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Oracle Database 12c: Installation and Administration

Oracle 1z0-062

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which three database operations can be performed only at MOUNT state? (Choose three.)

A. performing Flashback Database

B. renaming control files

C. enabling or disabling ARCHIVELOG mode

D. re-creating control files

E. performing full database recovery

ANSWER: A C E

QUESTION NO: 2

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 (ADDM).

C. Create an STS that contains the queries cached in the library cache and run the SQL Performance Analyzer (SPA) on the workload captured in the STS.

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

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

* SQL Access Advisor is primarily responsible for making schema modification recommendations, such as adding or dropping indexes and materialized views. SQL Tuning Advisor makes othertypes 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 SQLstatement 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 locksand library cache handles.

QUESTION NO: 3

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 only on the DEPARTMENTS table until the transaction is complete.

B. The transaction acquires a table lock on the DEPARTMENTS table. This lock enables other sessions to query but not update the DEPARTMENTS table until the transaction on the DEPARTMENTS table is complete.

C. The transaction acquires a table lock on the EMPLOYEES table. This lock enables other sessions to query but not update the EMPLOYEES table until the transaction on the DEPARTMENTS table is complete.

D. Only the rows that are deleted in the DEPARTMENTS and EMPLOYEES tables are locked until the transaction on the DEPARTMENTS table is complete.

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 4

Which three are true about the default database buffer cache? (Choose three.)

A. Buffers containing block images may be selected for reuse based only on a Least Recently Used (LRU) algorithm.

B. It is in the fixed area of the SGA.

C. Its buffers can contain data block images for blocks that have a corresponding image in a data file.

D. Buffers containing block images may be selected for reuse based only on a touch count algorithm.

E. It can contain block images only for database blocks whose block size is equal to the buffer size.

F. The keep and recycle cache memory is sub-allocated from memory allocated to the default buffer cache.

G. Its buffers can contain data block images for blocks that have no corresponding image in a data file.

ANSWER: B F G

QUESTION NO: 5

A database is stored in an Automatic Storage Management (ASM) disk group, disk group, DGROUP1 with SQL:

```
SQL> CREATE DISKGROUP dgroup1 NORMAL REDUNDANCY
   FAILGROUP controller1 DISK '/devices/diska1', '/devices/diska2'
   FAILGROUP controller2 DISK '/devices/diskb1', '/devices/diskb2';
```

There is enough free space in the disk group for mirroring to be done.

What happens if the CONTROLLER1 failure group becomes unavailable due to error of for maintenance?

A. Transactions and queries accessing database objects contained in any tablespace stored in DGROUP1 will fall.

B. Mirroring of allocation units will be done to ASM disks in the CONTROLLER2 failure group until the CONTROLLER1 for failure group is brought back online.

C. The data in the CONTROLLER1 failure group is copied to the controller2 failure group and rebalancing is initiated.

D. ASM does not mirror any data until the controller failure group is brought back online, and newly allocated primary allocation units (AU) are stored in the controller2 failure group, without mirroring.

E. Transactions accessing database objects contained in any tablespace stored in DGROUP1 will fail but queries will succeed.

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 6

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: C D

QUESTION NO: 7

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. All DDL commands are logged in to a text file in Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR) home.

C. A subset of executed DDL statements is written into an XML 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 trace file in ADR home.

ANSWER: C D

QUESTION NO: 8

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

SGA_MAX_SIZE = 1024M

SGA_TARGET = 700M

DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE = 124M LOG_BUFFER = 200M

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

SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE=140M;

Which statement is true?

A. It fails because the DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE parameter cannot be changed dynamically.

B. It succeeds only if memory is available from the autotuned components if SGA.

C. It fails because an increase in DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE cannot be accommodated within SGA_TARGET.

D. It fails because an increase in DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE cannot be accommodated within SGA_MAX_SIZE.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

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

* Example:

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

SGA_MAX_SIZE = 1024M

SGA_TARGET = 512M

DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE = 128M

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

* DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE

Size of cache for 8K buffers

* For example, consider this configuration:

SGA_TARGET = 512M

DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE = 128M

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

QUESTION NO: 9

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: B D E

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$PWFILE_USERS view to see the users who have been granted administrative privileges.

QUESTION NO: 10

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: A C E

Explanation:

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

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

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

The user has the SET CONTAINER privilege granted commonly, which means that the privilege applies in all containers. The user has privilege controlling the ability to perform the specified operation, and this privilege has been granted commonly Incorrect:

Note:

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

QUESTION NO: 11

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

Explanation:

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

QUESTION NO: 12

The user SCOTT owns the CUST table that is placed in the SALES tablespace. The user SCOTT opens a session and executes commands as follows:

SQL> INSERT INTO cust VALUES(101, 'JACK');

1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO cust VALUES(102, 'SMITH'); 1 row created.

As a DBA, you execute the following command from another session: ALTER TABLESPACE sales READ ONLY;

Which statement is true regarding the effect of this command on the transaction in Scott's session?

A. The command fails as a transaction is still pending.

B. The transaction in Scott's session is rolled back and the tablespace becomes readonly.

C. The command waits and the user SCOTT can execute data manipulation language (DML) statements only as part of the current transaction.

D. The command hangs until all transactions on the objects in the tablespace commit or rollback, and then the tablespace is placed in readonly mode.

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 13

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

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

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

SQL > startup

ORA-00824: cannot set SGA_TARGET or MEMORY_TARGET due to existing internal settings, see alert log for more information.

Identify the reason the instance failed to start.

A. The PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET parameter is set to zero.

B. The STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter is set to BASIC.

C. Both the SGA_TARGET and MEMORY_TARGET parameters are set.

D. The SGA_MAX_SIZE and SGA_TARGET parameter values are not equal.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Example:

SQL> startup force

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

ORA-00848: STATISTICS_LEVEL cannot be set to BASIC with SGA_TARGET or MEMORY_TARGET

QUESTION NO: 14

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. Automatic Storage Management (ASM) for storage of data files

B. a file system for storage of data files

C. a Data Warehouse database template

D. a custom database template

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 15

SMD is a bigfile tablespace.

The SH user receives this error while inserting data into the non-partitioned SALES table:

ERROR at line 1:

ORA-01653: unable to extend table SH.SALES by 128 in tablespace SMD.

Which three actions could correct the problem? (Choose three.)

A. shrinking segments in the SMD tablespace

B. adding a data file to the SMD tablespace

C. increasing the space quota for user SH on the SMD tablespace

D. setting the SMD tablespace datafile to autoextend

E. adding new rows for the table segment in a different tablespace

ANSWER: A C D

QUESTION NO: 16

Examine these commands and output:

```
SELECT open_mode FROM v$database;

OPEN_MODE
----------
READ WRITE

ARCHIVE LOG LIST;

Database log mode          No Archive Mode
Automatic archival         Disabled
Archive destination        USE_DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST
..
```

Now examine these steps:

1) STARTUP NOMOUNT 2) STARTUP MOUNT

3) STARTUP FORCE

4) ALTER DATABASE ARCHIVELOG;

5) SHUTDOWN TRANSACTIONAL

6) ALTER DATABASE OPEN;

7) SHUTDOWN ABORT

8) ALTER DATABASE MOUNT

Identify the required steps in the correct order to change the database to run in ARCHIVELOG mode.

A. 5, 2, 4, 6

B. 5, 1, 4, 8, 6

C. 5, 1, 4, 6

D. 7, 1, 4, 8, 6

E. 5, 3, 4, 6

F. 5, 2, 6, 4

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Reference: https://support.arcserve.com/s/article/202782255?language=en_US

QUESTION NO: 17

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

Explanation:

B: Data Pump can employ multiple worker processes, running in parallel, to increase job performance.

D: For export jobs, the master table records the location of database objects within a dump file set. / Export builds and maintains the master table for the duration of the job. At the end of an export job, the content of the master table is written to a file in the dump file set.

/ For import jobs, the master table is loaded from the dump file set and is used to control the sequence of operations for locating objects that need to be imported into the target database.

QUESTION NO: 18

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 STORAGE (INITIAL 5M MAXSIZE 10M)

B. REUSE AUTOEXTEND ON MAXSIZE UNLIMITED

C. EXTENT MANAGEMENT LOCAL SEGMENT SPACE MANAGEMENT UNIFORM

D. EXTENT MANAGEMENT LOCAL AUTOALLOCATE

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 19

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 .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

Explanation:

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

QUESTION NO: 20

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

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

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

1. The command fails because a module name is not specified.

2. A trace file is created for each session that is running the SRV1 service.

3. An aggregated trace file is created for all the sessions that are running the SRV1 service.

4. The trace files may be aggregated by using the trcess utility.

5. The trace files be aggregated by using the tkprof utility.

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

A. 1

B. 2 and 4

C. 2 and 5

D. 3 and 4

E. 3 and 5

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

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

Incorrect:

Not 1: Parameter service_name

Name of the service for which tracing is enabled. module_name

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

Note:

* The procedure enables a trace for a given combination of Service, MODULE and ACTION name. The specification is strictly hierarchical: Service Name or Service Name/MODULE, or ServiceName, 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);

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