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QUESTION 1

You notice that the elapsed time for an important database scheduler Job is unacceptably long.

The job belongs to a scheduler job class and runs in a scheduler window.

Which two actions could reduce the job\\'s elapsed time?

A. increasing the priority of the job class to which the job belongs

B. increasing the job\\'s relative priority within the job class to which it belongs

C. increasing resource allocation for the consumer group mapped to the job class in the resource manager plan associated with the scheduler window

D. moving the job to an existing higher priority scheduler window with the same schedule and duration

E. increasing the value of the JOB_QUEUE_PROCESSES parameter

F. increasing the priority of the scheduler window to which the job belongs

Correct Answer: BC

http://www.dba-oracle.com/job_scheduling/job_classes.htmhttp://docs.oracle.com/database/121/ADMIN/schedover.htm#i1106396

QUESTION 2

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
```

You generate an execution plan for this query and the plan table shows a nested loop join in the 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;
```

After query execution, you see that a hash join was performed: What explain this optimizer behavior?

A. It used SQL plan baselines for the query.

B. It chose different plans because extended statistics were created on the filter columns.

C. It chose different plans because automatic dynamic sampling was enabled.

D. It used an adaptive execution plan.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

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 resources.

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 to DIAGNISTIC + TUNING.

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

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

Correct Answer: CE

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

Note:

* The DBMS_SQL_MONITOR package provides information about Real-time SQL Monitoring and Real-

time Database Operation Monitoring.

*(not B) BEGIN_OPERATION Function starts a composite database operation in the current session.

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

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

QUESTION 4

Which three statements are true about adaptive SQL plan management?

A. It adds new; bettor plans automatically as fixed plans to the baseline.

B. The non-accepted plans are automatically accepted and become usable by the optimizer if they perform better than the existing accepted plans.

C. It automatically performs verification or evolves non-accepted plans, in COMPREHENSIVE mode when they perform better than existing accepted plans.

D. The non-accepted plans in a SQL plan baseline are automatically evolved, in COMPREHENSIVE mode, during the nightly maintenance window and a persistent verification report is generated.

Correct Answer: BCD

QUESTION 5

Which three are amongst the categories into which column definitions are classifies by the Database Migration Assistant for Unicode (DMU)?

A. alphanumeric columns that will have invalid binary representation after converting to the chosen Unicode character set

B. alphanumeric columns that need conversion to a different binary representation before converging to the chosen Unicode character set

C. date columns that will have invalid binary representation after converting to the chosen Unicode character set

D. numeric columns that will have invalid binary representation after converting to the chosen Unicode character set

E. numeric columns that will exceed the column size limit after converting to the chosen Unicode character set

F. alphanumeric columns that need no conversion

Correct Answer: ACD

QUESTION 6

You must configure Oracle Data Redaction for the EMP table to satisfy the following requirements: RANDOM redaction on the SAL and COMM columns PARTIAL redaction on the HIREDATE column FULL redaction on the MGR column

What would you define to implement this?

A. several redaction policies, with one redaction policy foe each data type defined for the table must be redacted

B. several redaction policies, with each redaction policy specifying the redaction for table columns of that redaction type

C. one redaction policy on the table, which specifies the redaction types for all table columns that must be redacted

D. several redaction policies, with one redaction policy for each table column that must be redacted

Correct Answer: C

You can redact columns of different data types, using different redaction types, for one table or view.

1.

Create the policy for the first column that you want to redact.

2.

Use the DBMS_REDACT.ALTER_POLICY procedure to add the next column to the policy.

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/network.112/e40393/redaction_config.htm

QUESTION 7

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

A. All PDBs and CDBs have their own UNDO tablespaces.

B. All PDBs and CDBs have their own SYSTEM and SYSAUX tablespaces.

C. Each pluggable database (PDB) can have a temporary tablespace or a tablespace group.

D. CDBs and PDBs may share the same temporary tablespace that is present in the root container.

E. There can be only one temporary tablespace group in a CDB.

Correct Answer: BCD

QUESTION 8

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.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 9

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.

Correct Answer: CE

QUESTION 10

The persistent configuration settings for RMAN have default for all parameters.

Identify four RMAN commands that produce a multi-section backup. (Choose four.)

A. BACKUP TABLESPACE SYSTEM SECTION SIZE 100M;

B. BACKUP AS COPY TABLESPACE SYSTEM SECTION SIZE 100M;

C. BACKUP ARCHIVELOG ALL SECTION SIZE 25M;

D. BACKUP TABLESPACE "TEMP" SECTION SIZE 10M;

E. BACKUP TABLESPACE "UNDO" INCLUDE CURRENT CONTROLFILE SECTION SIZE 100M;

F. BACKUP SPFILE SECTION SIZE 1M;

G. BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 0 TABLESPACE SYSAUX SECTION SIZE 100M;

Correct Answer: ABEG

QUESTION 11

Which three statements are true when the listener handles connection requests to an Oracle 12c database instance with multithreaded architecture enabled In UNIX? (Choose three.)

A. Thread creation must be routed through a dispatcher process

B. The local listener may spawn a now process and have that new process create a thread

C. Each Oracle process runs an SCMN thread.

D. Each multithreaded Oracle process has an SCMN thread.

E. The local listener may pass the request to an existing process which in turn will create a thread.

Correct Answer: ABE

QUESTION 12

What is the effect of specifying the "ENABLE PLUGGABLE DATABASE" clause in a "CREATE DATABASE" statement?

A. It will create a multitenant container database (CDB) with only the root opened.

B. It will create a CDB with root opened and seed read only.

C. It will create a CDB with root and seed opened and one PDB mounted.

D. It will create a CDB that must be plugged into an existing CDB.

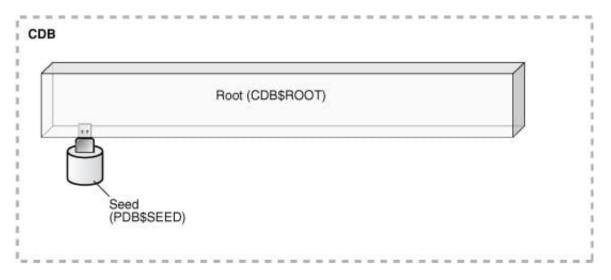E. It will create a CDB with root opened and seed mounted.

Correct Answer: B

*

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.

Along with the root (CDB$ROOT), Oracle Database automatically creates a seed PDB (PDB$SEED). The following graphic shows a newly created CDB:

*

Creating a PDB Rather than constructing the data dictionary tables that define an empty PDB from scratch, and then populating its Obj$ and Dependency$ tables, the empty PDB is created when the CDB is created. (Here, we use empty to mean containing no customer-created artifacts.) It is referred to as the seed PDB and has the name PDB$Seed. Every CDB non-negotiably contains a seed PDB; it is non-negotiably always open in read-only mode. This has no conceptual significance; rather, it is just an optimization device. The create PDB operation is implemented as a special case of the clone PDB operation.

QUESTION 13

Which two statements are true when row-archival management is enabled? (Choose two.)

A. The ORA_ARCHIVE_STATE column is updated manually or by a program that can reference activity tracking columns, to indicate that a row is no longer considered active.

B. Visibility of the ORA_ARCHIVE_STATE column is controlled by the ROW ARCHIVAL VISIBILITY session parameter.

C. The ROW ARCHIVAL VISIBILITY session parameter defaults to all rows.

D. The ORA_ARCHIVE_STATE column is visible if it is referenced in the select list of a query.

E. The ORA_ARCHIVE_STATE column is updated automatically by the database based on activity tracking columns, to indicate that a row is no longer considered active.

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 14

Your database uses Automatic Memory Management, and has the large pool configured.

You issue the following command:

SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET SHARED_SERVERS = 5;

Which statement is true about the shared server configuration?

A. It is enabled only if the SHARED_SERVER_SESSIONS parameter is configured.

B. It is enabled and the UGA is located in the large pool for connections that use the shared server configuration.

C. It is enabled only if at least five dispatchers are configured.

D. It is enabled and all the DBA and non-DBA sessions function in shared server mode.

Correct Answer: A

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E71588_01/HTMIG/configuring-SHARED-SERVERSparameter.htm#HTMIG29492

QUESTION 15

You conned using SQL Plus to the root container of a multitenant container database (CDB) with SYSDBA privilege.

The CDB has several pluggable databases (PDBs) open in the read/write mode.

There are ongoing transactions in both the CDB and PDBs.

What happens alter issuing the SHUTDOWN TRANSACTIONAL statement?

A. The shutdown proceeds immediately. The shutdown proceeds as soon as all transactions in the PDBs are either committed or rolled hack.

B. The shutdown proceeds as soon as all transactions in the CDB are either committed or rolled back.

C. The shutdown proceeds as soon as all transactions in both the CDB and PDBs are either committed or rolled back.

D. The statement results in an error because there are open PDBs.

Correct Answer: B

* SHUTDOWN [ABORT | IMMEDIATE | NORMAL | TRANSACTIONAL [LOCAL]]

Shuts down a currently running Oracle Database instance, optionally closing and dismounting a database. If the current database is a pluggable database, only the pluggable database is closed. The consolidated instance continues to run.

Shutdown commands that wait for current calls to complete or users to disconnect such as SHUTDOWN NORMAL and SHUTDOWN TRANSACTIONAL have a time limit that the SHUTDOWN command will wait. If all events blocking the shutdown have not occurred within the time limit, the shutdown command cancels with the following message:

ORA-01013: user requested cancel of current operation

* If logged into a CDB, shutdown closes the CDB instance.

To shutdown a CDB or non CDB, you must be connected to the CDB or non CDB instance that you want to close, and then enter

SHUTDOWN

Database closed.

Database dismounted.

Oracle instance shut down.

To shutdown a PDB, you must log into the PDB to issue the SHUTDOWN command.

SHUTDOWN

Pluggable Database closed.

Note:

* Prerequisites for PDB Shutdown

When the current container is a pluggable database (PDB), the SHUTDOWN command can only be used if:

The current user has SYSDBA, SYSOPER, SYSBACKUP, or SYSDG system privilege.

The privilege is either commonly granted or locally granted in the PDB.

The current user exercises the privilege using AS SYSDBA, AS SYSOPER, AS SYSBACKUP, or AS SYSDG at connect time.

To close a PDB, the PDB must be open.

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