



**"Please note that these files may not be up to date. However, the questions will help you understand the exam format and typical question patterns."**

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### Question: 1

Application PDBs, SALES\_APP1 and SALES\_APP2, must be created and they must access common tables of the SALES\_APP application. Examine these steps:

1. Install the SALES\_APP application, including the common tables, in the application root.

2. Install the SALES\_APP application in the application root and the common tables in both the CDB root and the application root.

3. Create an application seed.

4. Install the SALES\_APP application in the application seed.

5. Create the SALES\_APP1 and SALES\_APP2 application PDBs.

6. Sync the SALES\_APP1 and SALES\_APP2 application PDBs with the application root.

7. Sync the SALES\_APP1 and SALES\_APP2 application PDBs with the application seed.

8. Sync the application seed with the application root. Which are the minimum required steps in the correct sequence?

- A. 1,3,5,7
- B. 2,5,6
- C. 1,5,6
- D. 3,4,1,6,8
- E. 1,3,5,6,7

Answer: C

### Question: 2

A container database, CDB1, contains a pluggable database PDB1. Another container database is called CDB2. You want to relocate PDB1 from CDB1 to CDB2 with near-zero down time. Which three are required?

- A. CDB2 must be in shared UNDO mode only.
- B. CDB2 must be in archive log mode.
- C. CDB1 must be in archive log mode.
- D. CDB1 and CDB2 must both be in local UNDO mode.
- E. CDB1 must be in shared UNDO mode only.
- F. CDB1 and CDB2 must be in shared UNDO mode.

Answer: B, C, D

### Question: 3

Which two are true about creating pluggable databases (PDBs) in Oracle 19c and later releases?

- A. A PDB snapshot depends on an existing storage snapshot of the source PDB.
- B. A PDB snapshot can be a full copy of a source PDB.
- C. A PDB snapshot can be a sparse copy of a source PDB.
- D. A snapshot copy PDB does not depend on an existing storage snapshot of the source PDB.
- E. A snapshot copy PDB can be a full copy of a source PDB.

Answer: B, C

#### Question: 4

Which two are true about creating RMAN backups for an Oracle container database?

- A. Online Redo Log backups can be created while connected to CDB\$ROOT
- B. Control file backups can be created while connected to CDB\$ROOT.
- C. The BACKUP TABLESPACE command can back up a pDB tablespace even if RMAN is connected to CDB\$ROOT.
- D. Archived Redo Log backups can be created while connected to PDB
- E. Control file backups can not be created while connected to a PDB

Answer: A, B

#### Question: 5

Which three are true about Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshots?

- A. They can be retained forever.
- B. They are always created automatically.
- C. They are always created manually.
- D. They are generated if STATISTICS LEVEL is set to TYPICAL.
- E. They are generated if STATISTICS LEVEL is set to BASIC.
- F. They are generated if STATISTICS LEVEL is set to ALL.

Answer: B, D, F

#### Question: 6

Which are three of the steps taken by Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) to clone a remote pluggable database (PDB) starting from Oracle 19c?

- A. creating a database link from CDB\$ROOT in the local database to CDB\$ROOT in the remote system

that is to be cloned

- B. creating a database link from CDB\$ROOT in the local database to the PDB in the remote system that is to be cloned

- C. backing up the cloned PDB
- D. opening the cloned PDB
- E. leaving the cloned PDB in mount state

Answer: A, D

#### Question: 7

Which three are true about thresholds, metrics, and server-generated alerts? (Choose three.)

- A. All metrics are instance related.
- B. Cleared stateful alerts are displayed by querying DBA\_ALERT\_HISTORY.
- C. A space usage management alert is automatically cleared after the underlying problem is resolved
- D. They are generated by SMON when a tablespace is 97% full.
- E. Metrics are statistical counts for a specific unit.
- F. STATISTICS\_LEVEL must be set to ALL to generate alerts.

Answer: B, C, E

### Question: 8

Choose three. In which three situations can you use threshold server-generated alerts to help diagnose and fix problems?

- A. when free space in a dictionary managed tablespace falls below a specified percentage
- B. when free space in a locally managed tablespace falls below a specified percentage
- C. when the total number of locked user account exceeds a specific value
- D. when the number of logons per second exceeds a specific value
- E. when a resumable statement is suspended
- F. when the total number of logons exceeds a specific value

Answer: B, C, D

### Question: 9

While backing up to an SBT channel, you determine that the read phase of your compressed Recovery Manager (RMAN) incremental level 0 backup is a bottleneck. FORCE LOGGING is enabled for the database. Which two could improve read performance? (Choose two.)

- A. Increase the size of tape I/O buffers.
- B. Disable FORCE LOGGING for the database.
- C. Increase the size of the database buffer cache.
- D. Enable asynchronous disk I/O.
- E. Increase the level of RMAN multiplexing.

Answer: D, E

### Question: 10

For which two requirements can you use the USER\_TABLESPACE clause with the CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE command? (Choose two.)

- A. to specify a default tablespace in a PDB cloned from another PDB in the same CDB
- B. to exclude all tablespaces except SYSTEM, SYSAUX, and TEMP when plugging in a PDB
- C. to include specific user tablespaces only when relocating a PDB
- D. to specify the list of user tablespaces to include when moving a non-CDB to a PDB
- E. to exclude a temp tablespace when plugging in a PDB
- F. to specify the list of tablespaces to include when creating a PDB from the CDB seed

Answer: B, D

### Question: 11

Which three are true about requirements for various FLASHBACK operations? (Choose three.)

- A. FLASHBACK transaction query requires undo to retrieve all versions of a row that existed between two points in time.
- B. FLASHBACK drop requires that the RECYCLEBIN parameter be set to ON.
- C. FLASHBACK version query requires that the RECYCLEBIN parameter be set to ON.
- D. FLASHBACK DATA ARCHIVE requires undo to store all versions of all rows of a table being tracked.
- E. FLASHBACK drop requires undo to retrieve all versions of a row that existed two points in time.
- F. FLASHBACK version query requires undo to retrieve all versions of a row that existed between two points in time.

Answer: A, B, F

### Question: 12

Which two are prerequisites for performing Flashback Transaction?

- A. Fast Recovery Area must be enabled for the database
- B. The EXECUTE privilege must be granted to a user on the DBMS\_FLASHBACK package.
- C. Undo retention guarantee must be configured for the database.
- D. A supplemental log must be enabled for the primary key.
- E. A supplemental log must be enabled for the primary key.

Answer: B, D

### Question: 13

choose one You enable Flashback Data Archive for a table for which you want to track and save all transactions for four years. After some time, the requirement changes for keeping transactions from four to two years. You execute the following command to change the requirement: SQL> ALTER FLASHBACK ARCHIVE fdal MODIFY RETENTION 2 YEAR; What is the outcome?

- A. All historical data older than two years, if any, is purged from the flashback archive FDA1.
- B. An error is returned because the retention period cannot be reduced.
- C. All the flashback data archives are purged and the subsequently created flashback archives are maintained for two years
- D. All historical data older than two years, if any, is archived to flashback logs and the flashback archive is set to new retention time.

Answer: A

### Question: 14

Which three statements are true about Flashback Data Archive?

- A. To use Flashback Data Archive, users must have unlimited quota on the Flashback Data Archive tablespace.
- B. To enable Flashback Data Archive for a table, it is mandatory to have a default Flashback Data Archive for a database
- C. While enabling Flashback Data Archive for a table, if no name is provided for Flashback Data Archive, it is enabled using the default Flashback Data Archive.
- D. A table enabled for Flashback Data Archive cannot be dropped unless Flashback Data Archive is disabled or disassociated first.
- E. Flashback Data Archive prevents flashback queries from getting a snapshot-too-old error.

Answer: C, D, E

### Question: 15

Examine the statements that use flashback technologies:

```
FLASHBACK TABLE customers TO TIMESTAMP TO_TIMESTAMP('2013-02-04 09:30:00', 'YYYYMMDD
```

```
HH:MI:SS');
```

```
SELECT * FROM customers AS OF SCN 123456;
```

```
FLASHBACK TABLE customers TO BEFORE DROP;
```

```
FLASHBACK DATABASE TO TIMESTAMP TO_TIMESTAMP('2013-02-04 09:30:00', 'YYYY-MM-DD
```

```
HH:MI:SS');
```

```
SELECT * FROM customers VERSIONS BETWEEN SCN 123456 AND 123999;
```

ALTER TABLE customers FLASHBACK ARCHIVE; Which set of statements depends on the availability of relevant undo data in the undo tablespace?

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

Answer: B

### Question: 16

You accidentally drop the CUSTOMERS table, and then recover it by using the FLASHBACK TABLE command. Which two statements are true about the dependent objects of the CUSTOMERS table?

- A. All the triggers associated with the table are flashed back but are disabled.
- B. Materialized views that use the CUSTOMERS table are flashed back.
- C. LOB segments associated with the CUSTOMERS table are flashed back.
- D. All the constraints defined on the table, except the referential integrity constraints, are flashed back.
- E. Only the primary key constraint created for the table is flashed back, whereas all other indexes must be retrieved separately.

Answer: C, D

### Question: 17

Which two are true about common objects? (Choose two.)

- A. They can be created only in CDB\$ROOT.
- B. They can be only metadata-linked in an application container.
- C. They can exist in user-defined schemas only in application containers.
- D. They can exist in CDB\$ROOT and an application root.
- E. They can be extended data-linked in CDB\$ROOT. F. They can be created only in an application root.

Answer: D

### Question: 18

Which two are true about the Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM)? (Choose two.)

- A. It analyzes a period of time corresponding to the 12 hours of activity.
- B. It runs automatically after each AWR snapshot.
- C. A DBA can run it manually.
- D. Results are written to the alert log.
- E. It analyzes a period of time corresponding to the last day of activity.

Answer: B, C

### Question: 19

You notice performance degradation in your production Oracle 12c database. You want to know what caused this performance difference. Which method or feature should you use?

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

Answer: B

### Question: 20

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

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

Workload Repository (AWR) snapshots.

- D. Use Active Session History (ASH) data and hang analysis in regular performance monitoring,
- E. Run ADDM in diagnostic mode.

Answer: B

Question: 21

You notice that the performance of your production 24x7 Oracle 12c database has significantly degraded. Sometimes, you are not able to connect to the database instance because it hangs. How can you detect the cause of the degraded performance?

- A. by performing emergency monitoring using Real-Time Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) to fetch data directly from SGA for analysis
- B. by running ADDM to fetch information from the latest Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshots
- C. by using Active Session History (ASH) data and performing hang analysis
- D. by running ADDM in diagnostic mode

Answer: A

Question: 22

choose four Which four are true about performance-related Oracle tools?

- A. The Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) Compare Period report can compare two consecutive periods.
- B. SQL Performance Analyzer can suggest schema changes.
- C. SQL Performance Analyzer can identify regressed SQL statements.
- D. Database Replay always uses one replay client for all the original database sessions.
- E. Database Replay always uses one replay client for each original database session.
- F. The Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) Compare Period report can compare two non-consecutive periods.
- G. The Active Session History (ASH) report is based on wait event samples.

Answer: A, B, C, F

Question: 23

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

- A. Stateful alerts must be created by a DBA after resolving the problem.
- B. Stateless alerts can be purged manually from the alert history.
- C. Stateless alerts can be cleared manually.
- D. Stateless alerts are automatically cleared.
- E. Stateful alerts are purged automatically from the alert history

Answer: B, C

### Question: 24

Which three are located by using environment variables?

- A. the Optimal Flexible Architecture (OFA) compliant path to store Oracle software and configuration files.
- B. the location of Oracle Net Services configuration files
- C. the list of a disk group names to be mounted by an Oracle Automatic Storage Management (ASM) instance at startup
- D. default directories for temporary files used by temporary tablespaces
- E. the temporary disk space used by Oracle Installer during installation
- F. the maximum number of database files that can be opened by a database instance

Answer: A, B, E

### Question: 25

Which three are true about opatch auto? (Choose three.)

- A. It performs a shutdown and then a restart of all processes in both Oracle Grid Infrastructure and Oracle Database home during the patching process.
- B. It must be invoked by a user with root user privileges.
- C. Patches are applied via opatchauto.
- D. Users must always input patch plans to opatchauto.
- E. It requires the Oracle Grid Infrastructure and Oracle Database instances to be shut down before being invoked.
- F. It applies patches in nonrolling mode by default.
- G. It is used to apply interim patches to Oracle Grid Infrastructure and Oracle Database home combinations.

Answer: A, B, G

### Question: 26

Which two are true about the character sets used in an Oracle database? (Choose two.)

- A. Single-byte character sets provide better performance than multibyte character sets.
- B. Unicode enables information from any language to be stored using a single character set.
- C. Unicode is the only supported character set for Oracle databases created using Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA).
- D. Single-byte character sets always use 7-bit encoding schemes.
- E. Multibyte character sets allow more efficient space utilization than single byte character sets.
- F. Single-byte character sets always use 8-bit encoding schemes.

Answer: A, B

### Question: 27

Which three are true about monitoring waits for sessions and services? (Choose three.)

- A. V\$SESSION\_EVENT displays all waits for all past and existing sessions if the wait has occurred at least once for a session.
- B. V\$SERVICE\_EVENT displays all waits for all services if the wait has occurred at least once for a service.
- C. V\$SESSION\_WAIT\_CLASS displays waits broken down by wait class only for waiting sessions.
- D. V\$SESSION\_WAIT and V\$SESSION both contain details of the event on which a non-waiting session last waited.
- E. V\$SESSION\_EVENT displays all waits for all past sessions if the wait has occurred at least once for a session.
- F. V\$SESSION\_WAIT and V\$SESSION both contain details of the event on which a session is currently waiting.

Answer: B, C, F

### Question: 28

You must transport the UNIVERSITY tablespace from one database to another. The UNIVERSITY tablespace is currently open read/write. The source and destination platforms have different endian formats.

Examine this list of actions:

1. Make the UNIVERSITY tablespace read-only on the source system.
2. Export the UNIVERSITY tablespace metadata using EXPDP.
3. Convert the UNIVERSITY tablespace data files to the destination platform format using RMAN on the source system.
4. Copy the UNIVERSITY tablespace data files to the destination system.
5. Copy the Data Pump dump set to the destination system.
6. Convert the UNIVERSITY tablespace data files to the destination platform format using RMAN on the destination system.
7. Import the UNIVERSITY tablespace metadata using IMPDP.
8. Make the UNIVERSITY tablespace read/write on the destination system.

Which is the minimum number of actions required, in the correct order, to transport the UNIVERSITY tablespace?

- A. 1,2,4,5,7,8
- B. 1,2,4,6,7,8
- C. 1,2,3,4,5,7,8
- D. 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8
- E. 2,4,5,6,7

Answer: C

### Question: 29

Which two are true about OS groups and users for Oracle Grid Infrastructure and the Oracle Relational Database Management System (RDBMS)? (Choose two.)

- A. By default, members of the OSASM group can access Automatic Storage Management and RDBMS instances.
- B. The primary group for the Oracle Grid Infrastructure and Oracle Database owners must be the Oracle Inventory group.
- C. The Oracle Grid Infrastructure installation must be owned by the grid user.
- D. The Oracle Grid Infrastructure owner owns Oracle Restart and Oracle Automatic Storage Management binaries.
- E. The Oracle Grid Infrastructure owner must have OSOPER, OSBACKUPDBA, and OSKMDBA as secondary groups.
- F. The same OSDBA group must be used for Automatic Storage Management and the Oracle Database.

Answer: B, D

### Question: 30

Which four are true about duplicating a database using Recovery Manager (RMAN)? (Choose four.)

- A. Duplication can be done by having the auxiliary database instance pull backup sets from the target database instance.
- B. A connection to an auxiliary instance is always required.
- C. A subset of the target database can be duplicated.
- D. A new DBID is always created for the duplicated database.
- E. A connection to the recovery catalog instance is always required.
- F. A backup of the target database is always required.
- G. Duplication can be done by having the target database instance push copies to the auxiliary database instance.
- H. A connection to the target database instance is always required.

Answer: A, B, C, G

### Question: 31

choose two Examine these RMAN commands: RMAN> CONNECT TARGET "sbu@prod AS SYSBACKUP"; RMAN> CONNECT AUXILIARY "sbu@dup\_db AS SYSBACKUP"; RMAN> DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE TO dup\_db FROM ACTIVE DATABASE PASSWORD FILE SECTION SIZE 400M; Which two statements are true about the DUPLICATE command?

- A. It succeeds.
- B. It fails because no parallel channels are allocated for the auxiliary database.
- C. It fails because connection to the AUXILIARY instance must be as SYSDBA.
- D. It succeeds only if the target database is greater than 400M.
- E. No catalogued backup of the TARGET is used to duplicate the database.

Answer: A, E

### Question: 32

choose two Examine these RMAN commands: RMAN> CONNECT TARGET "sbu@prod AS SYSBACKUP";



- B. A backup of PDB1 and PDB5 must exist before executing the command.
- C. The SPFILE is copied along with the data files of the pluggable databases (PDBs).
- D. An auxiliary instance must be started with the initialization parameter ENABLE\_PLUGGABLE\_DATABASE set to TRUE.
- E) The DUPLICATE command first creates a backup, and then duplicates the

PDBs by using the backup.

Answer: A, D

### Question: 36

choose three Identify three reasons for using a recovery catalog with Recovery Manager (RMAN).

- A. to allow database duplication without a connection to the target instance.
- B. to store backup metadata that would cause the controlfile to become too large.
- C. to store backups that would cause the controlfile to become too large.
- D. to report on the database schema at an earlier point in time.
- E. to allow database duplication without a connection to the auxiliary instance.

Answer: A, B, D

### Question: 37

Choose the best answer You want to create a duplicate database DUP\_DB from your production database PROD on the same host. The PROD database uses Automatic Storage Management (ASM) for storage. Regular backups are taken using RMAN connected to a recovery catalog. You create an auxiliary instance and want to execute the command: RMAN> DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE TO dup\_db FROM ACTIVE DATABASE; What is a prerequisite for the successful execution of this command

- A. RMAN must be connected to the target database instance and the auxiliary instance.
- B. A most recent backup set of the PROD database must exist.
- C. Flashback must be enabled for the PROD database.
- D. The target database must be in MOUNT state.

Answer: A

### Question: 38

A container database called CDB1 is OMF-enabled. PDB\_FILE\_NAME\_CONVERT is not configured in CDB1. PDB1 was unplugged from CDB1 earlier in the week. Examine this command, which will be executed in CDB1: CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE pdb1 USING '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/pdb1.xml' SOURCE\_FILE\_NAME\_CONVERT = ('/u01/app/oracle/oradata/', '/u02/app/oracle/oradata/');

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

- A. PDB1 data files already exist in the correct location.

- B. DBMS\_PDB.CHECK\_PLUG\_COMPATIBILITY must be run in CDB1 before executing the command.
- C. PDB\_FILE\_NAME\_CONVERT must be set before executing the command.
- D. /u01/app/oracle/oradata/pdb1.xml does not contain the current locations of data files for PDB1.
- E. PDB1 must be dropped from CDB1.

Answer: DE

### Question: 39

Which three are true about transporting databases across platforms using Recovery Manager (RMAN) image copies? (Choose three.)

- A. By default, the transported database will use Oracle Managed Files (OMF)
- B. Data files can be converted on the destination system.
- C. Data files can be converted on the source system.
- D. A new DBID is automatically created for the transported database.
- E. Databases can be transported between systems with different endian formats.
- F. The password file is automatically converted by RMAN.

Answer: A, B, C

### Question: 40

Examine this command: `$ rhpctl move database -sourcehome Oracle_home_path -destinationhome Oracle_home_path` For which two purposes can you use this command? (Choose two.)

- A. to switch an existing Oracle Database home to a newer release of Oracle software on the same server
- B. to switch to a read-only Oracle home
- C. to switch back to the previous Oracle home as part of a rollback operation
- D. to switch the Oracle Database home when using a centralized Rapid Home Provisioning server
- E. to switch to a patched Oracle Database home

Answer: CE

Answer: C, E

### Question: 41

Which two are true about changing the LOCAL\_UNDO\_ENABLED property to false in a CDB? (Choose two.)

- A. After the change, only a common user with the required privilege can create an undo tablespace in CDB\$ROOT.
- B. Any new PDB and existing PDBs are automatically configured to use the default undo tablespace in CDB\$ROOT.
- C. After the change, only one undo tablespace can exist in CDB\$ROOT.
- D. After the change, any user with the required privilege can create an undo tablespace in the PDBs.
- E. Undo tablespaces existing in PDBs must be dropped before the change.

F. After the change, each existing PDB has to be reopened for the new undo mode to take effect.

Answer: A, F

### Question: 42

Which two are true about SQL Performance Analyzer (SPA)? (Choose two.)

- A. It is integrated with the SQL Access Advisor.
- B. It predicts the impact of system changes on SQL workload response time.
- C. It provides before and after execution statistics for each SQL statement in the analysis task.
- D. It offers fine-grained analysis of all the SQL statements in the analysis task as a group.
- E. SQL statements that were originally run concurrently are run concurrently by SPA.

Answer: B, C

### Question: 43

Which two are true about gathering optimizer statistics? (Choose two.)

- A. Executing DBMS\_STATS.GATHER\_DATABASE\_STATS while connected to CDB\$ROOT gathers object statistics in all open PDBs except PDB\$SEED.
- B. Executing DBMS\_STATS.GATHER\_DATABASE\_STATS while connected to a PDB opened in read/ write mode gathers object statistics for that PDB.
- C. Executing DBMS\_STATS.GATHER\_DATABASE\_STATS while connected to CDB\$ROOT gathers object statistics only in CDB\$ROOT.
- D. System statistics can be gathered only while connected to CDB\$ROOT.
- E. Executing DBMS\_STATS.GATHER\_DATABASE\_STATS while connected to CDB\$ROOT gathers object statistics in all open pluggable databases (PDBs)

Answer: B, C

### Question: 44

Examine this output: Which two are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Any PDB not specified in the plan will be unable to execute statements in parallel.
- B. PDB3 can use all available parallel execution processes at times.
- C. PDB1 is always limited to 40% of the available system resources regardless of demand.
- D. Any PDB not specified in the plan will be able to use a maximum of 16.5% of the available system resources.
- E. PDB3 is guaranteed to receive at least 20% of the available system resources if there is enough demand.
- F. PDB2 is guaranteed at least 25% of the available parallel execution processes if there is enough demand.

Answer: F

Question: 45

Which two statements are true about Resource Manager plans for individual pluggable databases (PDB plans) in a multitenant container database (CDB)?

- A. If no PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, then all sessions for that PDB are treated to an equal degree of the resource share of that PDB.
- B. In a PDB plan, subplans may be used with up to eight consumer groups.
- C. If a PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, then resources are allocated to consumer groups across all PDBs in the CDB.
- D. If no PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, then the PDB share in the CDB plan is dynamically calculated.
- E. If a PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, then resources are allocated to consumer groups based on the shares provided to the PDB in the CDB plan and the shares provided to the consumer

groups in the PDB plan.

Answer: A, E

Question: 46

Which two are true about the execution of operating system scripts starting from Oracle Database 19c? (Choose two.)

- A. oraInstRoot.sh can be executed automatically by the Database installer by using sudo or root credentials.
- B. root.sh can be executed automatically by the Database Installer only if it is provided with root credentials.
- C. The sudo password can be specified in a response file.
- D. root.sh can be executed automatically by the Database installer only by using sudo credentials.
- E. The sudo password must be specified in a response file.
- F. The root password cannot be specified in a response file.

Answer: D, F

Question: 47

Automatic Shared Memory Management is disabled for one of your database instances. Some SQL statements perform poorly due to excessive hard parse activity, thereby degrading performance. What would be your next step?

- A. Run the SQL Access Advisor.
- B. Run the Memory Advisor for the shared pool.
- C. Run the SQL Tuning Advisor.
- D. Run the Memory Advisor for the Program Global Area.

E. Run the Memory Advisor for the System Global Area.

Answer: B

### Question: 48

Which two are true about flashback features in Oracle Database 19c and later releases? (Choose two.)

- A. Flashback logs are automatically purged when DB\_FLASHBACK\_RETENTION\_TARGET is set lower than the time they have already been retained.
- B. Flashback logs are monitored and proactively deleted when beyond the retention period defined in DB\_FLASHBACK\_RETENTION\_TARGET only after there is space pressure.
- C. Flashback logs are monitored and proactively deleted when beyond the retention period defined in DB\_FLASHBACK\_RETENTION\_TARGET before there is space pressure.
- D. Flashback logs are monitored for being older than the retention period defined in DB\_FLASHBACK\_RETENTION\_TARGET and can be deleted by an administrator written event trigger.
- E. Flashback logs are automatically purged whenever the value of DB\_FLASHBACK\_RETENTION\_TARGET is changed.

Answer: A, C

### Question: 49

Examine these queries and their output: After a system crash, an instance restart and an attempted opening of the PDBs result in: Which two are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Data file 24 can be recovered while PDB2 is opened.
- B. Data file 24 must be recovered while the CDB is opened.
- C. Data file 24 can be recovered while CDB\$ROOT and PDB\$SEED are opened.
- D. Data file 24 cannot be recovered while the CDB is opened.
- E. Data file 24 must be recovered while PDB2 is closed.

Answer: A, C

### Question: 50

Which two are true about RMAN duplexed backup sets? (Choose two.)

- A. A duplexed backup set uses the same number of SBT channels as a non-duplexed backup set for the same number of files.
- B. A non-duplexed backup set written to disk can be duplexed to disk by backing up the backup set that is already on disk.
- C. A non-duplexed backup set written to SBT can be duplexed to tape by backing up the backup set that is already on tape.
- D. A non-duplexed backup set written to disk can be duplexed to tape by backing up the backup set that is already on disk.

- E. A non-duplexed backup set written to SBT can be duplexed to disk by backing up the backup set that is already on tape.
- F. A duplexed backup set always uses twice as many SBT channels as a non-duplexed backup set for the same number of files.

Answer: B, D

### Question: 51

choose three Which three are true about RMAN duplexed backup sets or image copies?

- A. A backup set may be duplexed with both copies written to disk.
- B. An image copy on disk can be copied to disk.
- C. A backup set may be duplexed with both copies written to sbt.
- D. A backup set may be duplexed so that one copy is written to sbt and the other to disk.
- E. An image copy on disk can be copied to sbt.
- F. An image copy on sbt can be copied to disk.

Answer: A, B, C

### Question: 52

Which two statements are true about RMAN duplexed backups?

- A. It is not supported for image copies.
- B. It is only supported for backups to tape via the media management interface.
- C. Duplex backups can be performed on either disk or media, but cannot be performed on media and disk simultaneously.
- D. Duplex backups can contain only data files and control files.
- E. For performing duplexed backups, the parallelism for the device must be set equal to the number of copies.

Answer: A, C

### Question: 53

Which three are true about RMAN persistent configuration settings, administration, and their effects? (Choose three.)

- A. A target database's persistent RMAN configuration settings are always stored in the target's control file
- B. Backup older than the recovery window retention policy are always deleted automatically if the backup location has insufficient space.
- C. Backups written to the fast recovery area (FRA) that are obsolete based on the redundancy retention policy can be deleted automatically to free space.
- D. The RMAN SHOW ALL command displays only settings with nondefault values.
- E. A target database's persistent RMAN configuration settings are always synchronized automatically with the RMAN

catalog.

F. The V\$RMAN\_CONFIGURATION view displays only settings with values that have been modified.

G) A DBA must specify either a redundancy retention policy or a recovery window retention policy.

Answer: A, C, F

### Question: 54

Which three RMAN persistent settings can be set explicitly?

- A. SPFILE backup duplexing
- B. control file auto backup formats
- C. archive log deletion policy
- D. image copy duplexing
- E. redo log backup duplexing
- F. archive log backup duplexing

Answer: B, C, F

### Question: 55

Which three RMAN persistent settings can be set for a database?

- A. backup retention policy
- B. default backup device type
- C. default section size for backups
- D. default destinations for backups
- E. multiple backup device types for a single backup

Answer: A, B, D

### Question: 56

The persistent configuration settings for RMAN have default for all parameters. Identify four RMAN commands that produce a multi-section backup.

- 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;

Answer: A, B, C, G

### Question: 57

Which four are true about duplicating a database using Recovery Manager (RMAN)? (Choose four.)

- A. Duplication can be done by having the auxiliary database instance pull backup sets from the target database instance.
- B. A connection to an auxiliary instance is always required.
- C. A subset of the target database can be duplicated.
- D. A new DBID is always created for the duplicated database.
- E. A connection to the recovery catalog instance is always required.
- F. A backup of the target database is always required.
- G. Duplication can be done by having the target database instance push copies to the auxiliary database instance.
- H. A connection to the target database instance is always required.

Answer: A, B, C, G

### Question: 58

A user complains about poor database performance. You want to verify if the user's session has waited for certain types of I/O activity. Which view displays all waits waited on by a session at least once?

- A. V\$SESSION\_EVENT
- B. V\$SESSTAT
- C. V\$SESSION\_WAIT
- D. V\$SESSION\_WAIT\_CLASS
- E. V\$SESSION

Answer: A

### Question: 59

Choose the best answer. SQL Performance Analyzer (SPA) has reported several regressed SQL statements for one of your databases. Which action could help in the performance management of these regressed SQL statements?

- A. Create SQL plan directives for each of the regressed statements.
- B. Use The SQL Tuning Advisor for each of the regressed statements.
- C. Create an adaptive execution plan for each of the regressed statements
- D. Use the SQL Access Advisor for each of the regressed statements.

Answer: B

### Question: 60

The CATDB12c database contains an Oracle Database version 12c catalog schema owned by the RC12C user. The RCAT11 database contains an Oracle Database version 11g catalog schema owned by the RC11 user in which several databases are registered. Both the databases are open. You execute the RMAN commands: RMAN> CONNECT CATALOG rcl2c/pass12c@catdb12c RMAN> IMPORT CATALOG rcl1/pwdcat11@ract11 Which two tasks are performed as part of the import?

- A. Databases from the RC12C catalog are implicitly unregistered if the RC11 catalog has registered databases with same name.
- B. Recovery catalog is resynchronized with the control files of the registered databases.
- C. Imported databases are unregistered from the RC11 catalog.
- D. Local and global stored scripts that have the same name as existing scripts in the RC12C catalog are automatically renamed.
- E. All databases registered in the RC11 catalog are registered in the RC12C catalog.

Answer: D, E

### Question: 61

choose one You take regular backups of one of your production databases by using RMAN with a recovery catalog. You have added two new tablespaces to this database which must be included in future backups. Which process occurs which allows the new backups to contain the new datafiles?

- A. The target database control file is synchronized from the recovery catalog with a partial resync at the next backup.
- B. The recovery catalog is synchronized from the target database control file with a full resync at the next backup.
- C. The target database control file is synchronized from the recovery catalog with a full resync at the next backup.
- D. The recovery catalog is synchronized from the target database control file with a partial resync at the next backup.

Answer: B

### Question: 62

Which three are true about Optimizer Statistics Advisor? (Choose three.)

- A. It can be run only manually.
- B. It is part of the DBMS\_ADVISOR package.
- C. It can recommend changes to improve the statistics gathering process.
- D. It always analyzes all schemas in the database.
- E. It runs automatically every night by default.
- F. It is part of the DBMS\_STATS package.

Answer: C, E, F

### Question: 63

You issued this command: RMAN> BACKUP RECOVERY FILES; Which two are true? (Choose two.)

- A. All Oracle recovery files not in the current FRA that have not been backed up already, are backed up.
- B. All non-Oracle files in the current FRA that have not been backed up already, are backed up.
- C. All Oracle recovery files in the current FRA that have not been backed up already, are backed up.
- D) All Oracle recovery files in the current fast recovery area (FRA) are backed up.
- D. These backups can be written to disk or SBT.

Answer: A, C

### Question: 64

Which two are true about the Oracle database methodology? (Choose two.)

- A. The Oracle Database time model should be used to find the database and instance areas most in need of tuning.
- B. Tuning activities should stop once the user is satisfied with performance.
- C. Tuning activities should stop once agreed service levels for performance have been met.
- D. The database instance memory should always be tuned before tuning any file systems.
- E. SQL statements should always be tuned before tuning any file systems.
- F. The alert log should be used to find the database and instance areas most in need of tuning.

Answer: A, E

### Question: 65

While backing up to the Oracle Fast Recovery Area (FRA), you determined the backup is taking too long and suspect a performance bottleneck. Which three are true about diagnosing and tuning these problems? (Choose three.)

- A. If an RMAN BACKUP VALIDATE command takes roughly the same time as an actual backup, then both read and write I/O are likely bottlenecks.
- B. Setting DBWR\_IO\_SLAVES to a non zero value can improve backup performance when using synchronous I/O.
- C. If an RMAN BACKUP VALIDATE command takes noticeably less than an actual backup, then write I/O is a likely bottleneck.
- D. If an RMAN BACKUP VALIDATE command takes roughly the same time as an actual backup, then read I/O is a likely bottleneck.
- E. Data files with a high value in V\$BACKUP\_SYNC\_IO.DISCRETE\_BYTES\_PER\_SECOND are a potential performance bottleneck when synchronous I/O is used.
- F. Setting DBWR\_IO\_SLAVES to a non zero value can improve backup performance when using asynchronous I/O/
- G. Data files with a high value in V\$BACKUP\_ASYNC\_IO.SHORT\_WAITS are a potential performance bottleneck when asynchronous I/O is used.

Answer: B, C, E

### Question: 66

Choose two. You are managing this configuration: 1. CDB1 is a container database. 2. PDB1 and PDB2 are two pluggable databases in CDB1. 3. USER1.EMP is a table in PDB1 and USER2.DEPT is a table in PDB2. CDB1 user SYS executes these commands after connecting successfully to PDB2: SQL> ALTER SESSION SET CONTAINER=pdb1; Session altered. SQL> INSERT INTO user1.emp VALUES (100, 'Alan', 1); 1 row created. SQL> INSERT INTO user1.emp VALUES (101, 'Ben', 1); 1 row created. SQL> ALTER SESSION SET CONTAINER=pdb2; Session altered. SQL> INSERT INTO user2.dept VALUES(1, 'IT'); Which two are true? Which two are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The inserts on USER1.EMP remain uncommitted when the session connected to PDB2.
- B. The inserts on USER1.EMP were committed when the session inserted a row into USER2. DEPT.
- C. The insert on USER2.DEPT fails because of the active transaction in the parent container.
- D. The insert on USER2.DEPT is a recursive autonomous transaction by the child session and is committed.
- E. The inserts on USER1.EMP were rolled back when the session connected to PDB2
- F. The insert on USER2.DEPT is uncommitted.
- G. The inserts on USER1.EMP were committed when the session connected to PDB2.

Answer: A, C

### Question: 67

Examine this configuration: 1. CDB1 is an Oracle Database 12c Release 2 database containing pluggable databases PDB\$SEED, PDB1, and PDB2. 2. PDB\$SEED is open READ ONLY 3. PDB1 is open READ WRITE 4. PDB2 is MOUNTED. 5. ORACLE\_HOME is /u01/app/oracle/product/18.1.0/dbhome\_1. You execute these commands before upgrading the database to the current release: For which databases will fixup scripts be created?

- A. CDB1, PDB\$SEED, PDB1, and PDB2
- B. PDB\$SEED, PDB1, and PDB2 only
- C. CDB1 and PDB\$SEED only
- D. CDB1, PDB1, and PDB2 only
- E. CDB1, PDB\$SEED, and PDB1 only

Answer: E

### Question: 68

Which two are true about Oracle Flashback features? (Choose two.)

- A. FLASHBACK QUERY can retrieve REDO records from ONLINE and ARCHIVE D REDO LOG files.
- B. FLASHBACK VERSION QUERY can retrieve REDO records from ONLINE and ARCHIVE D REDO LOG files.
- C. FLASHBACK TABLE can undrop a column.

- D. FLASHBACK DROP can undrop an index when undropping a table.
- E. After a database is restored from flashback logs using the FLASHBACK DATABASE command, it is sometimes rolled forward using redo logs.

Answer: D, E

### Question: 69

Which three are true about an application seed pluggable database (PDB)? (Choose three.)

- A. It is automatically synchronized with its application root PDB when an application is upgraded.
- B. It cannot be added to an application container after the application container has already been created.
- C. A new application PDB created by cloning an application seed PDB can have an old version of the application installed after cloning completes.
- D. It is automatically synchronized with its application root PDB when an application is installed.
- E. It cannot be dropped from its application container.
- F. A new application PDB created by cloning an application seed PDB can have an up-to-date version of the application installed after cloning completes.
- G. It is not required in an application container.

Answer: C, F

### Question: 70

Examine this configuration:

1. CDB1 is a container database.
2. PDB1 and PDB2 are pluggable databases in CDB1.
3. PDB1 and PDB2 are OPEN in READ WRITE mode.

You execute these commands successfully: Which two are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Uncommitted transactions in PDB1 have been rolled back.
- B. PDB1 is closed.
- C. Uncommitted transactions in CDB1 and PDB1 have been rolled back.
- D. CDB1 is shut down.
- E. CDB1 is in MOUNT state.

Answer: A, B

### Question: 71

Which three are true about Automatic Workload Repository (AWR), Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM), and the Manageability Monitor (MMON) background process? (Choose three.)

- A. ADDM can recommend shrinking the buffer cache.
- B. ADDM can recommend extending the buffer cache.
- C. By default, MMON creates an AWR snapshot every 30 minutes.
- D. ADDM performs its analysis only when a DBA requests it.

- E. By default, AWR snapshots are automatically purged after eight days.
- F. AWR snapshots must be deleted when no longer required by ADDM.

Answer: A, B, E

### Question: 72

Examine the command for creating pluggable database PDB2 in container database CDB2. Select three options, any one of which is required for it to execute successfully. (Choose three.)

- A. Add the FILE\_NAME\_CONVERT clause to the statement and set the PDB\_FILE\_NAME\_CONVERT parameter.
- B. Add only the CREATE\_FILE\_DEST clause to the statement.
- C. Set only the PDB\_FILE\_NAME\_CONVERT parameter.
- D. Set the PDB\_FILE\_NAME\_CONVERT parameter and enable OMF.
- E. Enable only OMF.
- F. Add the FILE\_NAME\_CONVERT clause to the statement and enable Oracle Managed Files (OMF)

Answer: B, C, E

### Question: 73

Which two are true about Recovery Manager (RMAN) diagnostic message output? (Choose two.)

- A. Media Management messages for SBT devices are always written to sbtio.log.
- B. RMAN error stacks should be read from the bottom up as that is the order in which errors are generated.
- C. RMAN error stacks should be read from the top down as that is the order in which errors are generated.
- D. The RMAN LOG command line clause causes output issued during RMAN command compilation to be written to a log file and to standard output.
- E. The RMAN LOG command line clause causes output issued during RMAN command compilation to be written to a log file only.
- F. Media Management messages for SBT devices are written to an Oracle trace file.

Answer: B, E

### Question: 74

Which three are true about managing memory components in an Oracle database instance? (Choose three.)

- A. With Automatic Shared Memory Management, the database instance can increase the Large Pool size by reducing the Shared Pool size.
- B. With Automatic Memory Management, the database instance can increase the System Global Area size by reducing the Program Global Area size.
- C. Automatically tuned and resized System Global Area components will always revert to their initial sizes after an instance restart.
- D. Automatic Memory Management must be used together with locking the System Global Area into physical memory.

- E. With Automatic Shared Memory Management, the database instance can increase the Program Global Area size by reducing the System Global Area size.
- F. On Line Transaction Processing systems often use less Program Global Area than Decision Support Systems.

Answer: A, B, F

### Question: 75

A database is configured in ARCHIVE LOG mode. Full RMAN backups are taken and no backup to trace has been taken of the control file. A media failure has occurred. In which two scenarios is complete recovery possible? (Choose two.)

- A. when any archived log from, before, or after the most recent backup is corrupt.
- B. after losing all copies of the control file
- C. after losing an archived log from after the most recent backup
- D. after losing an archived log from before the most recent backup
- E. after losing the SYSTEM tablespace

Answer: D, E

### Question: 76

Which three are true about Database Point-in-Time Recovery? (Choose three.)

- A. The database must have FLASHBACK DATABASE ON to perform Database Point-in-Time Recovery.
- B. The database must be in MOUNT state when performing Database Point-in-Time Recovery.
- C. Database Point-in-Time Recovery is performed by the Managed Recovery Process (MRP)
- D. The Database must be in ARCHIVE LOG mode.
- E. The target point for the recovery must be specified as a stime or System Change Number (SCN).
- F. The database must be open RESETLOGS after Database Point-in-Time Recovery.

Answer: B, D, F

### Question: 77

Which three are true about the SQL Tuning Advisor? (Choose three.)

- A. It checks each query being analyzed for stale statistics.
- B. It checks each query being analyzed for missing statistics.
- C. It only recommends syntactic changes to SQL statements.
- D. It can recommend semantic changes to SQL statements.
- E. It considers all SQL statements being analyzed by the advisor task as a group.
- F. It builds SQL profiles for each poorly performing SQL statement to prevent regressions.

Answer: A, B, D

### Question: 78

Which two are true about duplicating pluggable databases (PDBs) with RMAN? (Choose two.)

- A. Two or more PDBs can be duplicated with the same RMAN DUPLICATE command.
- B. All tablespaces belonging to a PDB must be duplicated when duplicating the PDB.
- C. The auxiliary instance is automatically created with ENABLE\_PLUGGABLE\_DATABASE = TRUE.
- D. A user with SYSDBA or SYSBACKUP must be logged in with RMAN to the PDB to duplicate it.
- E. CDB\$ROOT and PDB\$SEED are automatically duplicated.

Answer: A, E

### Question: 79

Examine the command to duplicate a database: RMAN> DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE TO cdb PLUGGABLE DATABASE pdb1, pdb5; Which two statements are true about the DUPLICATE command?

- A. The SPFILE is copied along with the datafiles of the pluggable databases (PDBs). The root and the seed database in the container database (CDB) are also duplicated.
- B. A backup of pdb1 and pdb5 must exist before executing the command.
- C. The duplicate command first creates a backup, and then duplicates the PDBs by using the backup.
- D. A backup of CDB and pdb1 and pdb5 must exist before executing the command.
- E. An auxiliary instance must be started with the initialization parameter ENABLE\_PLUGGABLE\_DATABASE set to TRUE.

Answer: C, E

### Question: 80

RMAN is connected to the target database prod1 and an auxiliary instance in nomount state. Examine the command to create a duplicate database: RMAN> DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE TO dup1 FROM ACTIVE DATABASE NOFILENAMECHECK PASSWORD FILE SPFILE; Which two statements are true about the execution of the duplicate command?

- A. All archive redo log files are automatically copied to the duplicate database.
- B. The duplicate database has the same directory structure as the source database.
- C. The duplicate database is created by using the backups created during the execution of the duplicate command.
- D. The password file and SPFILE for the duplicate database dup1 are created in their respective default locations.
- E. The duplicate database is created without using RMAN backups and prod1 is allowed to remain open during duplication.

Answer: B, F

### Question: 81

1. Which two are prerequisites for creating a backup-based duplicate database?
  - A. connecting to the target database and a recovery catalog to execute the duplicate command
  - B. creating a password file for an auxiliary instance
  - C. connecting to an auxiliary instance
  - D. matching the database identifier (DBID) of the source database and the duplicate database
  - E. creating an SPFILE for the target database

Answer: B, C

### Question: 82

Your production database is running in archive log mode. You use RMAN with a recovery catalog to back up your database to media and the database is uniquely identified in the recovery catalog. You want to create a test database from the production database and allow the production database to remain open during the duplicate process. You restore the database backups to a new host with the same directory structure as the production database and want to use the recovery catalog for future backups after the database is successfully restored to the new host. How would you achieve this?

- A. by using the RMAN switch command to set the new location for the data files
- B. by using the RMAN duplicate command with nofilenamecheck to recover the database to the new host
- C. by using the RMAN duplicate command with dbid and set new name for tablespaces to recover the database to the new host
- D. by creating a new database in the new host, and then using the RMAN recover command

Answer: B

### Question: 83

Which two are true about Rapid Home Provisioning (RHP), which has been available since Oracle 18c? (Choose two.)

- A. It is an Oracle Database service
- B. It cannot be used to upgrade Oracle Database homes.
- C. It can be used to provision applications.
- D. It can be used to patch Grid Infrastructure homes containing Oracle Restart.
- E. It can be used to provision middleware.

Answer: C, E

### Question: 84

Examine this configuration: 1. CDB1 is a container database. 2. COMMON\_USER\_PREFIX is C##. 3. PDB1 is a pluggable database contained in CDB1. 4. APP1\_ROOT is an application container contained in CDB1. 5. APP1\_PDB1 is an application PDB contained in APP1\_ROOT. You execute these commands successfully: Which two are true? (Choose two.)

- A. APP1\_USER1 can be created in PDB1.
- B. APP1\_USER1 can be created in CDB1.
- C. APP1\_USER1 can have different privileges in each Application PDB contained in APP1\_ROOT.
- D. C##\_APP\_USER1 can be created in CDB1.
- E. P1\_USER1 can be created in CDB1.
- F. C##\_USER1 will have the same privileges and roles granted in all PDBs in CDB1.

Answer: C, D

### Question: 85

Which two are facets of performance planning that should always be considered or implemented for an Oracle Database environment? (Choose two.)

- A. defining primary keys for all tables to speed up all queries
- B. using check constraints to speed up updates
- C. defining foreign keys for all tables to speed up joins
- D. the physical data model
- E. the configuration of storage arrays

Answer: D, E

### Question: 86

Which three actions are performed by Database Upgrade Assistant (DBUA)? (Choose three.)

- A. It recompiles all stored PL/SQL code by using utlrp.sql.
- B. It empties the RECYCLE BIN.
- C. It performs prerequisite checks to verify if the Oracle database is ready for upgrade.
- D. It sets all user tablespaces to "read-only" before starting the upgrade.
- E. It removes the AUDSYS schema and the AUDIT\_ADMIN and AUDIT\_VIEWER roles
- F. It increases tablespace size, if required, to meet upgrade requirements.

Answer: BCF

Reference:

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/12.2/upgrd/upgrading-oracle-database-upgrade-assistant-dboa.html#GUID-307DACD9-ECEE-4079-B767-B22620B99900><https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/12.2/upgrd/upgrading-oracle-database-upgrade-assistant-dboa.html#GUID-8BDDF859-1638-45AC-824D->

[78FC8154847C](#)

Question: 87

Which two are true about RMAN backups when using a media manager to write backups to tape when there are only two tape drives? (Choose two.)

- A. SBT tape compression can be used even if no RMAN compression is configured.
- B. Any backup set written to the SBT device in this configuration can contain a maximum of two backup pieces.
- C. Any backup written to the SBT device in this configuration can contain a maximum of two backup sets.
- D. SBT tape compression and RMAN backup compression should be used in parallel.
- E. The SBT device should be configured to use PARALLELISM 2 to allow both tape drive to be used simultaneously.

Answer: A, E

Question: 88

You plan to install Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a Standalone Server and Oracle Database for the first time on a server. Examine this command and its outcome: Which two are true? (Choose two.)

- A. oracle will be an owner of the Oracle Inventory.
- B. oracle must be the owner of every Oracle Database installation.
- C. oracle can own an Oracle Database installation but not an Oracle Grid Infrastructure installation.
- D. oracle will be granted the SYSASM privilege when installing the Oracle Database software.
- E. The user account, oracle, and group, oinstall, can be used for all Oracle software installations.

Answer: C, E

Question: 89

Examine this configuration: While CDB1 is open, '/u02/app/oracle/fast\_recover\_area/cdb1/CDB1/controlfile02.ctl' is accidentally deleted. To recover from this critical failure, you execute these commands:

What will be the outcome?

- A. It will create '\$ORACLE\_HOME/dbs/cdb1/CDB1/controlfile02.ctl'
- B. It will create '/u01/app/oralce/oradata/CDB1/controlfile/controlfile02.ctl'.
- C. It will re-create '/u02/app/oracle/fast\_recover\_area/cdb1/CDB1/controlfile02.ctl'
- D. It will create '/u01/app/oracle/product/12.2.0.1/db\_1/dbs/snapcf\_cdb1control02.ctl'.
- E. It will fail because there is no autobackup of the controlfiles.

Answer: C

Question: 90

Examine these actions: 1. Create a new database for a recovery catalog. 2. Create a tablespace with sufficient space in the catalog database for the recovery catalog. 3. Configure ARCHIVE LOG mode for the catalog database. 4. Create a user to own the recovery catalog schema with quota on the tablespace that will contain the catalog. 5. Grant the RECOVERY\_CATALOG\_OWNER role to the recovery catalog schema owner. 6. Grant the SYSBACKUP privilege to the recovery catalog schema owner. Which are the minimum actions that must be performed before executing the CREATE CATALOG command?

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

Answer: D

Question: 91

Which two are true about creating pluggable databases (PDBs) using snapshots in Oracle 19c and later releases? (Choose two.)

- A. A PDB snapshot is always a full copy of the source PDB.
- B. A PDB snapshot is always a sparse copy of the source PDB.
- C. A snapshot copy PDB depends on a storage snapshot which can only be stored on specific file systems.
- D. A PDB snapshot depends on a storage snapshot which can be stored on any file system.
- E. A PDB snapshot depends on a storage snapshot which can only be stored on specific file systems.
- F. A snapshot copy PDB depends on a storage snapshot which can be stored on any file system.
- G. A snapshot copy PDB can be created from a stand-alone clone PDB.

Answer: C, G

Question: 92

Which two are true about Oracle Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) templates? (Choose two.)

- A. The General Purpose of Transaction Processing templates are most suitable when concurrency and recoverability are key criteria.
- B. Oracle DBCA templates can store only logical structure and not database files.
- C. New templates can only be created by modifying an existing user-created template.
- D. The Data Warehouse template is most suitable when transaction response time is the key criterion.
- E. Oracle DBCA templates can be used to create new databases and duplicate existing databases.

Answer: A, E

### Question: 93

choose one You want to create a test database as a replica of your production database with minimum intervention from a DB

A. Which method would you use?

A. Use DBCA to create a template from the existing database to contain the database structure with data files and then use the same template to create the database in the new location.

B. Use Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) to create a template from the existing database to contain the database structure.

C. Use DBCA to create a template from the existing database to contain the database structure and then manually copy the data by using Oracle Data Pump.

D. Create the database by using the CREATE DATABASE . . . command and manually import data by using Data Pump.

Answer: A

### Question: 94

Which two statements are true about the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA)?

A. It can configure Automatic Storage Management (ASM) diskgroups.

B. It can be used to copy an existing Oracle database to a new host and apply any patches necessary in the new host.

C. It can be used to add a new tablespace.

D. It can be used to create a database template from an existing database.

E. It can generate SQL database creation scripts.

Answer: D, E

### Question: 95

You plan to create a database by using the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA), with the following specifications: Applications will connect to the database via a middle tier. The number of concurrent user connections will be high. The database will have mixed workload, with the execution of complex BI queries scheduled at night. Which DBCA option must you choose to create the database?

A. a General Purpose database template with default memory allocation

B. a Data Warehouse database template, with the dedicated server mode option and AMM enabled

C. a General Purpose database template, with the shared server mode option and Automatic Memory Management (AMM) enabled

D. a default database configuration

Answer: C

### Question: 96

Our SALES\_ROOT application container has two application PDBs. The SALES\_APP application has a common table, FIN.REVENUE, in the two PDBs. Examine this query and its output: Which two are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The CONTAINERS clause cannot be used in queries on the REVENUE table.
- B. The REVENUE table must be a list-partitioned table.
- C. The MAPTABLE table defines a logical partition key on a commonly used column for the REVENUE table.
- D. The MAPTABLE table is a metadata-linked table.
- E. A container map exists for the REVENUE table, but is not enabled.
- F. The REVENUE table partitions are not pruned across the PDBs automatically.

Answer: C, F, C

### Question: 97

Your container database, CDB1, has an application container, HR\_ROOT, with an application PDB, HR\_PDB1. You have the required privilege to clone HR\_PDB1 to container database CDB2, which does not contain HR\_ROOT. Which two are always true? (Choose two.)

- A. CDB1 and CDB2 must be in shared undo mode.
- B. A common user must exist in CDB2 with the CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE privilege.
- C. All transactions in HR\_PDB1 of CDB1 must commit before the cloning process starts.
- D. Cloning HR\_ROOT automatically clones HR\_PDB1.
- E. The HR\_PDB1 clone created in CDB2 will be in mount state when cloning ends.

Answer: D, E

### Question: 98

Which three are true about backup, restore, and recovery operations done without using Recovery Manager (RMAN)? (Choose three.)

- A. Backing up a database in NOARCHIVELOG mode using O/S utilities requires that the database instance be started and the database be in the MOUNT state.
- B. Backing up a database in ARCHIVE LOG mode using O/S utilities requires that the database instance be started and the database be in MOUNT state.
- C. An Oracle database can be restored from backup files copied using O/S utilities.
- D. Oracle data file backups, copied using an O/S utility, can be added to the RMAN catalog as IMAGE COPIES.
- E. Backing up a database in NOARCHIVELOG mode using O/S utilities requires that the database instance be shut down.
- F. Oracle archive log backups, copied using an O/S utility, can be added to the RMAN catalog as a backup set.

G. Backing up a database in ARCHIVE LOG mode using O/S utilities requires that the database instance be started and the database be in OPEN state.

Answer: C, D, E

### Question: 99

Examine this configuration: 1. CDB1 is a container database. 2. PDB1 and PDB2 are pluggable databases in CDB1. You execute these commands successfully: Which two are true? (Choose two.)

- A. PDB1 and PDB2 are in MOUNT state.
- B. Redo logs are opened.
- C. PDB1 and PDB2 are in READ ONLY state.
- D. CDB\$ROOT is in MOUNT state.
- E. PDB\$SEED is in READ ONLY state.

Answer: A, D

### Question: 100

Which three are true about upgrading Oracle Grid Infrastructure? (Choose three.)

- A. A direct upgrade can be performed only from the immediately preceding Oracle Grid Infrastructure version.
- B. The newer version is installed in a separate Oracle Grid Infrastructure home on the same server as the existing version.
- C. An existing Oracle base can be used.
- D. The upgrade process will automatically install all mandatory patches for the current version of Oracle Grid Infrastructure.
- E. Existing Oracle Database instances must be shut down before starting the upgrade.
- F. Only the grid user can perform the upgrade.

Answer: B, C, E

### Question: 101

A database is configured in ARCHIVE LOG mode. A full RMAN backup exists but no control file backup to trace has been taken. A media failure has occurred. In which two scenarios is incomplete recovery required? (Choose two.)

- A. after losing a SYSAUX tablespace data file
- B. after losing all members of an INACTIVE online redo log group
- C. after losing all members of the CURRENT online redo log group
- D. after losing all copies of the control file
- E. after losing an UNDO tablespace that is in use

Answer: C, D

### Question: 102

Which two are true about instance recovery? (Choose two.)

- A. It is not possible if an archived log is missing.
- B. It is performed automatically after the database is opened; however, blocks requiring recovery are not available until they are recovered.
- C. Setting FAST\_START\_MTTR\_TARGET to a lower value reduces instance recovery time by causing dirty buffers to be written to disk more frequently, thereby reducing the number of I/Os needed during instance recovery.
- D. It is performed by the Recovery Writer (RVWR) background process.
- E. Setting FAST\_START\_MTTR\_TARGET to a higher value reduces instance recovery time by causing the log writer to write more frequently, thereby reducing the number of I/Os needed during instance recovery.
- F. It is performed automatically while the database remains in MOUNT state. Then the database is opened.

Answer: C, F

### Question: 103

A container database (CDB) contains two pluggable databases PDB1 and PDB2. The LOCAL\_UNDO\_ENABLED database property is set to FALSE in the CDB. Data file 24 of PDB2 was deleted and you need to restore and recover it. The only RMAN backup that exists was created with the BACKUP DATABASE command while connected to CDB\$ROOT. Which three are true? (Choose three.)

- A. Data file 24 can be recovered only while connected to PDB2.
- B. Data file 24 can be restored and recovered while connected to CDB\$ROOT.
- C. Data file 24 can be restored only while connected to CDB\$ROOT.
- D. Data file 24 can be restored only while connected to PDB2.
- E. Data file 24 can be recovered while connected to PDB2.
- F. Data file 24 can be recovered while connected to CDB\$ROOT.

Answer: B, E, F

### Question: 104

Which two are true about data movement between a non-CDB and a PDB using Data Pump? (Choose two.)

- A. Tablespaces are automatically created as need while importing full exports in either a non-CDB or a PDB.
- B. Oracle attempts to convert conventional database users to local users when moving schemas from a non-CDB to a PDB.
- C. A new PDB is automatically created when importing a non-CDB into a CDB.
- D. Oracle attempts to convert common users to conventional users when moving schemas from a PDB to a non-CDB.

- E. Moving data from a PDB to a non-CDB is only possible by using transportable tablespace export and import.
- F. Moving data from a non-CDB to a PDB is only possible by using conventional export and import.

Answer: B, D

### Question: 105

Which three methods can be used for heap table data migration after upgrading a database? (Choose three.)

- A. using Database Replay
- B. using SQL Developer
- C. using Oracle Data Pump
- D. using operating system file copy utilities
- E. using Database Upgrade Assistant
- F. using the CREATE TABLE AS SELECT SQL statement

Answer: B, C, F

### Question: 106

Which two are true about Oracle instance recovery? (Choose three.)

- A. Recovery begins from the beginning of the CURRENT redo log group.
- B. Recovery begins from the last checkpoint position that was calculated by the Database Writer before instance failure.
- C. Recovery begins from the start of any ACTIVE redo log group or the start of the CURRENT log group if no other group is ACTIVE.
- D. Recovery reads redo until the end of the redo thread. SMON rolls back any dead transactions, and then the database is opened.
- E. Recovery begins from the last checkpoint position that was recorded in the control file by the checkpoint process (CKPT).
- F. Recovery reads redo until the end of the redo thread, and then opens the database. SMON then rolls back any dead transactions.

Answer: B, D

### Question: 107

Examine this configuration: 1. The ORCL database data files are in Automatic Storage Management (Oracle ASM) disk group +DAT

2. ORCL uses disk group +FRA for the Fast Recovery Area. 3. LISTENER is the listener for ORCL. 4. The database, listener, ASM instance, and ASM disk groups are managed by Oracle Restart. 5. All components are currently shut down. You execute this command:

What is the outcome?

- A. The ORCL database, the Oracle ASM instances, the +DATA and +FRA disk groups, and the LISTENER are started.
- B. Only the ORCL database instance is started.

- C. Only the ORCL database and the ASM instances are started.
- D. Only the ORCL database instance, the Oracle ASM instance, and the +DATA and +FRA disk groups are started.
- E. Only the ORCL database instance and the +DATA and +FRA disk groups are started.

Answer: A

### Question: 108

Which four are true about a Recovery Manager (RMAN) duplication without a TARGET connection? (Choose four.)

- A. The NOREDO clause must be used if the backups of the database being duplicated were taken when the database was in NOARCHIVELOG mode.
- B. The UNDO TABLESPACE clause is always required when no connection exists to the TARGET instance.
- C. RMAN "pushes" the backups of the database to be duplicated over the network to the auxiliary instance.
- D. The NOREDO clause can be used if the backups of the database being duplicated were taken when the database was in ARCHIVE LOG mode.
- E. RMAN SBT-based backups of the database to be duplicated can be used by the auxiliary instance.
- F. The UNDO TABLESPACE clause is always required when no connection exists to the recovery catalog and the TARGET database is closed.
- G. The UNDO TABLESPACE clause is always required when no connection exists to the recovery catalog and the TARGET database is opened.
- H. RMAN disk-based backups of the database to be duplicated can be used by the auxiliary instance.

Answer: A, E, F, H

### Question: 109

Which two are true about Oracle Optimizer Statistics, their use, and their collection? (Choose two.)

- A. The number of table rows is considered when evaluating the cost of accessing a table using an index.
- B. Index balanced B\*Tree height is considered when evaluating the cost of using an index.
- C. The Statistics Advisor can help recommend the best way to gather statistics.
- D. Statistics collected using DBMS\_STATS always yield the best optimizer result.
- E. The Statistics Advisor generates actions for all recommendations.

Answer: B, C

### Question: 110

Which three are true? (Choose three.)

- A. Virtual Private Database (VPD) policies on objects in an application root are automatically synchronized with all application PDBs contained in the application container.
- B. Application-common TSDP policies are always container specific.

- C. Application-common Transparent Security Data Protection (TSDP) policies can be created only within an application install/patch BEGIN-END block.
- D. Application-common Oracle Label Security (OLS) policies cannot be created in an application root outside an install/patch BEGIN-END block.
- E. Fine-grained auditing (FGA) policies in an application root are automatically synchronized to all application PDBs contained in the application container.
- F. Application-common OLS policies can be created in an application root inside an install/patch BEGINEND block.
- G. Unified auditing can be automatically synchronized to all application PDBs in an application container.

Answer: B, E

### Question: 111

Which three are true about Automatic Workload Repository (AWR)? (Choose three.)

- A. By default, AWR snapshots are taken every 60 minutes.
- B. Its collection level is determined by the value of the STATISTICS\_LEVEL database parameter.
- C. By default, AWR snapshots are retained for 7 days.
- D. The taking of AWR snapshots can be disabled.
- E. AWR data is stored in the SYSTEM tablespace.

Answer: A, B, D

### Question: 112

You notice a performance change in your production Oracle 12c database. You want to know which change caused this performance difference. Which method or feature should you use?

- A. Compare Period ADDM report
- B. AWR Compare Period report
- C. Active Session History (ASH) report
- D. Taking a new snapshot and comparing it with a preserved snapshot.

Answer: B

### Question: 113

Which three statements are true about Automatic Workload Repository (AWR)?

- A. All AWR tables belong to the SYSTEM schema.
- B. The AWR data is stored in memory and in the database.
- C. The snapshots collected by AWR are used by the self-tuning components in the database.
- D. AWR computes time model statistics based on time usage for activities, which are displayed in the V\$SYS time model and V\$SESS\_TIME\_MODEL views.

E. AWR contains system wide tracing and logging information.

Answer: B, C, D

#### Question: 114

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

#### Question: 115

Which two are true about automatic block repair? (Choose two.)

- A. Automatic block repair can repair blocks with no standby database if DB\_BLOCK\_CHECKING = TRUE.
- B. Real-Time Query must be enabled on a physical standby database for automatic block repair to be done on that physical standby database.
- C. Real-Time Query must be enabled on a primary database for automatic block repair to be done on any of its physical standby databases.
- D. It is not possible for media corrupt blocks.
- E. Real-Time Query must be enabled on a physical standby database for automatic block repair to be done on its primary database.

Answer: D, E

#### Question: 116

Oracle Managed Files (OMF) is enabled in a CDB and this command is successfully executed: Which three are true? (Choose three.)

- A. Application PDBs that are subsequently created in the APP1 application container will be cloned from APP1\$SEED.
- B. An application seed PDB is created for APP1.
- C. An application root PDB is created for APP1.
- D. A default service is created for the application root APP1.
- E. Application PDBs that are subsequently created in the APP1 application container will be cloned from PDB\$SEED.

F. APP1 can never be unplugged.

Answer: C, D, E

### Question: 117

Which two are true about RMAN encryption? (Choose two.)

- A. RMAN encryption keys are stored in a database keystore.
- B. RMAN can encrypt the Oracle Database password file.
- C. Dual-mode encrypted backups can be restored only if both the password and the keystore used for encryption are available.
- D. The SET ENCRYPTION command overrides encryption settings specified by the CONFIGURE ENCRYPTION command.
- E. Password encryption can be persistently configured using the CONFIGURE ENCRYPTION command.

Answer: A, D

### Question: 118

choose two Which two statements are true about encrypted backups performed by using RMAN?

- A. Transparent encryption of backups uses an encryption wallet.
- B. Image copy backups can be created by using password encryption.
- C. A password encryption of backups uses the password while creating and restoring backups.
- D. Encrypted backups can only be written to disk.
- E. A database uses the same encryption key for every encrypted backup.

Answer: A, C

### Question: 119

choose three Which three are true about Transparent Data Encryption (TDE)?

- A. It uses a single master key for a database.
- B. It replaces secure application roles.
- C. It encrypts only data on the client.
- D. It stores the current and all past master keys in the keystore.
- E. Master encryption keys are managed by Oracle Database Vault.
- F. It can encrypt data at the column level.

Answer: D, E, F

### Question: 120

choose two Which two are true about RMAN image copies?

- A. They can only be written to disk.
- B. They can be encrypted using Transparent Data Encryption (TDE).
- C. They can be used as a level 0 incremental backup.
- D. They can be used as a level 1 incremental backup.
- E. They are the only backup option available for databases in NOARCHIVELOG mode.

Answer: A, C

### Question: 121

.Examine the RMAN command: RMAN> CONFIGURE ENCRYPTION FOR DATABASE ON; RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE PLUS ARCHIVELOG; Which prerequisite must be met before accomplishing the backup?

- A. The password for the encryption must be set up.
- B. Oracle wallet for the encryption must be set up.
- C. All the tablespaces in the database must be encrypted
- D. Oracle Database Vault must be enabled.

Answer: B

### Question: 122

Which three statements are true about the keystore storage framework for transparent data encryption?

- A. It facilitates and helps to enforce keystore backup requirements.
- B. It handles encrypted data without modifying applications.
- C. It enables a keystore to be stored only in a file on a file system.
- D. It enables separation of duties between the database administrator and the security administrator.
- E. It transparently decrypts data for the database users and applications that access this data.
- F. It helps to track encryption keys and implement requirements such as keystore password rotation and master encryption key reset or re-key operations.

Answer: A, D, F

### Question: 123

Which three are true about performing an Oracle Database install on Linux? (Choose three.)

- A. The runfixup.sh script can install missing RPMs.
- B. The Oracle Preinstallation RPM must be used to configure the Oracle database installation owner, the Oracle Inventory group, and an Oracle administrative privileges group
- C. It allows you to select the languages supported by the Oracle database server.
- D. It can be done before installing Grid Infrastructure for a Standalone Server
- E. The Oracle Preinstallation RPM can be used to configure the Oracle database installation owner, the Oracle Inventory group, and an Oracle administrative privileges group
- F. It can be done after installing Grid Infrastructure for a Standalone Server.

G. The Oracle database administrator must be granted access to the root operating system account to run root privileged scripts.

Answer: D, E, F

Question: 124

Which three are true about Recovery Manager (RMAN) in Oracle Database 19c and later releases? (Choose three.)

- A. It is only possible for RMAN to connect to a pluggable database as a target if an RMAN Virtual Private Catalog is used.
- B. It is always possible for RMAN to connect to a pluggable database as a target if any RMAN Catalog is used.
- C. A Virtual Private Catalog used to register a container database must be created in a pluggable database.
- D. A Virtual Private Catalog used to register a container database can be created in a pluggable database.
- E. It is always possible for RMAN to connect to a pluggable database as a target.
- F. A Virtual Private Catalog used to register a container database can be created in a non-container database.

Answer: D, E, F

Question: 125

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

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

Answer: A, B, D

Question: 126

Which three are true in Oracle 19c and later releases? (Choose three.)

- A. If the password file location changes, then the new location is used automatically by the Oracle Server.
- B. Schema Only accounts can be granted administrator privileges.
- C. All the Oracle-supplied accounts are Schema Only accounts.
- D. Privilege Analysis is included in Oracle Enterprise Edition and no longer requires Database Vault. E) Unified Auditing can be configured to audit only events that are issued indirectly by an audited user.
- E. Unified Auditing can be configured to audit only events that are issued directly by an audited user.

Answer: B, D

### Question: 127

Unified auditing is enabled in your database. The HR\_ADMIN and OE\_ADMIN roles exist and are granted system privileges. You execute the command: SQL>CREATE AUDIT POLICY table\_aud PRIVILEGES CREATE ANY TABLE, DROP ANY TABLE ROLES hr\_admin,oe\_admin; Which statement is true?

- A. It succeeds and needs to be enabled to capture all SQL statements that require either the specified privileges or any privilege granted to the HR\_ADMIN or OE\_ADMIN role.
- B. It fails because the command does not specify when the unified audit policy should be enforced.
- C. It succeeds and starts capturing only successful SQL statements for all users who have either the specified privileges or roles granted to them.
- D. It fails because system privileges cannot be granted with roles in the same audit policy.

Answer: A

### Question: 128

In one of your databases, unified auditing is enabled and an SH.SALES table exists. You successfully execute these commands: SQL> CREATE AUDIT POLICY sales\_pol ACTIONS select on sh.sales; SQL> AUDIT POLICY sales\_pol; Which statement is true about SALES\_POL?

- A. It is enabled for all users having SELECT privilege on SH.SALES.
- B. Only successful queries of SH.SALES are written to the audit trail.
- C. It is only enabled for user SH.
- D. Audit records are always stored in an external audit file.

Answer: A

### Question: 129

choose three Which three are true about unified auditing in full mode?

- A. The unified audit trail is written to a read-only table.
- B. The unified audit trail is written to a read-only external file.
- C. Audit records are created for COMMIT, ROLLBACK, and SAVEPOINT statements.
- D. Audit records are created for SYS.
- E. Audit records are created for non-sys users.

Answer: A, D, E

### Question: 130

choose two Which two are benefits of unified auditing in full mode?

- A. All audit data is written to both the traditional locations and to the unified location.
- B. The audit trail is in a single format.
- C. Pre 12c audit data is written to the traditional locations and new 12c audit data is written to the unified location.
- D. The audit trail is read-only.
- E. The audit trail uses less space.

Answer: B, C

### Question: 131

Identify three benefits of Unified Auditing.

- A. Decreased use of storage to store audit trail rows in the database.
- B. It improves overall auditing performance.
- C. It guarantees zero-loss auditing.
- D. The audit trail cannot be easily modified because it is read-only.
- E. It automatically audits Recovery Manager (RMAN) events.

Answer: B, D, E

### Question: 132

You have configured RMAN SBT channels to write backups to medi

a. You then take an RMAN backup by using this command: Which three are true? (Choose three.)

- A. The restore point is a label for the system change number (SCN) that will be saved two years after the archival backup was taken.
- B. The data file backups in the self-contained archive backup are not considered obsolete for two years regardless of the retention policy.
- C. All archive logs created after this backup are kept for two years.
- D. The SPFILE is included in the self-contained archival backup.
- E. The control file is included in the self-contained archival backup.
- F. The restore point is a label for the system change number (SCN) before the archival backup was taken.

Answer: B, D, E

### Question: 133

The USERS tablespace consists of data files 3 and 4 and must always be online in read/write mode. Which two are true about using RMAN to perform an open database back up of this tablespace? (Choose two.)

- A. Backups must be done incrementally.
- B. Backups must be contained in backup sets.
- C. Backups can be taken only if the database is in ARCHIVE LOG mode.
- D. Backups can be done incrementally.
- E. The database must be registered in an RMAN catalog.
- F. Only consistent backups can be created.

Answer: C, D

### Question: 134

Which four are true about RMAN backup sets? (Choose four.)

- A. A backup piece can belong to only one backup set.
- B. A data file can be split into multiple sections stored in different backup sets.
- C. A data file can be split into multiple sections stored in different backup pieces in the same backup set.
- D. Blocks from multiple data files can be contained in one backup piece.
- E. A backup set can contain only one backup piece.
- F. A backup set must be written to media.
- G. A backup set must be written to disk.
- H. Blocks from multiple data files can be contained in one backup set.

Answer: A, C, D, H

### Question: 135

Which two are true about creating RMAN backups for an Oracle container database? (Choose two.)

- A. Tablespaces from different PDBs with identical names must be backed up by connecting RMAN separately to each PDB to back up the tablespaces.
- B. The BACKUP DATABASE command will create a pluggable database (PDB) backup when RMAN is connected to a PDB.
- C. SPFILE backups can be created while connected to an application root PDB.
- D. The BACKUP DATABASE PLUS ARCHIVE LOG command will back up archive logs when RMAN is connected to a PDB.
- E. The BACKUP PLUGGABLE DATABASE command can be used to back up CDB\$ROOT.

Answer: B, E

### Question: 136

Which three can be done using Oracle Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) starting from Oracle Database 19c? (Choose three.)

- A. cloning a remote container database in interactive mode
- B. cloning a remote pluggable database in silent mode
- C. relocating a remote pluggable database in interactive mode
- D. relocating a remote container database in silent mode
- E. cloning a remote container database in silent mode
- F. relocating a remote pluggable database in silent mode
- G. relocating a remote container database in interactive mode.

Answer: B, E, F

### Question: 137

Examine these queries and their output: An online RMAN backup of the CDB was taken an hour before Restore Point R1 was created. You want to recover PDB1 to Restore Point R1. How do you achieve this?

- A. Execute FLASHBACK PLUGGABLE DATABASE PDB1 TO RESTORE POINT R1 by using RMAN while connected to PDB1.
- B. Execute FLASHBACK PLUGGABLE DATABASE PDB1 TO RESTORE POINT R1 by using SQL while connected to PDB1.
- C. Execute FLASHBACK PLUGGABLE DATABASE PDB1 TO RESTORE POINT R1 by using SQL while connected to CDB\$ROOT.
- D. Execute FLASHBACK PLUGGABLE DATABASE PDB1 TO RESTORE POINT R1 by using RMAN while connected to CDB\$ROOT.
- E. This cannot be done due to the lack of a clean restore point.

Answer: E

### Question: 138

Which two are true about diagnosing Oracle Database failure situations using Data Recovery Advisor? (Choose two.)

- A. Using the Data Recovery Advisor LIST FAILURE command always requires that the database for which failures are to be listed is in MOUNT state.
- B. A failure can be closed only when it has been repaired.
- C. Data Recovery Advisor can be used if a database is closed.
- D. The Data Recovery Advisor CHANGE FAILURE command can be used only to change failure priorities.
- E. Data Recovery Advisor can proactively check for failures.

Answer: D, E

### Question: 139

Which statement describes the significance of the CHANGE FAILURE command in RMAN? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. It is used to change failure priority only for HIGH or LOW priorities.
- B. It is used to execute the advised repair script.
- C. It is used to change failure priority only for the CRITICAL priority.
- D. It is used to explicitly close the open failures.
- E. It is used to inform the database about the repair after the repair script executes.

Answer: A, D

### Question: 140

Which two are true about poorly performing SQL statements and their tuning in Oracle database instances?

- A. SQL statements performing many physical I/Os can always have their performance improved by creating indexes.
- B. The solution that best optimizes one SQL statement can degrade the performance of others.
- C. SQL statements doing joins always do more physical I/O than single table queries.
- D. Poorly performing SQL statements can be tuned automatically by the Oracle server.
- E. SQL statements doing only logical reads never require tuning because they do no physical I/O.

Answer: B, D

### Question: 141

Which three are true about Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) and Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) in an Oracle multitenant environment?

- A. AWR snapshots can be created in CDB\$ROOT.
- B. ADDM can run in a nonroot container.
- C. AWR reports can be generated while connected to any container.
- D. All AWR data is stored in the CDB\$ROOT SYSAUX tablespace.
- E. AWR snapshots can be created in a PDB.
- F. No AWR data is stored in the CDB\$ROOT SYSAUX tablespace.

Answer: A, D, E

### Question: 142

Choose three. Which three are true about using an RMAN Recovery Catalog with a pluggable database (PDB) target connection in Oracle Database 19c and later releases?

- A. The base catalog owner must give the Virtual Private Catalog access to metadata for one or more

PDBs.

- B. The target PDB must be registered in both the base catalog and the Virtual Private Catalog.
- C. The base catalog must be used by RMAN when performing point-in-time recovery for the PDB registered in the Virtual Private Catalog.
- D. The base catalog must be enabled for Virtual Private Catalog use.
- E. The target PDB must be registered in a Virtual Private Catalog.
- F. The target PDB must be registered in a base catalog.

Answer: A, C, E

Question: 143

Choose three. In a single-instance, multitenant container database (CDB), which three are only ever defined in or part of CDB\$ROOT?

- A. redo logs
- B. control files
- C. all data dictionary metadata
- D. user-defined PL/SQL packages
- E. temporary tablespaces
- F. mandatory Oracle-supplied PL/SQL packages
- G. undo tablespaces

Answer: A, B, C

Question: 144

Choose two. When backing up to the Oracle Fast Recovery Area (FRA), you determine that the backup takes too long and suspect a performance bottleneck. Which two are true about diagnosing and tuning these problems?

- A. Data files with a high value in V\$BACKUP\_ASYNC\_IO.SHORT\_WAITS are a potential performance bottleneck when asynchronous I/O is used.
- B. If an RMAN BACKUP VALIDATE command takes roughly the same time as an actual backup, then read I/O is a likely bottleneck.
- C. If an RMAN BACKUP VALIDATE command takes noticeably less time than an actual backup, then write I/O is a likely bottleneck.
- D. If an RMAN BACKUP VALIDATE command takes roughly the same time as an actual backup, then both read and write I/O are likely bottlenecks.
- E. Data files with a high value in V\$BACKUP\_SYNC\_IO.DISCRETE\_BYTES\_PER\_SECOND are a potential performance bottleneck when synchronous I/O is used.

Answer: A, C, E

### Question: 145

Choose two. Which two are true about a read-only Oracle home?

- A. It is enabled by performing a software-only Oracle Database installation and then running the roohctl enable script.
- B. It requires the Rapid Home Provisioning service.
- C. Its configuration data and log files reside in subdirectories under the Oracle home.
- D. It is enabled by performing an Oracle Database installation with database creation and then running the roohctl -enable script.
- E. It contains an image that can be distributed across multiple servers.

Answer: A, E

### Question: 146

Choose three. Which three are true about the Oracle Optimizer?

- A. It considers the filters in WHERE clauses when generating execution plans for SQL statements.
- B. It obeys all hints.
- C. It considers object statistics when generating execution plans for SQL statements.
- D. It updates stale object statistics in the Data Dictionary.
- E. It can only use SQL Plan Directives tied to the SQL statement for which a plan is being generated.
- F. It can re-optimize execution plans after previous executions detect suboptimal plans.

Answer: A, D, F

### Question: 147

Choose two. Which two are true about the execution of operating system scripts starting from Oracle Database 19c?

- A. The root password cannot be specified in a response file.
- B. The sudo password must be specified in a response file.
- C. oraInstRoot.sh can be executed automatically by the Database installer by using sudo or root credentials.
- D. root.sh can be executed automatically by the Database installer only if it is provided with root credentials.
- E. root.sh can be executed automatically by the Database installer only by using sudo credentials.

Answer: A, D

### Question: 148

Choose the best answer. Examine this configuration:

1. CDB1 is a container database running in ARCHIVELOG mode.
2. Multiple uncommitted transactions are running in CDB1.
3. Redo log groups 1 and 2 are INACTIVE.
4. Redo log group 3 is the CURRENT group.

All members of redo log group 3 are lost before it is archived. Examine these possible steps:

1. SHUTDOWN ABORT
2. STARTUP NOMOUNT
3. STARTUP MOUNT
4. ALTER DATABASE MOUNT
5. RESTORE DATABASE
6. RECOVER DATABASE NOREDO
7. RECOVER DATABASE UNTIL AVAILABLE
8. RESTORE ARCHIVELOG ALL
9. ALTER DATABASE OPEN
10. ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS

Choose the minimum required steps in the correct order to recover the database.

- A. 1,3,5, 6, 9
- B. 1,3, 5, 7, 10
- C. 1,2, 5, 7,4, 10
- D. 1,3, 5, 6, 10
- E. 1,3,5, 6, 10
- F. 1,3,5,8, 6, 10

Answer: B

### Question: 149

Choose three. Which three are true about creating container databases (CDBs) and pluggable databases (PDBs) in Oracle 19c and later releases?

- A. A snapshot copy PDB can be a full copy of a source PDB.
- B. A snapshot copy PDB does not depend on an existing storage snapshot of the source PDB.
- C. A PDB snapshot depends on an existing storage snapshot of the source PDB.
- D. A PDB snapshot can be a full copy of a source PDB.
- E. A CDB can be duplicated using the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) in silent mode with no configuration required before starting the duplication.
- F. A CDB can be duplicated using Recovery Manager (RMAN) with no configuration required before starting the duplication.
- G. A PDB snapshot can be a sparse copy of a source PDB.

Answer: A, C, F

### Question: 150

Choose the best answer. Which statement correctly describes the SQL profiling performed by the SQL Tuning Advisor?

- A. It is a set of recommendations by the optimizer to change the access methods used.
- B. It is auxiliary information collected by the optimizer for a SQL statement to eliminate estimation error.
- C. It is a set of recommendations by the optimizer to restructure a SQL statement to avoid suboptimal execution plans.
- D. It is auxiliary information collected by the optimizer for a SQL statement to help use better joins orders.
- E. It is a set of recommendations by the optimizer to create new indexes.

Answer: B

### Question: 151

Choose two. Which two are true about gathering optimizer statistics?

- A. Executing DBMS\_STATS.GATHER\_DATABASE\_STATS while connected to CDB\$ROOT gathers object statistics only in PDB\$SEED.
- B. Executing DBMS\_STATS.GATHER\_DATABASE\_STATS while connected to CDB\$ROOT gathers object statistics only in CDB\$ROOT.
- C. Executing DBMS\_STATS.GATHER\_DATABASE\_STATS while connected to CDB\$ROOT gathers object statistics in all open pluggable databases (PDBs).
- D. System statistics can be gathered only while the CDB is in MOUNT state.
- E. Executing DBMS\_STATS.GATHER\_DATABASE\_STATS while connected to a PDB opened in read/write mode gathers object statistics for that PDB.

Answer: B, E

### Question: 152

Choose two. Which two are true about RMAN persistent configuration settings, administration, and their effects?

- A. A DBA must specify either a redundancy retention policy or a recovery window retention policy.
- B. A target database's persistent RMAN configuration settings are always synchronized automatically with the RMAN catalog.
- B. Backups older than the recovery window retention policy are always deleted automatically if the backup location has insufficient space.
- C. Backups written to the fast recovery area (FRA) that are obsolete based on the redundancy

retention policy can be deleted automatically to free space.

D. A target database's persistent RMAN configuration settings are always stored in the target's control file.

Answer: A

### Question: 153

Which two statements are true about Resource Manager plans for individual pluggable databases (PDB plans) in a multitenant container database (CDB)?

- A. If no PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, then all sessions for that PDB are treated to an equal degree of the resource share of that PDB.
- B. In a PDB plan, subplans may be used with up to eight consumer groups.
- C. If a PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, then resources are allocated to consumer groups across all PDBs in the CDB.
- D. If no PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, then the PDB share in the CDB plan is dynamically calculated.
- E. If a PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, then resources are allocated to consumer groups based on the shares provided to the PDB in the CDB plan and the shares provided to the consumer groups in the PDB plan.

Answer: A, E

### Question: 154

Choose two. Which two are true about server-generated alerts?

- A. Stateless alerts can be cleared manually.
- B. Stateless alerts are automatically cleared after one day.
- C. Stateful alerts are purged automatically from the alert history after one day.
- D. Stateless alerts can be purged manually from the alert history.
- E. Stateful alerts must be cleared by a DBA to resolve the problem identified in the alert.

Answer: A, C

### Question: 155

Choose three. In which three situations can you use threshold server-generated alerts to help diagnose and fix problems?

- A. when free space in a dictionary managed tablespace falls below a specified percentage
- B. when free space in a locally managed tablespace falls below a specified percentage
- C. when the total number of locked user account exceeds a specific value
- D. when the number of logons per second exceeds a specific value
- E. when a resumable statement is suspended
- F. when the total number of logons exceeds a specific value

Answer: A, B, F

### Question: 156

Choose two. Which two are true about Recovery Manager (RMAN) diagnostic message output?

- A. The RMAN LOG command line clause causes output issued during RMAN command compilation to be written to a log file only.
- B. The RMAN LOG command line clause causes output issued during RMAN command compilation to be written to a log file and to standard output.
- C. RMAN error stacks should be read from the bottom up as that is the order in which errors are generated.
- D. Media Management messages for SBT devices are written to an Oracle trace file.
- E. RMAN error stacks should be read from the top down as that is the order in which errors are generated.

Answer: A, E

### Question: 157

Choose two. Your SALES\_ROOT application container has two application PDBs. The SALES\_APP application has a common table, FIN.REVENUE, in the two PDBs. Examine this query and its output:

```
SELECT containers_default, container_map, table_name FROM dba_tables WHERE owner='FIN' ;
```

CONTAINERS_DEFAULT	CONTAINER_MAP	CONTAINER_MAP_OBJECT	TABLE_NAME	-----
				NO YES NO REVENUE NO NO
YES	MAPTABLE			

Which two are true?

- A. The REVENUE table must be a list-partitioned table.
- B. The CONTAINERS clause cannot be used in queries on the REVENUE table.
- C. The REVENUE table partitions are not pruned across the PDBs automatically.
- D. The REVENUE table must be a composite-partitioned table.
- E. The MAPTABLE table defines a logical partition key on a commonly used column for the REVENUE table.

Answer: C, D

### Question: 158

Choose two. Which two are true about the Optimizer Statistics Advisor?

- A. It always analyzes all schemas in the database.
- B. It can recommend changes to improve the statistics gathering process.
- C. It can be run only manually.
- D. It runs automatically every night by default. E) It can be run only automatically.

Answer: B, D

### Question: 159

Choose two. Which two are true in Oracle 19c and later releases?

- A. Schema Only accounts can be granted administrator privileges.
- B. If the password file location changes, then the instance must be restarted.
- C. Unified Auditing can be configured to audit only events that are issued directly by an audited user.
- D. All the Oracle-supplied accounts are Schema Only accounts.
- E. Unified Auditing can be configured to audit only events that are issued indirectly by all users

Answer: A, C

### Question: 160

Choose two. Which two are true about monitoring waits for sessions and services?

- A. V\$SERVICE\_EVENT displays wait counts for every wait event for each service even including counts of zero for waits that never occurred.
- B. V\$SESSION\_WAIT and V\$SESSION both contain details of the event on which a non-waiting session last waited.
- C. V\$SESSION\_WAIT and V\$SESSION both contain details of the event on which a waiting session is currently waiting.
- D. V\$SESSION\_EVENT displays all waits events for those events that have occurred at least once for sessions that have now terminated.
- E. V\$SESSION\_WAIT\_CLASS displays waits broken down by wait class only for terminated sessions.

Answer: A, C

### Question: 161

Choose two. Which two are true about various Oracle security and auditing capabilities?

- A. Application-common Transparent Security Data Protection (TSDP) policies can be created only if all the PDBs in the application container are closed.
- B. Application-common TSDP policies are always container specific.
- C. Application-common OLS policies can be created only if all the PDBs in the application container are closed.
- D. Unified auditing can be automatically synchronized to all application PDBs in an application container.
- E. Fine-grained auditing (FGA) policies in an application root are automatically synchronized to all application PDBs contained in the application container when they are updated.

Answer: D, E

### Question: 162

Choose two. Which two are true about the SQL Tuning Advisor?

- A. It can recommend semantic changes to SQL statements.
- B. It prevents performance regressions for SQL statements when changes are made.
- C. It checks each query being analyzed for missing or stale statistics.
- D. It considers all SQL statements being analyzed by the advisor task as a group.
- E. It only recommends syntactic changes to SQL statements.

Answer: A, C

### Question: 163

Choose two. Which two are true about a Recovery Manager (RMAN) duplication without a TARGET connection?

- A. The UNDO TABLESPACE clause is always required when no connection exists to the recovery catalog and the TARGET database is closed.
- B. RMAN disk-based backups of the database to be duplicated can be used by the auxiliary instance.
- C. The UNDO TABLESPACE clause is always required when no connection exists to the TARGET instance.
- D. The UNDO TABLESPACE clause is never required.
- E. RMAN "pushes" the backups of the database to be duplicated over the network to the auxiliary instance.

Answer: A, B

### Question: 164

Choose two. Which two are true about RMAN duplexed backup sets?

- A. They must be written to media.
- B. They can be written only to disk.
- C. They can be created only by using the COPIES option of a BACKUP command.
- D. They can be created by using the RMAN CONFIGURE command to specify duplexing before taking a backup.
- E. They can be written to media.

Answer: D, E

### Question: 165

Choose two. Which two are true about reclaiming space used by Flashback logs in Oracle Database 19c and later releases?

- A. Space might be reclaimed proactively before space pressure occurs.
- B. Space is always reclaimed proactively before space pressure occurs.
- C. Space might be reclaimed automatically when the retention period for Flashback logs is lowered.
- D. Space is always reclaimed automatically when the retention period for Flashback logs is lowered.
- E. Space is only reclaimed when there is space pressure in the Fast Recovery Area (FRA).

Answer: A, C

### Question: 166

Choose two. You plan to perform cross-platform PDB transport using XTTS. Which two are true?

- A. Automatic conversion of endianness occurs.
- B. The source and target platforms must have the same endianness.
- C. The source PDB can be in MOUNT or OPEN state.
- D. The source PDB must not be an application root.
- E. The source PDB must be in MOUNT state.
- F. A backup of the PDB must exist, taken using the BACKUP command with the To PLATFORM clause.

Answer: E, F

### Question: 167

Choose three. Which three are true about OPatch ?

- A. It requires installation of Oracle Universal Installer.
- B. It supports Rolling Patching.
- C. It must be invoked as the user that owns the software being patched.
- D. It is a Java-based utility for applying patchsets.
- E. It is platform independent.
- F. It can be used to apply interim patches to the Grid Infrastructure and Database Home combination.

Answer: B, C, F

### Question: 168

Choose three. Which three are true about interpreting Recovery Manager (RMAN) error stacks returned to standard output?

- A. If an RMAN command fails, the output will only identify the command that failed.
- B. Some messages in the error stack are not errors.
- C. If an RMAN command fails, the output will identify the channel ID where the failure occurred.
- D. Media Management errors appear as a line with "Additional information" and a number.
- D. Media Management errors appear as a line with "sbtio" and a number.
- E. Media Management errors appear as a line with "sbtio".

Answer: A, B, D

### Question: 169

Choose three. Which three are true in Oracle 19c and later releases?

- A. Tablespaces always remain in read/write mode during transportable tablespace operations.
- B. Tablespaces never remain in read/write mode during transportable tablespace operations.
- C. A transportable data pump import can leave a plugged-in tablespace in read-only mode.
- D. Simultaneous data pump jobs can be limited at the pluggable database (PDB) level.
- E. A transportable data pump import can leave a plugged-in tablespace in read/write mode.
- F. An ordinary data pump export of a table with encrypted columns will always encrypt the same columns when imported.

Answer: C, D, E

### Question: 170

Choose the best answer. On the 10th of August, you implement an incremental database backup strategy and configure a recovery window of five days. Level 0 backups are taken on the 10th, 17th, and 24th of August. Differential level 1 incremental backups are taken daily between the level 0 backups. Today is the 26th of August. Which backups will be obsolete?

- A. all backups prior to 10th of August
- B. all backups prior to 22nd of August
- C. all backups prior to 20th of August
- D. all backups prior to 24th of August
- E. all backups prior to 17th of August

Answer: E

### Question: 171

Choose three. Which three are true about SGA memory management in a multitenant database?

- A. SGA\_MIN\_SIZE cannot be set for a PDB.
- B. Setting SHARED\_POOL\_SIZE for a PDB guarantees a minimum amount of Shared Pool memory for that PDB.
- C. Setting SGA\_TARGET for a PDB guarantees a minimum amount of SGA memory for that PDB.
- D. The SHARED\_POOL\_SIZE setting for a PDB can be up to 80% of the SHARED\_POOL\_SIZE setting of the root container.
- E. Setting DB\_CACHE\_SIZE for a PDB guarantees a minimum amount of Database Buffer Cache memory for that PDB.
- F. The SGA\_TARGET setting for a PDB cannot exceed 50% of the SGA\_TARGET value of the root container.

Answer: B, C, E

### Question: 172

Choose three. Which three capabilities require the use of the RMAN recovery catalog?

- A. using RMAN stored scripts
- B. creating encrypted backups
- C. creating customized reports about a single database's backups
- D. using the REPORT SCHEMA command to list a database's data files and tablespaces at times in the past
- E. using the KEEP FOREVER clause with the BACKUP command
- F. using the REPORT SCHEMA command to list a database's current data files and tablespaces

Answer: A, D, E

### Question: 173

Choose two. Which two are true about diagnosing Oracle Database failure situations using Data Recovery Advisor?

- A. Data Recovery Advisor can proactively check for failures.
- B. Using the Data Recovery Advisor LIST FAILURE command always requires that the database for which failures are to be listed is in MOUNT state.
- C. Data Recovery Advisor can be used if a database is in the NOMOUNT state.
- D. A failure can be closed only if the database is in MOUNT state.
- E. Data Recovery Advisor can be used if a database is closed.

Answer: A, B

### Question: 174

Choose two. Examine this command: `$ rhpctl move database -sourcehome Oracle_home_path -destinationhome Oracle_home_path` For which two purposes can you use this command?

- A. to switch to a patched Oracle Database home
- B. to upgrade an Oracle Database on the centralized Rapid Home Provisioning server
- C. to move an Oracle Database to the centralized Rapid Home Provisioning server
- D. to switch back to the previous Oracle home as part of a rollback operation
- E. to switch to a read-only Oracle home

Answer: A, B

Question: 175

Choose two. Which two are true about Lockdown profiles in a container database (CDB) and its pluggable databases (PDBs)?

- A. A Lockdown profile created from a base Lockdown profile is always automatically modified if the profile on which it is based is modified.
- B. A PDB Lockdown profile can be created in an application root.
- C. A Lockdown profile created from a base Lockdown profile is never automatically modified if the profile on which it is based is modified.
- D. A PDB Lockdown profile can be created in a regular PDB.
- E. A PDB Lockdown profile can be created in CDB\$ROOT .

Answer: B, E

Question: 176

Choose three. Which three are true about the FLASHBACK DATABASE feature?

- A. FLASHBACK DATABASE only uses FLASHBACK LOGS to get the database to the desired flashback time.
- B. It requires that the target database be in ARCHIVELOG mode.
- C. FLASHBACK LOGS are archived after a log switch.
- D. A database can be flashed back using SQL\*PLUS.
- E. It always generates REDO and UNDO.
- F. Queries and DML have the same FLASHBACK LOG overhead when flashback is enabled for a database.

Answer: B, D, E

Question: 177

You are working on an Oracle Database 19c database. You enabled the Flashback Database feature. Which two statements regarding flashback logs are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Flashback logs are not archived.
- B. Flashback logs are maintained in redo log files.
- C. Flashback logs are maintained in the Flash Recovery Area.
- D. Flashback logs are used to maintain Flashback Database related errors.
- E. Flashback logs need to be cleared manually after you disable Flashback Database.

Answer: A, C

### Question: 178

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?

- A. user-managed backups of data files and control files
- B. flashback logs
- C. RMAN backups that are obsolete
- D. archived redo log files that have multiple copies in a different archive location

Answer: B, C

### Question: 179

Which three statements are true about Flashback Database?

- A. Flashback logs are written sequentially, and are archived.
- B. Flashback Database uses a restored control file to recover a database.
- C. The Oracle database automatically creates, deletes, and resides flashback logs in the Fast Recovery Area.
- D. Flashback Database can recover a database to the state that it was in before a reset logs operation.
- E. Flashback Database can recover a data file that was dropped during the span of time of the flashback.
- F. 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.

Answer: A, C, F

### Question: 180

Choose the best answer. How do you configure a CDB for local undo mode?

- A. Open the CDB instance in restricted mode. In CDB\$ROOT, drop the UNDO tablespace. Execute ALTER DATABASE LOCAL UNDO ON in each PDB, and then restart the CDB instance.
- B. Open the CDB instance in upgrade mode. In CDB\$ROOT, execute ALTER DATABASE LOCAL UNDO ON, and then restart the CDB instance.
- C. Open the CDB instance in upgrade mode. In each PDB, execute ALTER DATABASE LOCAL UNDO ON, create an UNDO tablespace, and then restart the CDB instance.
- D. Open the CDB instance in restricted mode. In CDB\$ROOT, execute ALTER DATABASE LOCAL UNDO ON. create an UNDO tablespace in each PDB, and then restart the CDB instance.
- E. Open the CDB in read-only mode. In CDB\$ROOT, execute ALTER DATABASE LOCAL UNDO ON, and then change the CDB to read/write mode.

Answer: B

Question: 181

Choose two. Which two are true about unplugging an application container from a container database and plugging it into a different container database?

- A. Plugging the application root into a different CDB plugs in all its application PDBs.
- B. The application root of an application container should be plugged into the other CDB before its application PDBs are plugged in.
- C. Application PDBs in the application container must be unplugged before the application root is unplugged.
- D. Unplugging the application root from a CDB unplugs all its application PDBs.
- E. It requires only local UNDO mode in the database where the application container will be unplugged.
- F. It requires local UNDO mode in both container databases.

Answer: B, C

Question: 182

Which two are direct benefits of the multiprocess, multithreaded architecture of Oracle Database 12c when it is enabled?

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

Answer: B, E

Question: 183

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. Correct

Answer: B, D

### Question: 184

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

- A. The ORA\_ARCHIVE\_STATE column may only be queried by users with the DBA role set.
- B. The ORA\_ARCHIVE\_STATE column is only displayed if it is referenced in the column select list of a query
- C. The ROW ARCHIVAL VISIBILITY session parameter defaults to active rows.
- D. The ORA\_ARCHIVE\_STATE column may only be updated by users with the DBA role set.
- E. The ORA\_ARCHIVE\_STATE column is updated in an overnight maintenance job based on activity tracking.

Answer: B, C

### Question: 185

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

- A. Tracking the most recent read time for a table segment in a user tablespace
- B. Tracking the most recent write time for a table segment in a user tablespace
- C. Tracking insert time by row for table rows
- D. Tracking the most recent write time for a table block
- E. Tracking the most recent read time for a table segment in the SYSTEM tablespace
- F. Tracking the most recent write time for a table segment in the SYSAUX tablespace Correct

Answer: A, B, C

### Question: 186

In your Database, the TBS PERCENT USED parameter is set to 60 and the TBS PERCENT FREE parameter is set to 20. Which two storage-tiering actions might be automated when using information Lifecycle Management (ILM) to automate data movement?

- A. The movement of all segments to a target tablespace with a higher degree of compression, on a different storage tier, when the source tablespace exceeds TBS PERCENT USED
- B. Settingthetargettablespacetoread-only
- C. The movement of some segments to a target tablespace with a higher degree of compression, on a different storage tier, when the source tablespace exceeds TBS PERCENT USED
- D. Setting the target tablespace offline
- E. The movement of some blocks to a target tablespace with a lower degree of compression, on a different storage tier, when the source tablespace exceeds TBS PERCENT USED Correct

Answer: B, C

### Question: 187

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?

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

Answer: A, B, C

### Question: 188

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); 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-enabled redaction policies that use FULL data redaction.
- B. Re-created 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. Correct

Answer: E

### Question: 189

You execute the following piece of code with appropriate privileges: BEGIN DBMS\_REDACT.ADD\_POLICY ( END; object\_schema object\_name column\_name policy\_name function\_type expression => 'SCOTT', => 'EMP', => 'SAL', => 'SCOTT\_EMP', => DBMS\_REDACT.FULL, => 'SYS\_CONTEXT ("SYS\_SESSION\_ROLES", "MGR") = "FALSE"'); END; BEGIN DBMS\_REDACT.ADD\_POLICY ( object\_schema object\_name column\_name policy\_name function\_type expression => 'SCOTT', => 'EMP\_VW', => 'SAL', => 'SCOTT\_EMP\_VW', => DBMS\_REDACT.NONE, => 'SYS\_CONTEXT ("SYS\_SESSION\_ROLES", "MGR") = "FALSE"'); 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\_VW.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. Correct

Answer: A, C

### Question: 190

A redaction policy was added to the SAL column of the SCOTT.EMP table: BEGIN DBMS\_REDACT.ADD\_POLICY( object\_schema object\_name column\_name policy\_name function\_type expression => 'SCOTT', => 'EMP', => 'SAL', => 'SCOTT\_EMP', => DBMS\_REDACT.FULL, => 'SYS\_CONTEXT("SYS\_SESSION\_ROLES","MGR") END; All users have their default set of system privileges. For which three situations will data not be redacted?

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

Answer: A, B, C

### Question: 191

Oracle Data Redaction is active on the SCOTT.EMP table. You queried the table twice. SQL> SELECT ENAME, SAL, COMM, MGR, HIREDATE FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO=30; SQL> SELECT ENAME, SAL, COMM, MGR, HIREDATE FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO=30; Which is guaranteed to be true concerning the redaction policy?

- A. FULL redaction is active on the SAL column
- B. RANDOM redaction is active on the MGR column
- C. RANDOM redaction is active on the HIREDATE column
- D. PARTIAL redaction is active on the MGR column.
- E. PARTIAL redaction is active of the HIREDATE column.

Answer: C

### Question: 192

You are administering a multitenant container database (COB) that contains two pluggable databases (PDBs), pdb1 and pdb2. You are connected to pdb2 as a common user with DBA privileges. The statistics\_level parameter is PDB modifiable. As the user sys, execute the following command on pdb2: SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET STATISTICS\_LEVEL=ALL SID='\*' SCOPE=SPFILE; Which statement is true about the result of this command?

- A. The statistics\_level parameter is set to all when any of the PDBs is reopened.
- B. The statistics\_level parameter is set to all only for PDB2 when it is reopened.
- C. The statistics\_level parameter is set to all when the root database is restarted.
- D. The statement is ignored because there is no SPFILE for a PDB.

Answer: B

### Question: 193

You upgraded your database from pre-12c to a multitenant container database (CDB) containing pluggable databases (PDBs). Examine the query and its output: Which two tasks must you perform to add users with SYSBACKUP, SYSDG, and SYSKM privilege to the password file?

- 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-createthepasswordfileintheOracleDatabase12cformat. Correct

Answer: B, D

### Question: 194

Examine the query and its output executed in an RDBMS instance: Which three statements are true about the users (other than sys) in the output?

- A. The C##B\_ADMIN user can perform all back up and recovery operation 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

### Question: 195

You upgrade your database from pre-12c to a multitenant container database (CDB) that contains pluggable databases (PDBs). Examine the query and its output: SQL> SELECT \* FROM v\_\$PFILE\_users; USERNAME SYSDB SYSOP SYSAS SYSBA SYSDG SYSKM CON\_ID ----- SYS TRUE TRUE FALSE FALSE FALSE 0 Which two tasks must you perform to add users with the SYSBACKUP, SYSDG, and SYSKM privileges to the password file?

- A. Re-create or migrate the password file to the Oracle Database 12c format

- B. Grant the SYSBACKUP, SYSDBG, and SYSKM privileges to the intended users.
- C. Copy the password file from a sample file in the DBS directory
- D. Assign appropriate operating system groups to SYSBACKUP, SYSDBG, and SYSKM.

Answer: A, B

### Question: 196

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.

Answer: B

### Question: 197

Examine the RMAN command: RMAN> RUN { ALLOCATE CHANNEL c1 DEVICE TYPE sbt; ALLOCATE CHANNEL c2 DEVICE TYPE sbt; ALLOCATE CHANNEL c3 DEVICE TYPE sbt; BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL = 0 (DATAFILE 1,4,5 CHANNEL c1) (DATAFILE 2,3,9 CHANNEL c2) (DATAFILE 6,7,8 CHANNEL c3); SQL 'ALTER SYSTEM ARCHIVE LOG CURRENT'; } Which statement is true about the command?

- A. It uses multisection backup.
- B. It uses parallelization for the backup set.
- C. It uses asynchronous I/O for the backup.
- D. It creates compressed backup sets.

Answer: B

### Question: 198

Identify three scenarios in which RMAN will use backup sets to perform active database duplication.

- A. when the duplicate ... from active database command contains the section size clause
- B. when you perform active database duplication on a database with flashback disabled
- C. when you specify set encryption before the duplicate ... from active database command
- D. when the number of auxiliary channels allocated is equal to or greater than the number of target channels
- E. when you perform active database duplication on a database that has readonly tablespaces

Answer: A, C, D

Question: 199

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

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

Answer: A, D

Question: 200

choose one .Examine the RMAN commands: RMAN> CONNECT TARGET "sbu@prod AS SYSBACKUP"; RMAN> CONNECT AUXILIARY "sbu@dup\_db AS SYSBACKUP"; RMAN> DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE TO dup\_db FROM ACTIVE DATABASE PASSWORD FILE SECTION SIZE 400M; Which statement is true about the DUPLICATE command?

- A. It succeeds and creates multisection backup sets that are used for active database duplication.
- B. It fails because there is no connection to a recovery catalog.
- C. It succeeds only if the target database is in MOUNT state.
- D. It fails because no parallel channels are allocated for the auxiliary database.

Answer: A

Question: 201

Choose three. Which three are true about Oracle Restart?

- A. It is used in both clustered and non-clustered environments.
- B. You can add and remove components from an Oracle Restart configuration with Server Control (SRVCTL) commands.
- C. It runs from the Oracle Grid Infrastructure home.
- D. If you shut down a database instance with SQL\*Plus, Oracle Restart interprets this as a database failure and attempts to restart the instance.
- E. The Server Control (SRVCTL) utility can be used to start and stop Oracle Restart.
- F. It can manage Oracle Database instances, Oracle Net Listeners, and Oracle Automatic Storage Management instances.

Answer: A, B, F

### Question: 202

Choose three. Which three are true about recovering tables using RMAN?

- A. RMAN can recover tables owned by the SYSTEM user.
- B. RMAN can recover tables owned by the SYS user.
- C. RMAN can recover tables in the SYSTEM tablespace.
- D. RMAN always uses an auxiliary instance.
- E. RMAN can recover a table after a DDL operation has altered the table structure.
- F. RMAN can recover tables in the SYSAUX tablespace.
- G. RMAN can recover tables in a standby database.

Answer: A, D, E

### Question: 203

Choose the best answer. Application PDBs, SALES\_APP1 and SALES\_APP2, must be created and they

must access common tables of the SALES\_APP application. Examine these steps: 1. Install the SALES\_APP application, including the common tables, in the application root. 2. Install the SALES\_APP application in the application root and the common tables in both the CDB root and the application root. 3. Create an application seed.; 4. Install the SALES\_APP application in the application seed. 5. Create the SALES\_APP1 and SALES\_APP2 application PDBs. 6. Sync root. 7. Sync seed. 8. Sync the SALES\_APP1 and SALES\_APP2 application PDBs with the application the SALES\_APP1 and SALES\_APP2 application PDBs with the application the application seed with the application root.

Which are the minimum required steps in the correct sequence?

- A. 1,3,5,7
- B. 3,4,1,6,8
- C. 1,3,5,6,7
- D. 1,5,6
- E. 2,5,6

Answer: D

### Question: 204

Choose the best answer. Examine this configuration:

- 1. CDB1 is a container database.
- 2. There are several pluggable databases (PDBs) in CDB1.
- 5. Each PDB has several tables with referential integrity constraints.
- 6. FLASHBACK DATABASE is ON.
- 7. UNDO RETENTION GUARANTEE is enabled.

Multiple undesired multitable changes were made in all the PDBs.

Which method can be used to undo the changes using a single command?

- A. restore and recover database
- B. flashback transaction
- C. flashback database
- D. flashback table and transaction
- E. flashback table

Answer: C

### Question: 205

Choose three. Which three resources are always shared among CDB\$ROOT and pluggable databases (PDBs)?

- A. the data dictionary in CDB\$ROOT
- B. the log writer process (LGWR)
- C. SYSAUX tablespaces
- D. temporary tablespaces
- E. the Process Monitor Process (PMON)
- F. undo tablespaces

Answer: A, B, E

### Question: 206

Choose two. Which two are true about Rapid Home Provisioning of Oracle software?

- A. It can be used for applications and middleware.
- B. It can be used only for Oracle Grid Infrastructure, including Oracle Restart.
- C. It can be used for both Oracle Database and Oracle Grid Infrastructure, including Oracle Restart.
- D. It can be used for both Oracle Database and Oracle Grid Infrastructure, excluding Oracle Restart.
- E. It can be used only for Oracle Grid Infrastructure, excluding Oracle Restart.

Answer: A, C

### Question: 207

Choose the best answer. Examine this configuration: 1. CDB1 is a container database. 2. APP\_ROOT is an application root in CDB1. 3. APP\_PDB1 is an application PDB in APP\_ROOT. 4. FLASHBACK DATABASE is ON. You execute these commands: \$ sqlplus sys/orac1e\_4U@localhost:1521/cdb1 SQL> SELECT current\_scn FROM v\$database; CURRENT\_SCN -----2074756 SQL> CREATE TABLE cdb1\_tab(c1 NUMBER) ; Table created. SQL> ALTER SESSION SET CONTAINER=app\_root; Session altered. SQL> CREATE TABLE app\_root\_tab (c1 NUMBER) ; Table created. SQL> ALTER SESSION SET CONTAINER=app\_pdb1; Session altered. SQL> CREATE TABLE app\_pdb1\_tab (c1 NUMBER) ; Table created. SQL> conn / as sysdba Connected. SQL> ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE app\_root CLOSE; Pluggable database altered. SQL> FLASHBACK PLUGGABLE DATABASE app\_root TO SCN 2074756; Flashback complete. Which table or set of tables will exist after the Flashback operation has completed?

- A. CDB1\_TAB, APP\_ROOT\_TAB, and APP\_PDB1\_TAB

- B. CDB1\_TAB and APP\_PDB1\_TAB
- C. CDB1\_TAB and APP\_ROOT\_TAB
- D. CDB1\_TAB only
- E. none of the tables, because all three tables will be dropped

Answer: B

### Question: 208

Choose two. RMAN has just been connected to a target database and the recovery catalog database. In which two cases would an automatic full resynchronization occur between this target database's control file and the RMAN recovery catalog?

- A. when control file metadata for archive log backups or image copies has been overwritten in the target database's control file due to being older than CONTROL\_FILE\_RECORD\_KEEP\_TIME
- B. when a new tablespace is added to a registered target database
- C. when a backup of the current control file is created
- D. when control file metadata for data file backups or image copies has been overwritten in the target database's control file due to being older than CONTROL\_FILE\_RECORD\_KEEP\_TIME
- E. when the target is first registered

Answer: B, E

### Question: 209

Choose two. A database is configured in ARCHIVELOG mode. A full RMAN backup exists but no control file backup to trace has been taken. A media failure has occurred. In which two scenarios is incomplete recovery required?

- A. after losing all members of the CURRENT online redo log group
- B. after losing all copies of the control file
- C. after losing an UNDO tablespace that is in use
- D. after losing all members of an INACTIVE online redo log group
- E. after losing a SYSAUX tablespace data file

Answer: A, B

### Question: 210

Choose three. Which three are true about configuring CONTROLFILE AUTOBACKUP by using RMAN?

- A. The control file is backed up whenever a new tablespace is created.
- B. The server parameter file (SPFILE) is automatically backed up each time the control file is backed up.
- C. The control file is backed up whenever a new table is created.
- D. The control file is backed up whenever an RMAN backup is successfully recorded in the catalog.

- E. It requires the use of fast recovery area (FRA).
- F. The control file is backed up automatically each time the SPFILE is backed up manually.

Answer: A, B, F

### Question: 211

Choose three. Which three are true about Rapid Home Provisioning (RHP), which has been available since Oracle 18c?

- A. It can be used to deploy Grid Infrastructure homes, including Oracle Restart.
- B. It can be used to deploy Oracle Database homes.
- C. It is an Oracle Database service.
- D. It cannot be used to provision applications.
- E. It cannot be used to provision middleware.
- F. It is an Oracle Grid Infrastructure service.

Answer: A, B, F

### Question: 212

Choose two. Which two are true about Oracle Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA)?

- A. It can only be launched from the command line interface.
- B. It can be launched from both the command line and the Universal Installer (OUI) interfaces.
- C. It can be used to create container databases and non-container databases.
- D. It can be used to change the character set of an existing database.
- E. It can be used to convert a non-container database to a container database.

Answer: B, C

### Question: 213

Choose three. Which three are true about block media recovery?

- A. To use it, Flashback Database must be enabled.
- B. A block being recovered is not accessible.
- C. It cannot repair logical corruption.
- D. It can be performed on noncorrupt blocks.
- E. The target database for which one or more blocks are to be recovered must be in the OPEN state.
- F. The data file containing the block being recovered remains online.

Answer: A, B, F

### Question: 214

Choose two. Which two restrictions apply when the RMAN BACKUP AS COPY command is used to create a backup?

- A. Backups can be taken only if a fast recovery area is configured.
- B. Backups can be written only to disk.
- C. Backups can be taken only for data files.
- D. Binary compression cannot be applied to the backup.
- E. Backups can be written only if checksums are stored for each block.
- F. Backups can be written only to media.

Answer: B, D

### Question: 215

Choose two. Which two are true about the automatic execution of operating system scripts when performing silent mode installation starting from Oracle Database 19c?

- A. The response file can specify the path of the sudo program.
- B. The response file must contain the root or sudo password.
- C. Silent install always runs operating scripts automatically.
- D. The response file can specify the root or sudo password.
- E. The installer will prompt for the root or sudo password.

Answer: C, E

### Question: 216

Choose three. Which three are true about cloning databases into an existing CDB with RMAN?

- A. A non-CDB can be cloned into a PDB.
- B. A user with SYSDBA or SYSBKUP must be logged in with RMAN to CDB\$ROOT when cloning a PDB.
- C. Only one PDB can be cloned at a time.
- D. Two or more PDBs can be cloned with the same command.
- E. A user with SYSDBA or SYSBKUP must be logged in with RMAN to the non-CDB being cloned when cloning a non-CDB.
- F. The target and auxiliary instance passwords must be the same.

Answer: A, C, F

### Question: 217

Choose three. Which three are true about Oracle pluggable databases (PDBs)?

- A. A PDB can be plugged into a CDB only if both are of the same Oracle Database release.
- B. An unplugged PDB can be plugged into multiple CDBs simultaneously by sharing data files.
- C. A PDB unplugged from a container database (CDB) can be plugged into a different CDB without altering any of its schemas.
- D. A non-CDB can be converted into a PDB.
- E. A PDB in a remote CDB can be accessed transparently thereby aggregating results from local and remote PDBs.

- F. A PDB created from PDB\$SEED must be set to READ WRITE after loading data.
- G. A PDB created from PDB\$SEED must be set to READ ONLY after loading data.

Answer: C, D, E

### Question: 218

Choose two. Which two are true about Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a Standalone Server?

- A. It can manage database resources on the server where it is installed or on a different server.
- B. The CSS daemon runs from the Grid Infrastructure home.
- C. It supports volume management, file system, and automatic restart capabilities.
- D. It requires Oracle Automatic Storage Management (ASM) components to be installed separately.
- E. It must be installed before the Oracle database software is installed.

Answer: B, C

### Question: 219

Choose two. Which two are true about backup set compression using RMAN default compression?

- A. Compressed backups cannot have a section size defined.
- B. Compressed backups can be written only to media.
- C. Binary compression adds CPU overhead to backup operations.
- D. Unused blocks below the high water mark are backed up.
- E. Compression can be done only for locally managed tablespaces.

Answer: A, C

### Question: 220

Choose four. Which four are true about performing Tablespace Point-In-Time Recovery (TSPITR) using Recovery Manager (RMAN)?

- A. It can be performed using an auxiliary instance managed by RMAN.
- B. It can be performed using an auxiliary instance managed by a DBA.
- C. It can be used to recover a truncated table.
- D. It can be performed repeatedly until the correct time is found without using an RMAN catalog.
- E. RMAN always includes tablespaces containing UNDO segments in the recovery set.
- E. RMAN automatically adds any required tablespaces to the recovery set to make it selfcontained.
- G) FLASHBACK DATABASE must be enabled for it to work. H) It can be used to recover a dropped

tablespace.

Answer: A, C

### Question: 221

Choose the best answer. Which operating system group is NOT needed to perform an Oracle Database installation?

- A. OSASM
- B. OSRACDBA
- C. OSKMDBA
- D. OSDBA E
- ) OSOPER

Answer: B

### Question: 222

Choose three. Which three are true about the tools for diagnosing Oracle Database failure situations?

- A. RMAN can always repair corrupt blocks.
- B. Flashback commands help with repairing physical errors.
- C. The ADR can store metadata in an Oracle Database repository.
- D. The Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR) has a separate home directory for each instance of each Oracle product that is installed and uses it.
- E. The ADR command-line utility (ADRCI) can package incident information to send to Oracle Support.
- F. The Data Recovery Advisor uses the ADR.

Answer: D, E, F

### Question: 223

Choose three. Which three are true about RMAN archival backups with the RESTORE POINT clause?

- A. They are never considered obsolete by RMAN.
- B. They can optionally be written to a fast recovery area (FRA).
- C. All archive logs are retained after an archival backup is taken, until the next archival backup is taken of the same database.
- D. Archive logs are retained if they are necessary to allow the database to be recovered to a consistent state when an archival backup is restored.
- E. The SPFILE is included in the archival backup.
- F. Use of a recovery catalog is always required to support the creation and use of archival backups.
- G) The ARCHIVAL attribute for a backup overrides the RMAN retention policy.

Answer: D, E, F

### Question: 224

Choose the best answer. Which should be tuned first when doing a performance tuning exercise for an Oracle Database environment?

- A. log writer performance
- B. database writer performance
- C. general operating system health
- D. SQL statements
- E. database instance memory management and sizes

Answer: C

### Question: 225

Choose three. Which three are true about using Database Upgrade Assistant (DBUA) to upgrade a database?

- A. DBUA must be launched from the target Oracle Home.
- B. Multiple databases with the same ORACLE\_HOME can be upgraded simultaneously.
- C. A whole database backup must exist before upgrade.
- D. The Pre-Upgrade Information Tool script is executed by DBUA.
- E. All pluggable databases are automatically upgraded as part of a container database upgrade.
- F. The database must be opened in read-only mode.

Answer: C, D, E

### Question: 226

Choose two. Which two are true about memory advisors?

- A. If Automatic Memory Management is enabled, no memory advisors are available.
- B. If Automatic Memory Management is enabled, the Shared Pool Advisor and Buffer Cache Advisor are available to set the maximum size for these individual System Global Area components.
- C. All memory advisors use data from Automatic Workload Repository.
- D. If Automatic Shared Memory Management is enabled, both the SGA Advisor and PGA Advisor are always available.
- E. If Manual Shared Memory Management is enabled, only the Shared Pool Advisor and Buffer Cache Advisor are available.

Answer: C, D

### Question: 227

Choose two. Which two are true about RMAN backups when using a media manager?

- A. A media manager always writes RMAN requested backups to tape.
- B. A media manager is required to create RMAN image copies.
- C. A media manager is required to create RMAN proxy copies.
- D. The media manager layer (MML) routines provided by Oracle support any vendors' media management products.
- E. By default, a request for a proxy copy may result in a backup set being created.

Answer: A, D

### Question: 228

choose two You take your database backups by using the RMAN media management interface (MMI). Which two are true about the use of the RMAN MMI?

- A. You can B. You can C. You can D. You can E. You can

Answer: B, E

### Question: 229

Choose two. Which two are true about RMAN Multisection backups when a very large data file is divided into four sections?

- A. The four sections must be image copies.
- B. Each of the file sections must be processed serially.
- C. The four sections must be contained in backup sets.
- D. The four sections can be created in parallel.
- E. The four sections can be created serially.

Answer: C, D

### Question: 230

HR\_ROOT is an application container with the HR\_APP application installed. No application PDBs and no application seed have yet been created in HR\_ROOT. An application PDB, PDB1, must be created so that the HR\_APP application's common objects are accessible to it. Which two methods can be used?

- A. Create an application seed, synchronize it with HR\_ROOT, and then create the PDB1 application PDB.
- B. Create the PDB1 application PDB and synchronize it with HR\_ROOT.
- C. Create the PDB1 application PDB and install HR\_APP in it.

- D. Create the PDB1 application PDB and synchronize it with PDB\$SEED.
- E. Create an application seed, and install HR\_APP in it.

Answer: A, B

### Question: 231

Choose three. The HR\_ROOT application container must support the execution of a query on a table shared by application local PDBs PDB1 and PDB2, and remote PDB PDB3. Which three are true?

- A. A proxy PDB must exist in the application root in the local CDB.
- B. PDB3's application root replica must exist in the local CDB.
- C. The HR\_ROOT replica must exist in the remote CDB.
- D. A database link must exist in the remote CDB referring to the local CDB.
- E. A proxy PDB must exist in the application root in the remote CDB.
- F. A database link must exist in the local CDB referring to the remote CDB.

Answer: A, B, F

### Question: 232

Choose two. Which two are true about the Program Global Area (PGA) and its management in an Oracle database instance?

- A. The entire PGA is located in the System Global Area (SGA) when using shared servers.
- B. PGA\_AGGREGATE\_LIMIT is a hard limit on the PGA size for any one session.
- C. The private SQL area (UGA) is located in the System Global Area (SGA) when using dedicated servers.
- D. The private SQL area (UGA) is located in the System Global Area (SGA) when using shared servers.
- E. Sorts and Hash Joins use PGA memory.

Answer: D, E

### Question: 233

Choose three. Which three are true about patchsets?

- A. They are installed via OPatch or OPatchAuto.
- B. A base release is not needed to install patchsets.
- C. They can be applied in a rolling fashion for Clusterware and the databases.
- D. Installing a patchset is considered an "upgrade."
- E. They can introduce new features.
- F. They are only released quarterly.

Answer: B, D, E

### Question: 234

Choose two. In performance management, which two factors might reduce the ability of an application to scale to a larger number of users?

- A. poorly trained users who do not commit transactions
- B. the number of tablespaces containing tables updated by a transaction
- C. issuing multiple savepoints during a transaction
- D. the number of data files containing extents belonging to tables updated by a transaction
- E. poorly written SQL

Answer: A, D

### Question: 235

Choose three. Which three are true about recovery operations done without using Recovery Manager (RMAN)?

- A. A lost PFILE can be re-created from alert.log using SQL\*PLUS.
- B. A lost index tablespace can be re-created without performing any recovery.
- C. A lost password file can be manually re-created with the orapwd utility.
- D. A lost password file can be re-created with SQL\*PLUS.
- E. A lost SPFILE can be recovered from memory using SQL\*PLUS.
- F. A lost TEMPFILE must always be re-created manually.

Answer: B, C, E

### Question: 236

Choose three. Which three are true about actions that can or cannot be performed by users with the SYSBACKUP privilege?

- A. They can view data from any data dictionary view or dynamic performance view.
- B. They can drop any tablespace.
- C. They can view data from any user-defined tables.
- D. They can create any table.
- E. They cannot create restore points.
- F. They cannot drop tablespaces.

Answer: A, B, D

### Question: 237

Choose three. Which three are true about a whole database backup?

- A. It can be created only by using RMAN.
- B. It always includes all data files, the current control file, the server parameter file, and archived redo logs.
- C. It can be consistent.
- D. It is the only possible backup type for a database in NOARCHIVELOG mode.
- E. It can consist of either backup sets or image copies.
- F. It can be inconsistent.

Answer: C, E

### Question: 238

Choose two. Examine this configuration: 1. CDB1 and CDB2 are two container databases. 2. PDB1 is a pluggable database in CDB1. 3. PDB1\_C1\_SRV is a service for PDB1. 4. CDB1\_LINK is a database link

in CDB2 referring to PDB1. 5. CDB2 is also an entry in tnsnames.ora pointing to the CDB2 database default service. You execute these commands successfully: `$ sqlplus sys/oracle_4U@cdb2 as sysdba SQL> CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE PDB1 FROM PDB1@CDB1_LINK SERVICE_NAME_CONVERT= ('PDB1_C1_SRV', 'PDB1_C2_SRV');` Which two are true?

- A. PDB1\_C2\_SRV will be created but not started.
- B. PDB1 will be created in CDB2 and automatically opened.
- C. PDB1\_C1\_SRV in CDB1 will be renamed PDB1\_C2\_SRV.
- D. PDB1 will be created in CDB2 and left in MOUNT state.
- E. PDB1\_C2\_SRV will be created and started automatically.

Answer: A, D

### Question: 239

Choose three. Which three are true about Rapid Home Provisioning of Oracle software?

- A. It can be used to patch existing Oracle software installations.
- B. It can be used only on nodes with Oracle Grid Infrastructure installed.
- C. It can be used to create a single-instance Oracle Database in an already-installed Oracle home. D)It can be used to deploy new homes without disrupting active databases.
- D. It can be used to create templates of Oracle homes as gold images of only Oracle databases.
- E. It can be used to upgrade only single-instance databases running on Oracle Restart.

Answer: A, C, D

### Question: 240

Choose three. Which three activities are possible for PDBs?

- A. converting an application seed to an application PDB
- B. converting a regular PDB to an application PDB
- C. converting an application PDB to an application root
- D. copying an application container into another application container in the same CDB
- E. copying an application container into another application container in a different CDB
- F. converting an application PDB to an application seed
- G. converting an application PDB to a regular PDB

Answer: A, E, F

### Question: 241

Choose three. You issued this command: RMAN> BACKUP RECOVERY AREA FORCE; Which three are true?

- A. All files in any previous FRA that have not yet been backed up, are backed up.
- B. All files in the current fast recovery area (FRA) that have not yet been backed up, are backed up.
- C. All files in the current FRA that have been backed up already, are backed up.
- D. All Oracle recovery files normally written to the FRA and which have been backed up already to the current FRA, are backed up.
- E. All Oracle recovery files normally written to the FRA and which have not yet been backed, are backed up.
- F. All Oracle recovery files normally written to the FRA and which have been backed up already to in any previous FRA, are backed up.

Answer: D, F

### Question: 242

Choose three. Your container database, CDB1, is in local undo mode. You successfully execute this command while connected to CDB1: CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE pdb1 ADMIN USER pdb1\_admin IDENTIFIED BY pdb123 ROLES= (CONNECT) CREATE\_FILE\_DEST='/u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/pdb1' ; Which three are true about PDB1?

- A. It has the same common users defined as does CDB1.
- B. It has only local roles.
- C. It has the same number of roles as CDB1.
- D. Service PDB1 is created for remote logins to PDB1.
- E. It is in mount state after creation.
- F. It has no local users.

Answer: A, D, E

### Question: 243

Choose two. In which two situations can you use Database Upgrade Assistant?

- A. when a character set conversion is required during the upgrade
- B. when multiple pluggable databases in a container database have to be upgraded in a specific sequence
- C. when the target and source database are on the same platform
- D. when the hardware platform needs to be changed as part of the upgrade
- E. when the operating system (OS) needs to be changed as part of the upgrade

Answer: B, C

### Question: 244

Choose three. Which are three of the steps taken by Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) to clone a remote pluggable database (PDB) starting from Oracle 19c?

- A. automatically dropping the database link to the remote database if it already exists
- B. opening the cloned PDB
- C. creating a new empty PDB in the local database from PDB\$SEED
- D. creating a database link from CDB\$ROOT in the local database to CDB\$ROOT in the remote system that is to be cloned
- E. creating a database link from CDB\$ROOT in the remote database to be cloned to CDB\$ROOT in the local database
- F. creating a database link from CDB\$ROOT in the local database to the PDB in the remote system that is to be cloned
- G. creating a database link from CDB\$ROOT in the remote database to the PDB in the local database

Answer: A, D, G

### Question: 245

Choose two. Which two are true about creating RMAN backups for an Oracle container database?

- A. Control file backups can be created while connected to the root container.
- B. Archived Redo Log backups can be created while connected to an application root CDB.
- C. Control file backups can be created while connected to a nonroot container.
- D. Online Redo Log backups can be created while connected to the root container.
- E. The BACKUP TABLESPACE command can back up a PDB tablespace even if RMAN is connected to CDB\$ROOT.

Answer: A, E

### Question: 246

Choose the best answer. A schema owner truncated a table in error and must recover the data. Which Oracle Flashback feature could be used to recover the data?

- A. FLASHBACK DATABASE
- B. FLASHBACK TABLE
- C. FLASHBACK VERSION QUERY
- D. FLASHBACK DATA ARCHIVE
- E. FLASHBACK TRANSACTION

Answer: D

### Question: 247

Choose three. Which three are performed by Oracle Automatic Storage Management (ASM) instances?

- A. mounting disk groups
- B. acting as an I/O server to read data file blocks from ASM disks on behalf of database server processes
- C. managing extent allocation for Oracle database segments
- D. managing Allocation Units (AUs) for disk group content
- E. managing space allocation for Oracle ASM files
- F. acting as an I/O server to write data file blocks to ASM disks on behalf of Database Writer processes (DBWn)

Answer: A, D, E

### Question: 248

Choose three. PDB1 and PDB2 are pluggable databases in CDB1. Examine these commands: \$ export ORACLE\_SID=CDB1 \$ sqlplus / as sysdba SQL> STARTUP Database opened. SQL> SHOW PDBS CON\_ID CON\_NAME OPEN MODE READ ONLY NO MOUNTED MOUNTED SQL> ALTER PLUGGABLE Pluggable database altered. SQL> ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE pdb1 SAVE STATE; Pluggable database altered. SQL> ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE pdb1 CLOSE; Pluggable database altered. SQL> ALTER PLUGGABLE A DATABASE pdb2 OPEN; Pluggable database altered. CDB1 is then restarted. Which three are true?

- A. PDB2 will be opened READ WRITE.
- B. PDB1 will be opened READ WRITE.
- C. PDB1 will be MOUNTED.
- D. PDB\$SEED will be opened READ ONLY.
- E. PDB\$SEED will be MOUNTED
- F. PDB2 will be MOUNTED.

Answer: B, D, F

### Question: 249

Choose the best answer. Examine this configuration: 1. CDB1 is an Oracle Database 12c Release 2 container database (CDB). 2. PDB1 and PDB2 are two pluggable databases (PDBs) in CDB1. After successfully performing all the preupgrade tasks, you execute these commands from the Oracle Database 18c environment: \$ export ORACLE\_SID=cdb1 \$ sqlplus / as sysdba SQL> STARTUP UPGRADE; SQL> SHOW pdbs CON\_ID CON\_NAME OPEN MODE RESTRICTED ----- -  
----- 2  
PDB\$SEED 3 PDB1 4 PDB2 MIGRATE YES MOUNTED YES MOUNTED YES SQL> ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE pdb1 OPEN UPGRADE; Pluggable database altered. SQL> exit \$ \$ORACLE\_HOME/perl/bin/perl catctl.pl -C 'PDB2' What is the outcome?

- A. It fails because PDB\$SEED is in MIGRATE state.
- B. Only CDB\$ROOT, PDB\$SEED, and PDB1 are upgraded.
- C. Only CDB\$ROOT, PDB\$SEED, and PDB2 are upgraded.
- D. It fails because PDB2 is not in UPGRADE state.
- E. CDB\$ROOT, PDB\$SEED, PDB1, and PDB2 are upgraded.
- F. Only CDB\$ROOT and PDB\$SEED are upgraded.

Answer: E

### Question: 250

Which three are true about Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshots?

- A. They are generated if STATISTICS\_LEVEL is set to TYPICAL.
- B. They are always created manually.
- C. They are always created automatically.
- D. They are generated if STATISTICS\_LEVEL is set to BASIC.
- E. They are generated if STATISTICS\_LEVEL is set to ALL.
- F. They can be retained forever.

Answer: A, E, F

### Question: 251

Choose the best answer. You want to transport the UNIVERSITY tablespace from one database to another. The UNIVERSITY tablespace is currently open read/write. The source and destination platforms have the same endian. Examine this list of steps: 1. Make the UNIVERSITY tablespace readonly on the source 2. Export the UNIVERSITY tablespace metadata using EXPDP. 3. Create a crossplatform backup set from the UNIVERSITY source system, using an RMAN command that includes the DATAPUMP clause. 4. Copy the cross-platform backup sets to the destination system. 5. Copy the Data Pump dump set from the source to the destination system. 6. Restore the cross-platform backup set on the destination system using an RMAN command that includes the DATAPUMP clause. 7. Import the UNIVERSITY tablespace metadata using IMPDP. 8. Make the UNIVERSITY tablespace read/write on the destination system. Which are the minimum number of steps required, in the correct order, to transport the UNIVERSITY tablespace?

- A. 3,4,6
- B. 2,3,4,5,6,7
- C. 1,3,4,6,8
- D. 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8

Answer: C

### Question: 252

Choose three. Which three are true about Data Pump in an Oracle multitenant environment?

- A. It can be used to transport data from a non-CDB to a PDB.
- B. It can be used to clone a CDB.
- C. It can be used to transport data between PDBs.
- D. It can be used to transport data from a PDB to a non-CDB.
- E. It can be used to create a new PDB.

Answer: A, C, D

### Question: 253

Choose three. Which are the three steps in the SQL tuning process for Oracle Database environments?

- A. Tune individual SQL statements using the SQL Tuning Advisor.
- B. Identify poorly tuned SQL statements using Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor.
- C. Test the application as a whole using tuned SQL statements.
- D. Test tuned SQL statements one at a time for all statements in the application.
- E. Identify poorly tuned SQL statements using the SQL Tuning Advisor.
- F. Tune SQL statements as a group using the SQL Tuning and SQL Access Advisors.

Answer: A, B, C

### Question: 254

Choose three. Which three are true about Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a Standalone Server?

- A. It requires Oracle ASMLib to manage Automatic Storage Management (ASM) disks.
- B. It creates one disk group during installation.
- C. It includes both Oracle Restart and Oracle Automatic Storage Management (ASM) software.
- D. Automatic Storage Management (ASM) requires that O/S groups OSASM and OSDBA be assigned as secondary groups for its installation owner.
- E. It requires Oracle ASM Fitter Driver (ASMFDF) to manage Automatic Storage Management (ASM) disks.
- F. It requires the operating system ORACLE\_BASE environment variable to be predefined before installation.

Answer: B, C, D

### Question: 255

Choose three. Which three are true about corrupted data blocks and their recovery in an Oracle Database?

- A. If a row lock is held by a nonexistent transaction, the block containing the row is media corrupt.
- B. DB\_BLOCK\_CHECKING=TRUE causes a check sum to be added to each data block to help detect physical or media corruption.
- C. A media corrupt block is one where the block is not formatted correctly.
- D. The ANALYZE TABLE VALIDATE STRUCTURE CASCADE command verifies that each table row has an index entry pointing to it.
- E. If a row lock is held by a nonexistent transaction, the block containing the row is logically corrupt.
- F. DB\_LOST\_WRITE\_PROTECT=TYPICAL causes extra logging overhead on the standby database.

Answer: D, E, F

### Question: 256

Choose three. Which three are true about upgrading an application in an application container?

- A. An application root clone gets created automatically.
- B. The upgrade can be performed when connected either to CDB\$ROOT or to PDB\$SEED.
- C. After an application upgrade, the application container's PDBs remain synchronized with the existing application root.
- D. The upgrade must be performed when connected to CDB\$ROOT.
- E. An application name and version number must be specified to upgrade the application.
- F. After an application upgrade, the application container's PDBs are automatically synchronized with the application root clone.

Answer: A, E, F

### Question: 257

Choose three. You must migrate a non-CDB Oracle 11g Database to a CDB without first performing an upgrade to the non-CDB. User-defined objects are stored in several tablespaces in the non-CDB. Which three methods can you use?

- A. Data Pump full database export and import
- B. cloning the non-CDB as a PDB
- C. replication using GoldenGate
- D. Data Pump transportable tablespaces
- E. Data Pump full transportable database
- F. the DBMS\_PDB package

Answer: A, B, F

### Question: 258

Choose the best answer. Examine this configuration: 1. CDB1 is a container database. 2. COMMON\_USER\_PREFIX is set to an empty string. 3. PDB1 is a pluggable database in CDB1. 4. APP1\_ROOT is an application container in CDB1. 5. APP1\_PDB1 is an application PDB in APP1\_ROOT. You execute these commands: `S sqlplus sys/oracle@localhost:1521/cdb1 as sysdba SQL> CREATE ROLE role1 CONTAINER=CURRENT;` Which is true?

- A. It will return an error because creation of a local role is not allowed in CDB\$ROOT.
- B. ROLE1 will be created only in CDB\$ROOT.
- C. It will return an error because common roles must start with C##.
- D. ROLE1 will be created only in CDB\$ROOT and APP1\_ROOT.
- E. ROLE1 will be created in CDB\$ROOT, PDB1, APP1\_ROOT, and APP1\_PDB1.

Answer: A

### Question: 259

Choose the best answer. Examine this configuration: 1. CDB1 is a container database. 2. DEFAULT\_SHARING is METADAT

3. APP\_ROOT is an application root contained in CDB1. 4. APP\_PDB1 is an application PDB contained in APP\_ROOT. 5. COMPANYAPP is an application contained in APP\_ROOT. 6. EMP is a common table created in APP\_ROOT and all its application PDBs, created when version 1.0 of COMPANYAPP was installed. You execute these commands: `$ sqlplus sys/oracle@localhost:1521/cdb1 as sysdba SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET DEFAULT_SHARING=DATA; System altered. SQL> ALTER SESSION SET CONTAINER=app_root; Session altered. SQL> ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE APPLICATION companyapp BEGIN UPGRADE '1.0' TO '2.0'; pluggable database altered. SQL> ALTER TABLE emp ADD (sal NUMBER NOT NULL) ; Table altered. SQL> ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE APPLICATION companyapp END UPGRADE TO '2.0'; Pluggable database altered. SQL> ALTER SESSION SET CONTAINER=app_pdb1; Session altered. SQL> DESC emp; Name Null? Type ----- ENO NUMBER ENAME VARCHAR2(20) SQL> SELECT * FROM emp; ENO ENAME ----- 100 Alan 200 Ben SQL> ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE APPLICATION companyapp SYNC; What will be the outcome and why?`

- A. SAL will be added to APP\_PDB1.EMP, with 0 in columns of existing rows.
- B. SAL will be added to APP\_PDB1.EMP, with NULLs in columns of existing rows.
- C. It will return an error because the SYNC operation is not allowed when constraints are added to common objects.
- D. It will return an error because EMP is not empty in APP\_ROOT.
- E. It will return an error because EMP.SAL is empty in APP\_ROOT.

Answer: D

Question: 260

Choose three. Which three are true about post-upgrade activities when upgrading an Oracle database using Database Upgrade Assistant?

- A. Any Recovery Manager (RMAN) recovery catalog must be upgraded manually.
- B. After a manual upgrade, TNSNAMES.ORA entries must be updated to reflect the new ORACLE\_HOME.
- C. Time zone files must be upgraded manually using the DBMS\_DST PL/SQL package.
- D. The new extended data type capability must be enabled by running the utlrp.sql script
- E. The Oracle Application Express configuration should be updated after upgrading Oracle Database.

Answer: A, D, E

Question: 261

Choose two. Which two are true about backup encryption?

- A. The Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) keystore is backed up using RMAN.
- B. Vendor-specific media management software can be used for making encrypted RMAN backups to media.
- C. The BACKUP BACKUPSET command can encrypt and decrypt backup sets.
- D. Image copies can be encrypted.
- E. Keystore-based encryption is the default mode for RMAN backup encryption.
- F. Backup encryption can be enabled selectively for specific tablespaces.

Answer: C, E

Question: 262

Choose two. Examine this configuration: 1. CDB1 is a container database. 2. APP1\_ROOT is an application container contained in CDB1. 3. APP1\_ROOT\$SEED is the application seed contained in APP1\_ROOT and synchronized with APP1\_ROOT. 4. APP1\_PDB1 and APP1\_PDB2 are application PDBs contained in APP1\_ROOT. 5. APP1\_USER\_APP is an application installed in APP1\_ROOT at version 1.0. 6. USER1 is a common user in APP1\_ROOT and all its application PDBs, created when version 1.0 of APP1\_USER\_APP was installed. You execute these commands: `$ sqlplus sys/oracle@localhost:1521/cdb1 as sysdba SQL> ALTER SESSION SET CONTAINER=app1_root; Session altered. SQL> ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE APPLICATION app1_user1_app BEGIN UPGRADE '1.0' TO '2.0'; pluggable database altered. SQL> GRANT CREATE SESSION TO USER1; Grant succeeded. SQL> ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE APPLICATION app1_user1_app END UPGRADE TO '2.0'; Pluggable database altered SQL> ALTER SESSION SET CONTAINER=app1_pdb1; Session altered. SQL> ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE APPLICATION app1_user1_app SYNC; Pluggable database altered. Which two are true?`

- A. USER1 can connect to CDB1.

- B. USER1 can connect to APP1\_ROOT and APP1\_PDB1.
- C. USER1 can connect to APP1\_ROOT, APP1\_ROOT\$SEED, and APP1\_PDB1.
- D. USER1 is defined in APP1\_PDB2. E) USER1 can connect only to APP1\_PDB1.
- E. USER1 can connect only to APP1\_ROOT.

Answer: B, D

### Question: 263

Choose two. Which two are true about PDB archive files?

- A. DBMS\_PDB.CHECK\_PLUG\_COMPATIBILITY can be run against a PDB archive.
- B. They contain a PDB manifest file and all the data files in uncompressed form for a PDB.
- C. They contain all the data files only in uncompressed form for a PDB.
- D. They must be created using the DBMS\_PDB package.
- E. They contain a PDB manifest file and all the data files in compressed form for a PDB.
- F. They contain all the data files only in compressed form for a PDB.

Answer: A, E

### Question: 264

Choose the best answer. Examine this configuration: 1. CDB1 is an Oracle container database from an older release. 2. PDB1, PDB2, PDB3, and PDB4 are pluggable databases in CDB1. A priority list UpgrdList has these entries: 1, pdb2 2, pdb1, pdb3 You execute this command: \$ /u01/app/oracle/product/18.1.0/db\_1/rdbms/admin/dbupgrade -L UpgrdList In which order will the upgrade occur?

- A. CDB\$ROOT, PDB\$SEED, PDB2, PDB1, PDB3, and PDB4
- B. CDB\$ROOT, PDB2, PDB1, and PDB3
- C. CDB\$ROOT, PDB\$SEED, PDB2, PDB1, and PDB3
- D. CDB\$ROOT, PDB1, PDB2, PDB3, and PDB4
- E. CDB\$ROOT, PDB\$SEED, PDB1, PDB3, PDB2, and PDB4

Answer: A

### Question: 265

Choose three. Which three are true about Recovery Manager (RMAN) active database duplication?

- A. Pre-existing backups of the database to be duplicated are required for the "push" method of duplication.
- B. Pre-existing backups of the database to be duplicated are required for the "pull" method of duplication.
- C. Pre-existing backups of the database to be duplicated are always used if they exist.
- D. Image copies can be used to duplicate the active database.
- E. The active database must be duplicated while in OPEN state.
- F. No connection to the recovery catalog is required for active database duplication.
- G. Backup sets can be used to duplicate the active database.

Answer: D, F, G

### Question: 266

Choose two. Your database is in ARCHIVELOG mode and you plan to use Flashback Database. Which two features or parameters manage space availability in the fast recovery area?

- A. the backup retention policy
- B. the backup optimization policy
- C. the DB\_CREATE\_ONLINE\_LOG\_DEST\_n parameter setting
- D. the archived log deletion policy
- E. the DB\_RECOVERY\_FILE\_DEST parameter setting
- F. using guaranteed UNDO retention

Answer: A, D

### Question: 267

Choose two. Which two are true about an RPM-based Oracle Database installation?

- A. It includes the Oracle Preinstallation RPM.
- B. From Oracle Database 18c, a single RPM can be used to install only Oracle Database Server for a single instance.
- C. It requires an Unbreakable Linux Network (ULN) subscription.
- D. It performs a software-only Oracle Database installation.
- E. It uses a service configuration script to create a single-instance database as part of the installation.

Answer: B, D

### Question: 268

Choose two. Which two are true about an Oracle gold image-based installation in Oracle 18c and later releases?

- A. It does not require the setup wizard.
- B. It can be used to install and upgrade Oracle Database for single-instance and cluster configurations.
- C. It can be used for both Oracle Database and Oracle Grid Infrastructure installation.
- D. It uses a single RPM that automatically extracts and installs the Oracle Database software.
- E. It can only install and configure Oracle Database software. The database has to be created separately.

Answer: C, E

### Question: 269

Choose three. Which three are true about a container database (CDB)?

- A. It can be created from a non-CDB.
- B. It can contain only one PDB\$SEED, which is created when the CDB is created.
- C. It can have local users with the same name in different PDBs.
- D. It can contain only one Application Container seed, which is created when the Application Container is created.
- E. It can be created by cloning an existing CDB.
- F. It can have any number of pluggable databases (PDBs) limited only by space availability.
- G. It contains predefined common roles in both the root and the seed.

Answer: B, E, G

### Question: 270

Choose two. Which two are prerequisites for using FLASHBACK TABLE?

- A. A table's constraints must be disabled before issuing the flashback.
- B. The FLASHBACK ANY TABLE system privilege or the FLASHBACK object privilege must be granted to the user performing the flashback.
- C. Row Movement must be enabled on the table being flashed back.
- D. A table's indexes must be set to unusable before issuing the flashback.
- E. The FLASHBACK ANY TABLE system privilege or the FLASHBACK object privilege must be granted to the table owner.

Answer: B, C

### Question: 271

Choose three. Which three actions are mandatory post database upgrade?

- A. Updating client scripts with the new Oracle home.
- B. Resetting passwords to enforce case-sensitivity.
- C. Run OPatch commands from the new Oracle home.
- D. Setting threshold values for tablespace alerts.
- E. Migration to unified auditing.
- F. Upgrading user tables that depend on Oracle-maintained abstract data types.

Answer: A, C, F

Question: 272

Choose two. Some archived log backups have been accidentally deleted from storage. Which two commands should be used to update the status of backups in the recovery catalog to display only the missing backups?

- A. RESYNC CATALOG
- B. CROSSCHECK BACKUP OF ARCHIVELOG ALL
- C. LIST ARCHIVELOG ALL
- D. LIST EXPIRED
- E. LIST ARCHIVELOG
- F. REPORT OBSOLETE

Answer: B, D

Question: 273

Choose the best answer. Your CDB has two regular PDBs as well as one application container with two application PDBs and an application seed. No changes have been made to the standard PDB \$SEED. How many default temporary tablespaces can be assigned in the CDB?

- A. seven
- B. five
- C. eight
- D. three
- E. six

Answer: A

Question: 274

Choose three. Which three are true about backing up the control file?

- A. It cannot be backed up manually as a binary copy.
- B. It gets backed up automatically by RMAN as a trace file containing SQL statements for control file recreation when a database backup occurs.
- C. It can be backed up manually as a binary copy.
- D. It can get backed up automatically as a binary copy.
- E. It gets backed up automatically by RMAN when the BACKUP SPFILE command is used.
- F. It can be backed up manually as a trace file containing SQL statements for control file recreation.

Answer: C, D, F

### Question: 275

Choose three. Which three are true about Audit policies in container databases (CDBs)?

- A. All audit records are written to the audit trail in CDB\$ROOT.
- B. Application-common unified audit policies defined in an application root must be manually synchronized by each application PDB contained in the application root.
- C. Fine-grained auditing policies defined in an application root must be manually synchronized by each application PDB contained in the application root.
- D. A common unified audit policy can be created at the CDB level.
- E. A common unified audit policy can be created at the application root level.
- F. An application PDB cannot have a local audit policy.

Answer: B, D, E

### Question: 276

Choose two. For which two tasks can you use the DBMS\_PDB.DESCRIBE procedure?

- A. to generate an XML metadata file that describes a non-CDB Oracle 12c database so that it can be plugged in as a PDB
- B. to generate an XML metadata file from any unplugged PDB
- C. to determine whether an XML file describes a PDB that can be plugged into the CDB in which you run the procedure
- D. to generate a .pdb archive file for any PDB in the current CDB
- E. to generate an XML metadata file that describes the current plugged-in PDB

Answer: A, E

### Question: 277

You execute this command successfully: SQL> ALTER DATABASE BACKUP CONTROLFILE TO TRACE;  
What is the outcome?

- A. It creates a binary backup of the control file.
- B. It updates the alert log with the location and contents of the control file.
- C. It creates a file that contains SQL statements to re-create the control file.
- D. It creates a file that contains RMAN scripts to create a duplicate database.
- E. It creates a copy of the control file in the fast recovery area (FRA).

Answer: C

Question: 278

HR\_ROOT is an application container with the HR\_APP application installed. No application PDBs and no application seed have yet been created in HR\_ROOT. An application PDB, PDB1, must be created so that the HR\_APP application's common objects are accessible to it. Which two methods can be used?

- A. Create the PDB1 application PDB and synchronize it with poB\$SEED.
- B. Create the PDB1 application PDB and synchronize it with HR\_ROOT.
- C. Create the PDB1 application PDB and install HR\_APP in it.
- D. Create an application seed, and install HR\_APP in it.
- E. Create an application seed, synchronize it with HR\_ROOT, and then create the PDB1 application PDB.

Answer: B, E

Question: 279

Which three are true about Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a Standalone Server?

- A. It requires Oracle ASMLib to manage Automatic Storage Management (ASM) disks.
- B. It creates one disk group during installation.
- C. It includes both Oracle Restart and Oracle Automatic Storage Management (ASM) software.
- D. Automatic Storage Management (ASM) requires that ars groups OSASM and OSDBA be assigned as secondary groups for its installation owner.
- E. It requires the operating system ORACLE\_BASDE environment variable to be predefined before installation.
- F. It requires Oracle ASM Filter Driver (ASMFD) to manage Automatic Storage Management (ASM) disks.

Answer: B, C, D

Question: 280

Choose two. You want to install Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a Standalone Server using Oracle Universal Installer (OUI). There is no existing Oracle installation on the server. Which two are prerequisites?

- A. an operating system user to own this installation
- B. the Oracle Inventory group oinstall
- C. an operating system account called grid
- D. a group called dba
- E. the installation of Oracle ASMLIB

Answer: A, B

### Question: 281

Choose three. Which three actions will add a resource to an Oracle Restart configuration?

- A. creating a disk group using the CREATE DISKGROUP SQL statement
- B. creating a database service using DBMS\_SERVICE.CREATE\_SERVICE
- C. creating a database service using Oracle Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA)
- D. creating a database using the CREATE DATABASE SQL statement
- E. creating an Oracle Database service by modifying the SERVICE\_NAMES parameter
- F. creating an Oracle Automatic Storage Management (ASM) instance with ASM Configuration Assistant (ASMCA)

Answer: C, D, F

### Question: 282

Choose the best answer. Examine this output of an export from the current release of an Oracle multitenant database: \$ sqlplus system/oracle . SQL> col name for a10 SQL> select name, open\_mode from v\$pdb; NAME OPEN\_MODE-----PDB\$SEED READ ONLY PDB1 READ WRITE PDB2 MOUNTED SQL> exit Next you execute: \$ expdp system/oracle full=y What is the outcome?

- A. It fails because Data Pump cannot be container.
- B. It creates a full export of the root
- C. It creates a full export of the root
- D. It creates a full export of only the used while connected to the root container and PDB1. container and all PDBs. container and all open PDBs. root container.

Answer: A

### Question: 283

Which three are true about an application container?

- A. It can contain a single application
- B. Two application containers can share an application seed PDB.
- C. It must have an application root PDB.
- D. An application PDB can belong to multiple application containers.
- E. It must have an application seed PDB.
- F. It can contain multiple applications.

Answer: A, C, F

### Question: 284

Which three are true about using Database Resource Manager in an Oracle multitenant environment?

- A. PDB-level resource plans can limit uncommitted UNDO per consumer group.
- B. A PDB-level resource plan can limit session PGA memory.
- C. A CDB-level resource plan can limit PDB UNDO use.
- D. A CDB-level resource plan can limit session CPU utilization.
- E. A CDB-level resource plan is mandatory when using PDB-level resource plans.
- F. A CDB-level resource plan can limit PDB CPU utilization

Answer: B, D, F

### Question: 285

Which two are true about Optimizer Statistics

- A. They can be gathered by the DBMS\_STATE package.
- B. They are ignored by Optimizer if they are stale.
- C. They are gathered by the SQL Tuning Advisor.
- D. By default, they are automatically gathered by a maintenance job.
- E. They provide real-time data about schema objects.

Answer: A, D

### Question: 286

Which two are true about the Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM)?

- A. By default it analyzes a period of time corresponding to the last 4 hours of activity.
- B. When ADDM reports multiple findings, summing all their impacts can yield to more than 100% of DB time
- C. By default it analyzes a period of time corresponding to the last 24 hours of activity.
- D. It runs automatically after each AWR snapshot.
- E. Results are written to the alert log.

Answer: B, D

