relating to the functions of shared server and dispatcher processes
- * Errors occurring during the automatic refresh of a materialized view
- * The values of all initialization parameters that had nondefault values at the time the database and instance start

Note:

* The alert log file (also referred to as the ALERT.LOG) is a chronological log of messages and errors written out by an Oracle Database. Typical messages found in this file is:
database startup, shutdown, log switches, space errors, etc. This file should constantly be monitored to detect unexpected messages and corruptions.

NEW QUESTION: 204

You want 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.** Suspending a statement automatically results in suspending a transaction and releasing all the resources held by the transaction.
- C.** Data Manipulation Language (DML) operations are resumable, provided that they are not embedded in a PL/SQL block.
- D.** A suspended statement will report an error if no corrective action has taken place during a timeout period.
- E.** Before a statement executes in resumable mode, the ALTER SESSION ENABLE RESUMABLE statement must be issued in its session.

Answer: D,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 205

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

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

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

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

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

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

Note:

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

NEW QUESTION: 206

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

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

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

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

VALIDATE Command Output **> List of Control File and SPFILE.

File TYPE >»» SPFILE or Control File.

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

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

Blocks Examined >»» Total number of blocks in the file.

Oracle' Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide

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

NEW QUESTION: 207

Which three operations can be performed as multipartition operations in Oracle? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: A,B,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Multipartition maintenance enables adding, dropping, truncate, merge, split operations on multiple partitions.

A: Merge Multiple Partitions:

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

B: Drop Multiple Partitions:

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

Example:

view plaincopy to clipboardprint?

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

Table altered

```
SQL>
```

Restrictions :

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

NEW QUESTION: 208

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

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

Answer: A,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

D: Exceed column limit

The cell data will not fit into a column after conversion.

E: Need conversion

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

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

Incorrect:

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

NEW QUESTION: 209

Examine the commands executed to monitor database operations:

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

```
SQL > VAR eid NUMBER
```

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

Which two statements are true? (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 DIAGNOSTIC + TUNING.
- D. Only DML and DDL statements will be monitored for the session.
- E. All subsequent statements in the session will be treated as one database operation and will be monitored.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

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'.

NEW QUESTION: 210

Which three are true about server processes for dedicated server connections? (Choose three.)

- A. They can write and read consistent block images to Oracle data files.
- B. They can parse and execute SQL statements.
- C. They can read data blocks from data files into the default buffer cache.
- D. They can generate archive log entries.
- E. They can generate redo log entries.
- F. They can write current block images contained in clean buffers to Oracle data files.

Answer: A,B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e40540/process.htm#CNCPT1248

NEW QUESTION: 211

Which three operations can be performed as multipartition operations in Oracle? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Multipartition maintenance enables adding, dropping, truncate, merge, split operations on multiple partitions.

A: Merge Multiple Partitions:

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

B: Drop Multiple Partitions:

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

Example:

view plaincopy to clipboardprint?

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

Restrictions :

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

Valid 1z0-062 Dumps shared by TrainingDump.com for Helping Passing 1z0-062 Exam! TrainingDump.com now offer the **newest 1z0-062 exam dumps**, the TrainingDump.com 1z0-062 exam **questions have been updated** and **answers have been corrected** get the **newest** TrainingDump.com 1z0-062 dumps with Test Engine here: <https://www.trainingdump.com/Oracle/1z0-062-practice-exam-dumps.html> (380 Q&As Dumps, **40%OFF Special Discount: Exam-Tests**)

NEW QUESTION: 212

You execute the following piece of code with appropriate privileges:

```

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

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

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

```

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

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

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

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Note:

* DBMS_REDACT.FULL completely redacts the column data.

* DBMS_REDACT.NONE applies no redaction on the column data. Use this function for development testing purposes.

LOB columns are not supported.

* The DBMS_REDACT package provides an interface to Oracle Data Redaction, which enables you to mask (redact)

data that is returned from queries issued by low-privileged users or an application.

* If you create a view chain (that is, a view based on another view), then the Data Redaction policy also applies throughout this view chain. The policies remain in effect all of the way up through this view chain, but if another policy is created for one of these views, then for the columns affected in the subsequent views, this new policy takes

precedence.

NEW QUESTION: 213

You enabled an audit policy by issuing the following statements:

SQL> AUDIT POLICY ORA_DATABASE_PARAMETER BY SCOTT;

SQL> AUDIT POLICY ORA_DATABASE_PARAMETER BY SYS, SYSTEM;

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

- A. SYS, SYSTEM
- B. SCOTT

- C. Only for successful executions
- D. Only for failed executions
- E. Both successful and failed executions

Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

* The ORA_DATABASE_PARAMETER policy audits commonly used Oracle Database parameter settings. By default, this policy is not enabled.

NEW QUESTION: 214

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

```
MEMORY_TARGET=500M  
PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET=90M  
SGA_TARGET=270M
```

Which two statements are true?

- A. The PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET and SGA_TARGET parameters are automatically set to zero.
- B. The lower limits of the PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET and SGA_TARGET parameters are set to 90 MB and 270 MB respectively.
- C. 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.
- D. The MEMORY_MAX_TARGET parameter is automatically set to 500 MB.
- E. The value of the MEMORY_MAX_TARGET parameter remains zero for the database instance.

Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 215

You want to create a role that:

- is protected from unauthorized usage
 - does not use a password embedded in the application source code or stored in a table
 - is enabled for a user based on security policies defined in a PL/SQL package
- How would you create this role?

- A. as a secure application role
- B. with definer's rights
- C. with global authentication
- D. with external authentication

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/network.111/b28531/authorization.htm#DBSEG97973

NEW QUESTION: 216

You upgraded from a previous Oracle database version to Oracle Database version to Oracle Database 12c. Your database supports a mixed workload. During the day, lots of insert, update, and delete operations are performed. At night, Extract, Transform, Load (ETL) and batch reporting jobs are run. The ETL jobs perform certain database operations using two or more concurrent sessions.

After the upgrade, you notice that the performance of ETL jobs has degraded. To ascertain the cause of performance degradation, you want to collect basic statistics such as the level of parallelism, total database time, and the number of I/O requests for the ETL jobs.

How do you accomplish this?

- A.** Examine the Active Session History (ASH) reports for the time period of the ETL or batch reporting runs.
- B.** Enable SQL tracing for the queries in the ETL and batch reporting queries and gather diagnostic data from the trace file.
- C.** Enable real-time SQL monitoring for ETL jobs and gather diagnostic data from the V\$SQL_MONITOR view.
- D.** Enable real-time database operation monitoring using the DBMS_SQL_MONITOR.BEGIN_OPERATION function, and then use the DBMS_SQL_MONITOR.REPORT_SQL_MONITOR function to view the required information.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

* Monitoring database operations

Real-Time Database Operations Monitoring enables you to monitor long running database tasks such as batch jobs, scheduler jobs, and Extraction, Transformation, and Loading (ETL) jobs as a composite business operation. This feature tracks the progress of SQL and PL/SQL queries associated with the business operation being monitored. As a DBA or developer, you can define business operations for monitoring by explicitly specifying the start and end of the operation or implicitly with tags that identify the operation.

NEW QUESTION: 217

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 same statement may filter on both transaction time and valid temporal time by using the AS OF TIMESTAMP and PERIOD FOR clauses.
- B.** The valid time columns are not populated by the Oracle Server automatically.
- C.** The valid time columns are visible by default when the table is described.
- D.** 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.
- E.** The valid time columns employee_time_start and employee_time_end are automatically created.

Answer: A,B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 218

Examine the query and its output executed In an RDBMS Instance:

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

USERNAME	SYSDB	SYSDBA	SYSAS	SYSBA	SYSDG	SYSASM
SYS	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
C##B_ADMIN	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
C##C_ADMIN	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE
C##A_ADMIN	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE
C##D_ADMIN	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE

Which three statements are true about the users (other than sys) in the output?

- A. The C ## B_ADMIN user can perform all backup and recovery operations using RMAN only.
- B. The C ## C_ADMIN user can perform the data guard operation with Data Guard Broker.
- C. The C ## A_ADMIN user can perform wallet operations.
- D. The C ## D_ADMIN user can perform backup and recovery operations for Automatic Storage Management (ASM).
- E. The C ## B_ADMIN user can perform all backup and recovery operations using RMAN or SQL* Plus.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

B: SYSDG administrative privilege has ability to perform Data Guard operations (including startup and shutdown) using Data Guard Broker or dgmgrl.

D: SYSASM

The new (introduced in 11g) SYSASM role to manage the ASM instance, variable extent sizes to reduce shared pool usage, and the ability of an instance to read from a specific disk of a diskgroup E (Not A): SYSDBA is like a role in the sense that it is granted, but SYSDBA is a special built-in privilege to allow the DBA full control over the database

Incorrect:

Not C: SYSKM. SYSKM administrative privilege has ability to perform transparent data encryption wallet operations.

Note:

Use the V\$PWFILERS view to see the users who have been granted administrative privileges.

NEW QUESTION: 219

Which two statements are true?

- A. A role can contain both system and object privileges.
- B. The predefined connect role is always automatically granted to all new users at the time of their creation.
- C. The predefined resource role includes the unlimited_tablespace privilege.
- D. A role can be granted to other roles.
- E. A role cannot be assigned external authentication.
- F. All roles are owned by the sys user.

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 220

Examine the parameters:

Your database instance is started with a PFILE.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>VALUE</u>
Memory_max_target	big integer	0
Memory_target	big integer	0
Sga_max_size	big integer	2G
Sga_target	big integer	2G

You want to increase the size of the buffer cache. Free memory is available to increase the size of the buffer cache.

You execute the command:

```
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_CACHE_SIZE=1024M;
```

Which is the outcome?

- A. Change is applied to the current instance, but does not persist after instance restart.
- B. The value is changed for the current instance and in the PFILE.
- C. It fails because the SCOPE clause is missing.
- D. The value is changed only in the PFILE and takes effect at the next instance startup.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 221

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

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

```
REVOKE ..FROM
```

If the current container is the root:

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

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

CONTAINER = CURRENT. However, any locally granted privileges that depend on the commonly granted privilege being revoked are also revoked.

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

NEW QUESTION: 222

On your Oracle 12c database, you Issue the following commands to create indexes SQL > CREATE INDEX oe.ord_customer_ix1 ON oe.orders (customers_id, sales_rep_id) INVISIBLE; SQL> CREATE BITMAP INDEX oe.ord_customer_ix2 ON oe.orders (customers_id, sales_rep_id); Which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A.** Both the indexes are created; however, only the ORD_COSTOMER index is visible.
- B.** The optimizer evaluates index access from both the Indexes before deciding on which index to use for query execution plan.
- C.** Only the ORD_CUSTOMER_IX1 index is created.
- D.** Only the ORD_CUSTOMER_IX2 index is created.
- E.** Both the indexes are updated when a new row is inserted, updated, or deleted In the orders table.

Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

11G has a new feature called Invisible Indexes. An invisible index is invisible to the optimizer as default. Using this feature, we can test a new index without effecting the execution plans of the existing sql statements or we can test the effect of dropping an index without dropping it.

NEW QUESTION: 223

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

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

How would you accomplish these requirements?

- A.** by granting a secure application role to the users
- B.** by creating and assigning a profile to the users and setting the REMOTE_OS_AUTHENT parameter to FALSE
- C.** By creating and assigning a profile to the users and setting the SEC_MAX_FAILED_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS parameter to 4
- D.** By Implementing Fine-Grained Auditing (FGA) and setting the REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORD_FILE parameter to NONE.
- E.** By implementing the database resource Manager plan and setting the SEC_MAX_FAILED_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS parameters to 4.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

You can design your applications to automatically grant a role to the user who is trying to log in, provided the user meets criteria that you specify. To do so, you create a secure application role, which is a role that is associated with a PL/SQL procedure (or PL/SQL package that contains multiple procedures). The procedure validates the user: if the user fails the validation, then the user cannot log in. If the user passes the validation,

then the procedure grants the user a role so that he or she can use the application. The user has this role only as long as he or she is logged in to the application. When the user logs out, the role is revoked.

Incorrect:

Not B: REMOTE_OS_AUTHENT specifies whether remote clients will be authenticated with the value of the OS_AUTHENT_PREFIX parameter.

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

Not D: REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE specifies whether Oracle checks for a password file.

Values:

shared

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

exclusive

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

none

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

Note:

The REMOTE_OS_AUTHENT parameter is deprecated. It is retained for backward compatibility only.

NEW QUESTION: 224

Your database is configured in ARCHIVELOG mode, and a daily full database backup is taken by using RMAN. Control file autobackup is configured.

Loss of which three database files can lead to an incomplete recovery? (Choose three.)

- A. a data file belonging to the SYSAUX tablespace
- B. active online redo log file group
- C. all the control files
- D. server parameter file (SPFILE)
- E. a data file belonging to the default temporary tablespace
- F. inactive online redo log file group

Answer: B,C,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 225

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

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

Answer: A,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

D: Exceed column limit

The cell data will not fit into a column after conversion.

E: Need conversion

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

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

Incorrect:

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

NEW QUESTION: 226

Which statement is true about the Oracle central inventory directory (oraInventory)?

A. oraInventory must not be shared by all Oracle software installations on a single system.

B. If ORACLE_BASE is set to /u01/app/oracle for the oracle user during an installation, OUI creates the Oracle Inventory directory in the /u01/app/oracle/ oraInventory path.

C. If an OFA-compliant path is not created and the ORACLE_BASE environment variable is not set during an Oracle Database installation, the Oracle Inventory directory is placed in the home directory of the user that is performing the installation.

D. Oracle software owners must be members of the same central oraInventory group, but they need not have this group as their primary group.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

References <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/CWLIN/usrgtps.htm#CWLIN483>

Valid 1z0-062 Dumps shared by TrainingDump.com for Helping Passing 1z0-062 Exam! TrainingDump.com now offer the **newest 1z0-062 exam dumps**, the TrainingDump.com 1z0-062 exam **questions have been updated** and **answers have been corrected** get the **newest** TrainingDump.com 1z0-062 dumps with Test Engine here: <https://www.trainingdump.com/Oracle/1z0-062-practice-exam-dumps.html> (**380 Q&As Dumps, 40%OFF Special Discount: Exam-Tests**)

NEW QUESTION: 227

Your multitenant container database (CDB) contains pluggable databases (PDBs), you are connected to the HR_PDB.

You execute the following command:

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Interesting behavior in 12.1.0.1 DB of creating an undo tablespace in a PDB. With the new Multitenant architecture

the undo tablespace resides at the CDB level and PDBs all share the same UNDO tablespace.

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

NEW QUESTION: 228

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

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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 229

Which statement is true about the Oracle central inventory directory (oraInventory)?

- A. oraInventory must not be shared by all Oracle software installations on a single system.
- B. If ORACLE_BASE is set to u01/app/oracle for the oracle user during an installation, OUI creates the Oracle Inventory directory in the u01/app/oracle/oraInventory path.
- C. If an OFA-compliant path is not created and the ORACLE_BASE environment variable is not set during an Oracle Database installation, the Oracle Inventory directory is placed in the home directory of the user that is performing the installation.
- D. Oracle software owners must be members of the same centraloraInventory group, but they need not have this group as their primary group.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

References <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/CWLIN/usrgtps.htm#CWLIN483>

NEW QUESTION: 230

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

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

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

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

After changing the value, you notice that FULL redaction continues to redact numeric data with zero. What must you do to activate the new default value for numeric full redaction?

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

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

Note:

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

*UPDATE_FULL_REDACTION_VALUES Procedure

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 231

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

Examine the following steps:

1. Issue the SELECT DBMS_STATS.CREATE_EXTENDED_STATS ('SH',

'CUSTOMERS') FROM dual statement.

2 . Execute the DBMS_STATS.SEED_COL_USAGE (null, 'SH', 500) procedure.

3 . Execute the required queries on the CUSTOMERS table.

4 . Issue the SELECT DBMS_STATS.REPORT_COL_USAGE ('SH', 'CUSTOMERS')

FROM dual statement.

Identify the correct sequence of steps.

A. 3, 2, 1, 4

B. 2, 3, 4, 1

C. 4, 1, 3, 2

D. 3, 2, 4, 1

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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 howlong 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 thesequeries.

Step 3. (1) Create the column groups

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

Note:

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

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

* Creating extended statistics Here are the steps to create extended statistics for related table columns with dbms_stats.create_extended_stats:

1 - The first step is to create column histograms for the related columns. 2 - Next, we run

dbms_stats.create_extended_stats to relate the columns together.

Unlike a traditional procedure that is invoked via an execute ("exec") statement, Oracle extended statistics are created via a select statement.

NEW QUESTION: 232

In your Oracle 12c database, you invoke SQL *Loader Express Mode command to load data:

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

Which two statements are true about this command? (Choose two.)

- A. It succeeds and creates theEMPLOYEEStable in theHRschema if the table does not exist.
- B. It fails because the SQL *Loader controlfile location is not specified.
- C. It fails because the SQL *Loader data file location is not specified.
- D. It succeeds even if theHRuser does not have theCREATE DIRECTORYprivilege.
- E. It succeeds with default settings if theEMPLOYEEStable belonging to theHRschema is already defined in the database.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 233

You execute the following PL/SQL:

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

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

DBMS_FGA.add_policy

* The DBMS_FGA package provides fine-grained security functions.

* ADD_POLICY Procedure

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

Incorrect:

Not C: object_schema

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

NEW QUESTION: 234

Which three statements are true about naming methods? (Choose three.)

- A. The local naming method does not support connect-time failover and load-balancing options.

- B.** Local naming supports multiple protocols, but for any one connection, the client and server must use the same protocol.
- C.** The directory naming method supports connect-time failover and load-balancing options.
- D.** In the Easy Connect method, the listener port and IP address must be provided for the connection to be successful.
- E.** In the Easy Connect method, clients can connect to a database server by using the host name of the database with an optional port and service name.

Answer: B,C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 235

Examine the following parameters for a database instance:

```
MEMORY_MAX_TARGET=0
MEMORY_TARGET=0
SGA_TARGET=0
PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET=500m
```

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

- A.** LOG_BUFFER
- B.** SORT_AREA_SIZE
- C.** JAVA_POOL_SIZE
- D.** STREAMS_POOL_SIZE
- E.** DB_16K_CACHE_SIZE
- F.** DB_KEEP_CACHE_SIZE

Answer: A,E,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Manually Sized SGA Components that Use SGA_TARGET Space

SGA Component, Initialization Parameter

/The log buffer

LOG_BUFFER

/The keep and recycle buffer caches

DB_KEEP_CACHE_SIZE

DB_RECYCLE_CACHE_SIZE

/Nonstandard block size buffer caches

DB_nK_CACHE_SIZE

Note:

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

* Table, Automatically Sized SGA Components and Corresponding Parameters

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

NEW QUESTION: 236

Identify two prerequisites for configuring Enterprise Manager Database Express (EM Express).

- A. Use the DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.SETHTTPPORT procedure to configure a port number for Oracle HTTP Server.
- B. Install Oracle HTTP Server.
- C. Grant the APEX_PUBLIC_USER role to the SYSMANuser.
- D. Create a SYSMANuser with the SYSDBA privilege as an administrator for EM Express.
- E. Configure at least one dispatcher for the TCP/IP protocol.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 237

Which two statements are true about the use of the procedures listed in the v \$sysaux_occupants.move_procedure column?

- A. All the components may be moved from the SYSAUX tablespace.
- B. The procedure may be used for some components to relocate component data from the SYSAUX tablespace to another tablespace.
- C. The procedure may be used for some components to relocate component data to the SYSAUX tablespace from its current tablespace.
- D. All the components may be moved into SYSAUX tablespace.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 238

Which are three of the input sources for the SQL Tuning Advisor? (Choose three.)

- A. the private SQL area
- B. the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR)
- C. the Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM)
- D. the shared SQL area
- E. the SQL Access Advisor
- F. the AWR Compare Periods Report

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14211/sql_tune.htm#i34782

NEW QUESTION: 239

Which three statements are true about Oracle Data Pump?

- A. IMPDP can be used to change target data file names, schemas, and tablespaces during import.
- B. The DBMS_DATAPUMP/SQL package can be used independently of Data Pump clients to perform export and import operations.
- C. EXPDP and IMPDP are the client components of Oracle Data Pump.
- D. Oracle Data Pump export and import operations can be performed only by users with the SYSDBA privilege.
- E. IMPDP always use the conventional path insert method to import data.

Answer: A,B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e22490/dp_overview.htm#SUTIL2880

NEW QUESTION: 240

Which component resides in the System Global Area (SGA) of a database instance only in shared server connections?

- A. SQL Query Result Cache
- B. Programs Global Area
- C. PL/SQL Function Result Cache
- D. User Global Area

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 241

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

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

Answer: A,E,G (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

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

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

List one or more PDBs.

Specify ALL to modify all of the PDBs.

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

Valid 1z0-062 Dumps shared by TrainingDump.com for Helping Passing 1z0-062 Exam! TrainingDump.com now offer the **newest 1z0-062 exam dumps**, the TrainingDump.com 1z0-062 exam **questions have been updated** and **answers have been corrected** get the **newest** TrainingDump.com 1z0-062 dumps with Test Engine here: <https://www.trainingdump.com/Oracle/1z0-062-practice-exam-dumps.html> (380 Q&As Dumps, **40%OFF** Special Discount: **Exam-Tests**)

NEW QUESTION: 242

Examine the query and its output executed In an RDBMS Instance:

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

USERNAME	SYSDB	SYSOP	SYSAS	SYSBA	SYSDG	SYSKM	CON_ID
SYS	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	0
C##B_ADMIN	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	0
C##C_ADMIN	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	0
C##A_ADMIN	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	0
C##D_ADMIN	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	0

Which three statements are true about the users (other than sys) in the output? (Choose three.)

- A. The C ## B_ADMIN user can perform all backup and recovery operations using RMAN only.
- B. The C ## C_ADMIN user can perform the data guard operation with Data Guard Broker.
- C. The C ## A_ADMIN user can perform wallet operations.
- D. The C ## D_ADMIN user can perform backup and recovery operations for Automatic Storage Management (ASM).
- E. The C ## B_ADMIN user can perform all backup and recovery operations using RMAN or SQL* Plus.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

B: SYSDG administrative privilege has ability to perform Data Guard operations (including startup and shutdown) using Data Guard Broker or dgmgrl.

D: SYSASM

The new (introduced in 11g) SYSASM role to manage the ASM instance, variable extent sizes to reduce shared pool usage, and the ability of an instance to read from a specific disk of a diskgroup E (Not A): SYSDBA is like a role in the sense that it is granted, but SYSDBA is a special built-in privilege to allow the DBA full control over the database Incorrect:

Not C: SYSKM. SYSKM administrative privilege has ability to perform transparent data encryption wallet operations.

Note:

Use the V\$PWFILERS view to see the users who have been granted administrative privileges.

NEW QUESTION: 243

Examine the following command:

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

What is the effect of executing this command?

- A. Statistics for theCUSTOMERStable are locked and cannot be overwritten.
- B. Existing statistics for theCUSTOMERStable become unusable for the query optimizer.
- C. Automatic statistics collection is stopped for theCUSTOMERStable.
- D. Statistics subsequently gathered on theCUSTOMERStable are stored as pending statistics.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 244

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

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

How would you accomplish this?

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

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 245

Examine this command:

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

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

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

Answer: C,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

* SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure

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

* Example:

Using Pending Statistics

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

`EXEC DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS('hr', 'employees', 'PUBLISH', 'false');` By setting the employees tables publish preference to FALSE, any statistics gather from now on will not be automatically published. The newly gathered statistics will be marked as pending.

NEW QUESTION: 246

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

Event	Waits	Time(s)	Avg Wait (ms)	% DB time	Wait Class
db CPU	67	67	0	98.21	
db file sequential read	8,371	0	0	0.52	User I/O
latch: row cache objects	10	0	8	0.19	Concurrency
latch: shared pool	956	0	0	0.15	Concurrency
log file sync	25	0	2	0.06	Commit

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

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

Answer: C,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 247

You configure your database Instance to support shared server connections.

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

(Choose two.)

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

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

A: PGA itself is subdivided. The UGA (User Global Area) contains session state information, including stuff like package-level variables, cursor state, etc. Note that, with shared server, the UGA is in the SGA. It has

to be, because shared server means that the session state needs to be accessible to all server processes, as any one of them could be assigned a particular session. However, with dedicated server (which likely what you're using), the UGA is allocated in the PGA.

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

Note:

* System global area (SGA)

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

* Program global area (PGA)

A PGA is a memory region that contains data and control information for a server process. It is nonshared memory created by Oracle Database when a server process is started. Access to the PGA is exclusive to the server process. There is one PGA for each server process. Background processes also allocate their own PGAs. The total memory used by all individual PGAs is known as the total instance PGA memory, and the collection of individual PGAs is referred to as the total instance PGA, or just instance PGA. You use database initialization parameters to set the size of the instance PGA, not individual PGAs.

NEW QUESTION: 248

Which two statements are true about the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA)?

(Choose two.)

- A. It can be used to create a database template from an existing database.
- B. It can be used to add a new tablespace.
- C. It can generate SQL database creation scripts.
- D. It can be used to copy an existing Oracle database to a new host and apply any patches necessary in the new host.
- E. It can configure Automatic Storage Management (ASM) diskgroups.

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

References:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E17559_01/em.111/e16599/appdx_creating_db_templates.htm# CJACEDCD

NEW QUESTION: 249

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

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

What is the quickest way to recover the contents of the OCA.EXAM_RESULTS table to the OCP schema?

- A. Execute FLASHBACK TABLE OCA.EXAM_RESULTS TO BEFORE DROP RENAME TO OCP.EXAM_RESULTS; connected as SYSTEM.

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

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

RMAN tablespace point-in-time recovery (TSPITR).

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

Fully Automated (the default)

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 250

Which two statements are true about SQL *Loader Express Mode in an Oracle 12c database? (Choose two.)

- A. The DEGREE_OF_PARALLELISM parameter is set to AUTO.
- B. You cannot have multiple SQL *Loader data files.
- C. If no data file is specified, it assumes the data file to be <table-name>.dat in the current directory and uses it.
- D. You can have multiple bad files created when loading in parallel.
- E. You can selectively load rows into a table based on a filter.

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

References:

<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/SUTIL/GUID-0F35B551-861B-450D-8BF3-2312893A67D7.htm#SUTIL3>

NEW QUESTION: 251

Which three are activities performed by SMON?

- A. restarting a server or a dispatcher process that terminated abnormally
- B. recovering failed transactions that were skipped during instance recovery because of file-read or tablespace offline errors
- C. cleaning up the database buffer cache and freeing resources that a client process was using
- D. cleaning up temporary segments that are no longer needed
- E. applying online redo during instance recovery
- F. performing database services registration with the default listener

Answer: B,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 252

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

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

```
SQL > SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE
```

```
SQL > STARTUP MOUNT
```

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

Examine following commands:

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

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

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

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 253

Which two statements are true about SQL*Loader Express Mode in an Oracle 12c database? (Choose two.)

- A. It loads data faster than conventional SQL*Loader
- B. No data file needs to be specified
- C. It can load data in parallel
- D. It loads data more efficiently than conventional SQL*Loader
- E. It requires Enterprise Manager Express to be configured

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Reference:

<https://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/enterprise-edition/learnmore/sqlldr-express-modewp-1991038.pdf>

NEW QUESTION: 254

You configured the Fast Recovery Area (FRA) for your database. The database instance is in ARCHIVELOG mode. The default location for the archived redo log files is the FRA.

Which two files are removed automatically if space is required in the FRA as per the retention policy? (Choose two.)

- A. flashback logs
- B. user-managed backups of redo logs
- C. Archived redo log files that have copies in a different archive location

- D. user-managed backups of control files
- E. obsolete RMAN backups

Answer: A,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 255

You want to create a database with a block size other than the default 8 kilobytes (KB) by using the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA).

Which option should you use?

- A. a custom database template
- B. Automatic Storage Management (ASM) for storage of data files
- C. a Data Warehouse database template
- D. a file system for storage of data files

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 256

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

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE create_test_v (v_emp_id NUMBER, v_ename VARCHAR2, v_SALARY  
NUMBER, v_dept_id NUMBER) BEGIN INSERT INTO hr.test VALUES (V_emp_id, V_ename, V_salary,  
V_dept_id); END;  
/
```

```
GRANT EXECUTE ON CREATE_TEST TO john, jim, smith, king;
```

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

- A. Create the CREATE_TEST procedure with definer's rights.
- B. Grant the EXECUTE privilege to users with GRANT OPTION on the CREATE_TEST procedure.
- C. Create the CREATE_TEST procedure with invoker's rights.
- D. Create the CREATE_TEST procedure as part of a package and grant users the EXECUTE privilege the package.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

Incorrect:

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

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

Valid 1z0-062 Dumps shared by TrainingDump.com for Helping Passing 1z0-062 Exam! TrainingDump.com now offer the **newest 1z0-062 exam dumps**, the TrainingDump.com 1z0-062 exam **questions have been updated** and **answers have been corrected** get the **newest** TrainingDump.com 1z0-062 dumps with Test Engine here: <https://www.trainingdump.com/Oracle/1z0-062-practice-exam-dumps.html> (380 Q&As Dumps, **40%OFF Special Discount: Exam-Tests**)

NEW QUESTION: 257

Which are two ways for a database service to be recognized by a listener in Oracle Database 12c? (Choose two.)

- A. Dynamic Registration by the LREGprocess
- B. Dynamic Registration by the SMONprocess
- C. Static registration in the listener.ora file using the GLOBAL_DBNAME parameter
- D. Dynamic Registration by the PMONprocess
- E. Static registration in the listener.orafile using the SERVICE_NAMEparameter

Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference: <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/NETAG/listenercfg.htm#NETAG298>

NEW QUESTION: 258

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

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

Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

The benefits of Oracle Multitenant are brought by implementing a pure deployment choice. The following list calls out the most compelling examples.

*High consolidation density. (E)

The many pluggable databases in a single multitenant container database share its memory and background processes, letting you operate many more pluggable databases on a particular platform than you can single databases that use the old architecture. This is the same benefit that schema-based consolidation brings.

*Rapid provisioning and cloning using SQL.

*New paradigms for rapid patching and upgrades. (D, not B)

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

*(C, not A) Manage many databases as one.

By consolidating existing databases as pluggable databases, administrators can manage many databases as one. For example, tasks like backup and disaster recovery are performed at the

multitenant container database level.

*Dynamic between pluggable database resource management. In Oracle Database 12c, Resource Manager is extended with specific functionality to control the competition for resources between the pluggable databases within a multitenant container database.

Note:

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

Reference: 12c Oracle Multitenant

NEW QUESTION: 259

Your database instance has the following parameter setting:

OS_AUTHENT_PREFIX = OPS\$

You execute the following command:

```
SQL> CREATE USER ops$guest_user
      IDENTIFIED EXTERNALLY
      DEFAULT TABLESPACE users;
```

And then grant OPS\$GUEST_USER the CREATE SESSION privilege.

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. A local GUEST_USER OS account should exist before GUEST_USER can log on to the database.
- B. GUEST_USER is forced to change the password at the first login.
- C. GUEST_USER can log on to the database without specifying a username and password.
- D. The authentication details for GUEST_USER are stored in the database password file.
- E. GUEST_USER can query the tables created in the USERS tablespace by default.

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 260

Which statement is true about unified auditing?

- A. The unified audit trail, by default, resides in a read-only table in the AUDSYS schema in the SYSAUX tablespace.
- B. Only the CREATE, ALTER, and DROP statements are audited for all users, including SYS.
- C. Unified auditing is enabled only if the AUDIT_TRAIL parameter is set to NONE.
- D. The unified audit trail contains audit records only from unified audit policies and AUDIT settings.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/DBSEG/audit_admin.htm#DBSEG370

NEW QUESTION: 261

You executed the following command to create a password file in the database server:

\$ orapwd file = orapworcl entries = 5 ignorecase=N

Which statement describes the purpose of the above password file?

- A. It records usernames and passwords of users when granted the DBA role
- B. It contains usernames and passwords of users for whom auditing is enabled
- C. It records usernames and passwords of all users when they are added to OSDBA or OSOPER operating groups
- D. It is used by Oracle to authenticate users for remote database administrator

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 262

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

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

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

- A. Decreasing PCTUSED
- B. Decreasing PCTFREE
- C. Increasing the number of DBWN process
- D. Using Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM)
- E. Increasing db_buffer_cache based on the V\$DB_CACHE_ADVICE recommendation

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

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

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

Note:

* Buffer busy waits are most commonly associated with segment header contention outside the data buffer pool (db_cache_size, etc.).

* The most common remedies for high buffer busy waits include database writer (DBWR) contention tuning, adding freelists (or ASSM), and adding missing indexes.

NEW QUESTION: 263

As part of a manual upgrade of your database to Oracle Database 12c, you plan to issue the command:

```
SQL> STARTUP UPGRADE
```

Which three statements are true about the upgrade process? (Choose three.)

- A. The COMPATIBLE parameter must be set to at least 12.1.0 before issuing the command.
- B. All system triggers are disabled during the upgrade process.

- C. Only connections AS SYSDBA are allowed during the upgrade process.
- D. Only queries on fixed views execute without errors until you run the catctl.pl script.
- E. All job queues remain active during the upgrade process.

Answer: B,C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 264

Which three statements are true about automated maintenance tasks? (Choose three.)

- A. They run at predefined time intervals that are intended to occur during a period of low system load.
- B. An Oracle Scheduler job is created for each maintenance task that is scheduled to run in a maintenance window.
- C. A maintenance window is automatically extended until all the maintenance tasks defined are completed.
- D. A repository is maintained in the SYSTEM tablespace to store the history of execution of all tasks.
- E. Predefined maintenance tasks consist of automatic optimizer statistics collection, running Automatic Segment Advisor, and running Automatic SQL Tuning Advisor.

Answer: A,B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

References https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e25494/tasks.htm#ADMIN12331

NEW QUESTION: 265

An application repeatedly accesses small lookup tables, causing a lot of physical I/O operations. What do you recommend to minimize this?

- A. Configure the nonstandard buffer cache with a buffer size greater than the size of the default buffer cache.
- B. Increase the size of the shared pool
- C. Configure the RECYCLE buffer cache and alter the tables to use the RECYCLE cache.
- D. Configure the KEEP buffer cache and alter the tables to use the KEEP cache.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 266

In your Oracle 12c database, you invoke SQL *Loader Express Mode command to load data:

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

Which two statements are true about this command? (Choose two.)

- A. It succeeds with default settings if the EMPLOYEEStable belonging to the HRschema is already defined in the database.
- B. It fails because the SQL *Loader data file location is not specified.
- C. It fails because the SQL *Loader control file location is not specified.
- D. It succeeds even if the HR user does not have the CREATE DIRECTORY privilege.
- E. It succeeds and creates the EMPLOYEEStable in the HRschema if the table does not exist.

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 267

You executed the following query:

```
SELECT oldest_flashback_scn, oldest_flashback_time FROM V$FLASHBACK_DATABASE_LOG;
```

Considering that all the redo logs are available, what information can you derive from the output of the preceding query?

- A. The system change number (SCN) and the time when the Flashback Database was enabled in the database instance
- B. The time when the last flashback operation in your database was performed
- C. The approximate time and the lowest system change number (SCN) to which you can flash back your database
- D. The time when the first flashback operation in our database was performed

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 268

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

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

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

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

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

* To redefine a table online:

Choose the redefinition method: by key or by rowid

* By key-Select a primary key or pseudo-primary key to use for the redefinition. Pseudo- primary keys are unique keys with all component columns having NOT NULL constraints.

For this method, the versions of the tables before and after redefinition should have the same primary key columns. This is the preferred and default method of redefinition.

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

You cannot use this method on index-organized tables.

Note:

* When you rebuild an index, you use an existing index as the data source. Creating an index in this manner enables you to change storage characteristics or move to a new tablespace. Rebuilding an index based on an

existing data source removes intra-block fragmentation. Compared to dropping the index and using the CREATE INDEX statement, re-creating an existing index offers better performance.

Incorrect:

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

NEW QUESTION: 269

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

You want to issue the following RMAN command:

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

Which task should you perform before issuing the command?

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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 270

You want to create a locally managed tablespace called NEWTBS to store segments with different extent sizes.

Which set of tablespace attributes can be specified for a tablespace that satisfies the requirements?

- A. EXTENT MANAGEMENT LOCAL AUTOALLOCATE
- B. EXTENT MANAGEMENT LOCAL SEGMENT SPACE MANAGEMENT UNIFORM
- C. EXTENT MANAGEMENT LOCAL STORAGE (INITIAL 5M MAXSIZE 10M)
- D. REUSE AUTOEXTEND ON MAXSIZE UNLIMITED

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 271

Which activity is audited by default and recorded in the operating system audit trail irrespective of whether or not database auditing is enabled?

- A. execution of SQL statements by users connected with the SYSDBA privilege
- B. creation of a fine-grained audit policy
- C. configuration of unified auditing mode
- D. usage of the AUDIT statement

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

References

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/network.111/b28531/auditing.htm#DBSEG0622

Valid 1z0-062 Dumps shared by TrainingDump.com for Helping Passing 1z0-062 Exam! TrainingDump.com now offer the **newest 1z0-062 exam dumps**, the TrainingDump.com 1z0-062 exam **questions have been updated** and **answers have been corrected** get the **newest** TrainingDump.com 1z0-062 dumps with Test Engine here: <https://www.trainingdump.com/Oracle/1z0-062-practice-exam-dumps.html> (380 Q&As Dumps, **40%OFF Special Discount: Exam-Tests**)

NEW QUESTION: 272

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

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

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

The stop_on_window_close attribute controls whether the GATHER_STATS_JOB continues when the maintenance window closes. The default setting for the stop_on_window_close attribute is TRUE, causing Scheduler to terminate GATHER_STATS_JOB when the maintenance window closes. The remaining objects are then processed in the next maintenance window.

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14211/stats.htm#g49431

NEW QUESTION: 273

Examine the query and its output executed in an RDBMS Instance:

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

USERNAME	SYSDB	SYSOP	SYSAS	SYSBA	SYS DG	SYSKM	CON_ID
SYS	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	0
C##B_ADMIN	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	0
C##C_ADMIN	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	0
C##A_ADMIN	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	0
C##D_ADMIN	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	0

Which three statements are true about the users (other than sys) in the output? (Choose three.)

- A. The C ## B_ADMIN user can perform all backup and recovery operations using RMAN only.
- B. The C ## C_ADMIN user can perform the data guard operation with Data Guard Broker.
- C. The C ## A_ADMIN user can perform wallet operations.
- D. The C ## D_ADMIN user can perform backup and recovery operations for Automatic Storage Management (ASM).
- E. The C ## B_ADMIN user can perform all backup and recovery operations using RMAN or SQL* Plus.

Answer: B,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

B: SYSDG administrative privilege has ability to perform Data Guard operations (including startup and shutdown) using Data Guard Broker or dgmgrl.

D: SYSASM

The new (introduced in 11g) SYSASM role to manage the ASM instance, variable extent sizes to reduce shared pool usage, and the ability of an instance to read from a specific disk of a diskgroup E (Not A): SYSDBA is like a role in the sense that it is granted, but SYSDBA is a special built-in privilege to allow the DBA full control over the database

Incorrect:

Not C: SYSKM. SYSKM administrative privilege has ability to perform transparent data encryption wallet operations.

Note:

Use the V\$PWFILERS view to see the users who have been granted administrative privileges.

NEW QUESTION: 274

You want to upgrade an Oracle Database running Oracle Database 11g to Oracle Database 12c.

Which three tasks should be performed before a manual upgrade?

- A. copying the password file to the new Oracle home
- B. copying net configuration files to the new Oracle home
- C. running preupgrad.sql in Oracle Database 11g to generate fix-up scripts and a log file
- D. copying the initialization parameter file to the new Oracle home
- E. running utlu121s.sql from the new Oracle home to display information about the required initialization parameters

Answer: B,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 275

Your database instance has the following parameter setting:

OS_AUTHENT_PREFIX = OPS\$

You execute the following command:

```
SQL> CREATE USER ops$guest_user  
IDENTIFIED EXTERNALLY  
DEFAULT TABLESPACE users;
```

And then grant OPS\$GUEST_USER the CREATE SESSION privilege.

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. GUEST_USER is forced to change the password at the first login.
- B. A local GUEST_USER OS account should exist before GUEST_USER can log on to the database.
- C. GUEST_USER can log on to the database without specifying a username and password.
- D. GUEST_USER can query the tables created in the USERS tablespace by default.
- E. The authentication details for GUEST_USER are stored in the database password file.

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 276

Examine the command:

```
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET ENABLE_DDL_LOGGING=TRUE;
```

Which two statements are true in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. All data definition language (DDL) commands are logged in to the alert log file.
- B. A subset of executed DDL statements is written into an XML file in ADR home.
- C. All DDL commands are logged in to a trace file in ADR home.
- D. A subset of executed DDL statements is written to the DDL log in ADR home.
- E. All DDL commands are logged in to a text file in Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR) home.

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 277

Which three statements are true about Flashback Database? (Choose three.)

- A. Flashback Database uses a restored control file to recover a database.
- B. Flashback Database can recover a database to the state that it was in before a reset logs operation.
- C. Flashback logs are used to restore to the blocks' before images, and then the redo data may be used to roll forward to the desired flashback time.
- D. The Oracle database automatically creates, deletes, and resides flashback logs in the Fast Recovery Area.
- E. Flashback logs are written sequentially, and are archived.
- F. Flashback Database can recover a data file that was dropped during the span of time of the flashback.

Answer: B,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 278

You have the following entry in the tnsnames.ora of your hq.us.example.com host machine:

```
ORCL =  
  (DESCRIPTION =  
    (ADDRESS_LIST =  
      (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP) (HOST = hq.us.example.com) (PORT = 1521))  
    )  
    CONNECTED_DATA =  
      (SERVICE_NAME = ORCL.us.example.com)  
  )  
)
```

You issue the following command at the command prompt:

```
Sqlplus HR/HR@ORCL
```

Which statement is true about the connection to the ORCL database instance?

- A. The connection fails because the net service name does not have the suffix us.example.com.
- B. The connection succeeds, provided the SERVICE_NAMES initialization parameter is set to ORCL.
- C. The connection succeeds, provided the NAMES.DEFAULT_DOMAIN parameter is set to us.example.com in the sqlnet.ora file on the client side.
- D. The connection succeeds, provided the ORCL.us.example.com database service is registered with a listener, the listener is up, and the database is open.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 279

Examine these two statements:

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

Tablespace created.

SQL> ALTER DATABASE DEFAULT TABLESPACE MRKT;

Database altered.
```

Which three are true about the MRKT tablespace? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: C,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 280

Examine the parameters for a database instance:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
temp_undo_enabled	boolean	TRUE
undo_management	string	AUTO
undo_retention	integer	900
undo_tablespace	string	UNDOTBS1

Which two statements are true?

- A. No redo is generated for the undo records belonging to temporary tables.
- B. Undo records for temporary tables are stored in a temporary tablespace.
- C. No redo and undo records are generated for temporary tables.
- D. Undo records for temporary tables are stored in the undo tablespace and logged in the redo.
- E. Undo records for temporary tables are stored in the undo tablespace and logged in the redo only for those sessions where temporary undo is enabled.

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 281

Which three statements are true about Oracle Restart? (Choose three.)

- A. It can be configured to automatically restart a database in case of normal shutdown of the database instance.
- B. It can be used to only start Oracle components.
- C. It runs periodic check operations to monitor the health of Oracle components.
- D. It can be configured to automatically attempt to restart various components after a hardware or software failure.
- E. While starting any components, it automatically attempts to start all dependencies first and in proper order.

Answer: B,C,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Valid 1z0-062 Dumps shared by TrainingDump.com for Helping Passing 1z0-062 Exam! TrainingDump.com now offer the **newest 1z0-062 exam dumps**, the TrainingDump.com 1z0-062 exam **questions have been updated** and **answers have been corrected** get the **newest** TrainingDump.com 1z0-062 dumps with Test Engine here: <https://www.trainingdump.com/Oracle/1z0-062-practice-exam-dumps.html> (380 Q&As Dumps, **40%OFF** Special Discount: **Exam-Tests**)