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QUESTION 1

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

Top 5 Timed Foreground Events

Event	Waits	Time(s)	Avg wait (ms)	% 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 objects	16	0	8	0.19	Concurrency
latch shared pool	956	0	0	0.15	Concurrency
log file sync	25	0	2	0.06	Commit

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

A. The size of the shared pool is too small.

B. Cursors are not being shared.

C. A large number COMMITS are being performed.

D. There are frequent logons and logoffs.

E. The buffers are being read into the buffer cache, but some other session is changing the buffers.

Correct Answer: ABE

QUESTION 2

Examine the following parameters for a database instance: Which three initialization parameters are not controlled by Automatic Shared Memory Management (ASMM)? (Choose three.)

```
MEMORY_MAX_TARGET=0
MEMORY_TARGET=0
SGA_TARGET=1024
PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET=500m
```

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

Correct Answer: AEF

Manually Sized SGA Components that Use SGA_TARGET Space SGA Component, Initialization Parameter / The log buffer LOG_BUFFER / The keep and recycle buffer caches DB_KEEP_CACHE_SIZE DB_RECYCLE_CACHE_SIZE / Nonstandard block size buffer caches DB_nK_CACHE_SIZE

Note:

*

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

*

Table, Automatically Sized SGA Components and Corresponding Parameters

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

QUESTION 3

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

1.

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

2.

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

3.

Start analyzing the data captured by the policy.

4.

Revoke the unused privileges.

5.

Compare the used and unused privileges\\' lists.

6.

Stop analyzing the data.

Identify the correct sequence of steps.

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

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: B

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

3. Start analyzing the data captured by the policy.

6. Stop analyzing the data.

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

5. Compare the used and unused privileges\\' lists.

4. Revoke the unused privileges.

QUESTION 4

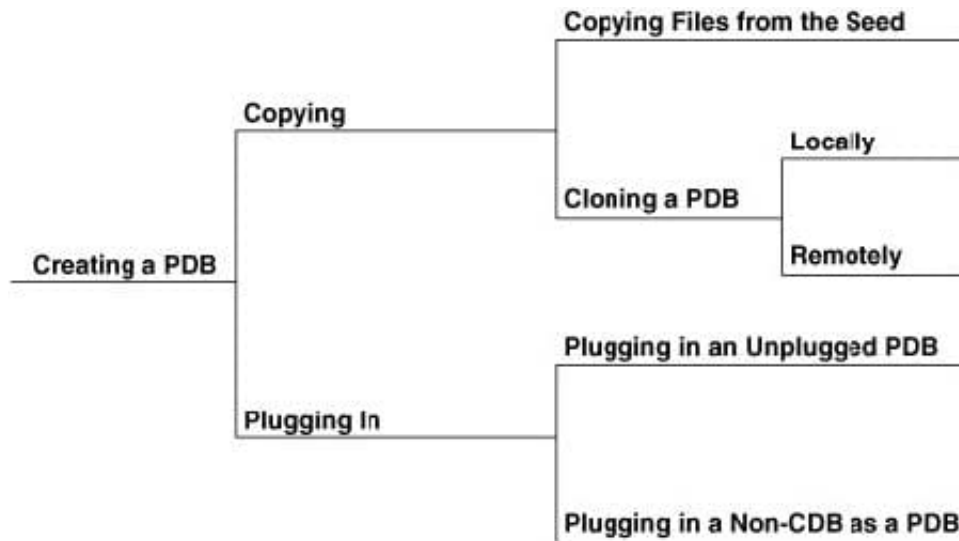You created a new database using the "create database" statement without specifying the "ENABLE PLUGGABLE" clause.

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.

Correct Answer: AD

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 Answers:

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

QUESTION 5

What is the result of executing a TRUNCATE TABLE command on a table, in a non-CDB database, 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 and the archive are truncated, and flashback archiving is disabled.

C. The rows in the table are truncated without being archived.

D. The rows in the table are archived, and then truncated.

E. The rows in both the table and the archive are truncated.

Correct Answer: D

http://surachartopun.com/2010/06/ddl-on-tables-enabled-for-flashback.html

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