

## [Q15-Q30 Pass Oracle Oracle Database 12c: Installation and Administration Exam in First Attempt Guaranteed Updated Dump from ValidExam!]

### Pass Oracle Oracle Database 12c: Installation and Administration Exam in First Attempt Guaranteed Updated Dump from ValidExam!

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#### Oracle 1z0-062 Exam Syllabus Topics:

TopicDetailsTopic 1- Configure communication between databases- Explain the memory structuresTopic 2- Explain the general architecture of Oracle Data Pump- List the architectural components of Oracle DatabaseTopic 3- Manage database design templates by using DBCA- Use tools for configuring and managing the Oracle networkTopic 4- View the alert log and access dynamic performance views- Generate database creation scripts by using DBCATopic 5- Describe the locking mechanism and how Oracle manages data concurrency- Oracle Database Management ToolsTopic 6- Start up and shut down an Oracle database instance- Configuring the Oracle Network Environment

#### QUESTION 15

You are administering a database and you receive a requirement to apply the following restrictions:

1. A connection must be terminated after four unsuccessful login attempts by user.
2. A user should not be able to create more than four simultaneous sessions.
3. User session must be terminated after 15 minutes of inactivity.
4. Users must be prompted to change their passwords every 15 days.

How would you accomplish these requirements?

- \* by granting a secure application role to the users
- \* by creating and assigning a profile to the users and setting the REMOTE\_OS\_AUTHENT parameter to FALSE
- \* By creating and assigning a profile to the users and setting the SEC\_MAX\_FAILED\_LOGIN\_ATTEMPTS parameter to 4
- \* By Implementing Fine-Grained Auditing (FGA) and setting the REMOTE\_LOGIN\_PASSWORD\_FILE parameter to

NONE.

- \* By implementing the database resource Manager plan and setting the SEC\_MAX\_FAILED\_LOGIN\_ATTEMPTS

parameters to 4.

You can design your applications to automatically grant a role to the user who is trying to log in, provided the user

meets criteria that you specify. To do so, you create a secure application role, which is a role that is associated with a

PL/SQL procedure (or PL/SQL package that contains multiple procedures). The procedure validates the user: if the user

fails the validation, then the user cannot log in. If the user passes the validation, then the procedure grants the user a

role so that he or she can use the application. The user has this role only as long as he or she is logged in to the application. When the user logs out, the role is revoked.

Incorrect:

Not B: REMOTE\_OS\_AUTHENT specifies whether remote clients will be authenticated with the value of the OS\_AUTHENT\_PREFIX parameter.

Not C, not E: SEC\_MAX\_FAILED\_LOGIN\_ATTEMPTS specifies the number of authentication attempts that can be made by a client on a connection to the server process. After the specified number of failure attempts, the connection will be automatically dropped by the server process.

Not D: REMOTE\_LOGIN\_PASSWORDFILE specifies whether Oracle checks for a password file.

Values:

shared

One or more databases can use the password file. The password file can contain SYS as well as non-SYS users.

exclusive

The password file can be used by only one database. The password file can contain SYS as well as non-SYS users.

none

Oracle ignores any password file. Therefore, privileged users must be authenticated by the operating system.

Note:

The REMOTE\_OS\_AUTHENT parameter is deprecated. It is retained for backward compatibility only.

## QUESTION 16

The user SCOTT owns the CUST table that is placed in the SALES tablespace. The user

SCOTT opens a session and executes commands as follows:

```
SQL> INSERT INTO cust VALUES(101, '&#8216;JACK&#8217;);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO cust VALUES(102, '&#8216;SMITH&#8217;);
```

1 row created.

As a DBA, you execute the following command from another session:

```
ALTER TABLESPACE sales READ ONLY;
```

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

- \* The command fails as a transaction is still pending.
- \* The transaction in Scott's session is rolled back and the tablespace becomes readonly.
- \* The command waits and the user SCOTT can execute data manipulation language

(DML) statements only as part of the current transaction.

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

You can issue the ALTER TABLESPACE READ ONLY statement while the database is processing transactions. After the statement is issued, the tablespace is put into a transitional read-only state. No transactions are allowed to make further changes (using

DML statements) to the tablespace. If a transaction attempts further changes, it is terminated and rolled back. However, transactions that already made changes and that attempt no further changes are allowed to commit or roll back.

## QUESTION 17

An administrator account is granted the CREATE SESSION and SET CONTAINER system privileges.

A multitenant container database (CDB) instant has the following parameter set:

```
THREADED_EXECUTION = FALSE
```

Which four statements are true about this administrator establishing connections to root in a CDB

that has been opened in read only mode?

- \* You can connect as a common user by using the connect statement.
- \* You can connect as a local user by using the connect statement.
- \* You can connect by using easy connect.
- \* You can connect by using OS authentication.
- \* You can connect by using a Net Service name.
- \* You can connect as a local user by using the SET CONTAINER statement.
- \* The choice of threading model is dictated by the THREADED\_EXECUTION initialization parameter.

THREADED\_EXECUTION=FALSE : The default value causes Oracle to run using the multiprocess model.

THREADED\_EXECUTION=TRUE : Oracle runs with the multithreaded model.

\*OS Authentication is not supported with the multithreaded model.

\*THREADED\_EXECUTION When this initialization parameter is set to TRUE, which enables the multithreaded Oracle model,

operating system authentication is not supported. Attempts to connect to the database using operating system authentication (for example, CONNECT / AS SYSDBA or CONNECT / ) when this initialization parameter is set to TRUE receive an ORA-01031:insufficient privileges error.

F: The new SET CONTAINER statement within a call back function:

The advantage of SET CONTAINER is that the pool does not have to create a new connection to a PDB, if there is an existing connection to a different PDB. The pool can use the existing connection, and through SET CONTAINER, can connect to the desired PDB. This can be done using:

```
ALTER SESSION SET CONTAINER=<PDB Name>
```

This avoids the need to create a new connection from scratch.

### QUESTION 18

You execute the following piece of code with appropriate privileges:

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_REDACT.ADD_POLICY (
    OBJECT_SCHEMA => 'SCOTT',
    OBJECT_NAME   => 'EMP',
    POLICY_NAME   => 'SCOTT_EMP',
    COLUMN_NAME   => 'SAL',
    FUNCTION_TYPE => DBMS_REDACT.FULL,
    EXPRESSION    => 'SYS_CONTEXT(''SYS_SESSION_ROLES'',
END;
/

CREATE VIEW SCOTT.EMP_V AS SELECT * FROM SCOTT.EMP;

BEGIN
  DBMS_REDACT.ADD_POLICY (
    OBJECT_SCHEMA => 'SCOTT',
    OBJECT_NAME   => 'EMP_V',
    POLICY_NAME   => 'SCOTT_EMP_V',
    COLUMN_NAME   => 'SAL',
    FUNCTION_TYPE => DBMS_REDACT.NONE,
    EXPRESSION    => 'SYS_CONTEXT(''SYS_SESSION_ROLES'',
END;
/
```

User SCOTT has been granted the CREATE SESSION privilege and the MGR role.

Which two statements are true when a session logged in as SCOTT queries the SAL column in the view and the table?

- \* Data is redacted for the EMP.SAL column only if the SCOTT session does not have the MGR role set.
- \* Data is redacted for EMP.SAL column only if the SCOTT session has the MGR role set.
- \* Data is never redacted for the EMP\_V.SAL column.
- \* Data is redacted for the EMP\_V.SAL column only if the SCOTT session has the MGR role set.
- \* Data is redacted for the EMP\_V.SAL column only if the SCOTT session does not have the MGR role set.

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Note:

\* DBMS\_REDACT.FULL completely redacts the column data.

\* DBMS\_REDACT.NONE applies no redaction on the column data. Use this function for development testing purposes. LOB columns are not supported.

\* The DBMS\_REDACT package provides an interface to Oracle Data Redaction, which enables you to mask (redact) data that is returned from queries issued by low-privileged users or an application.

\* If you create a view chain (that is, a view based on another view), then the Data Redaction policy also applies throughout this view chain. The policies remain in effect all of the way up through this view chain, but if another policy is created for one of these views, then for the columns affected in the subsequent views, this new policy takes precedence.

## QUESTION 19

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

\* SYSTEM

\* SYSAUX

\* EXAMPLE

\* UNDO

\* TEMP

\* USERS

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

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

\* tablespace\_datafile\_clauses

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

Incorrect:

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

Note:

\* Example:

```
CONN pdb_admin@pdb1
```

```
SELECT tablespace_name FROM dba_tablespaces;
```

```
TABLESPACE_NAME
```

```
&#8212;&#8212;&#8212;&#8212;&#8212;&#8212;&#8212;&#8212;&#8212;&#8212;&#8212;
```

```
SYSTEM
```

```
SYSAUX
```

TEMP

USERS

SQL>

## QUESTION 20

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

The job belongs to a scheduler job class and window.

Which two actions would reduce the job's elapsed time?

- \* Increasing the priority of the job class to which the job belongs
- \* Increasing the job's relative priority within the Job class to which it belongs
- \* Increasing the resource allocation for the consumer group mapped to the scheduler job's job class within the plan

mapped to the scheduler window

- \* Moving the job to an existing higher priority scheduler window with the same schedule and duration
- \* Increasing the value of the JOB\_QUEUE\_PROCESSES parameter
- \* Increasing the priority of the scheduler window to which the job belongs

B: Job priorities are used only to prioritize among jobs in the same class.

Note: Group jobs for prioritization

Within the same job class, you can assign priority values of 1-5 to individual jobs so that if two jobs in the class are scheduled to start at the same time, the one with the higher priority takes precedence. This ensures that you do not have a less important job preventing the timely completion of a more important one.

C: Set resource allocation for member jobs

Job classes provide the link between the Database Resource Manager and the Scheduler, because each job class can specify a resource consumer group as an attribute. Member jobs then belong to the specified consumer group and are assigned resources according to settings in the current resource plan.

## QUESTION 21

You plan to install the Oracle Database 12c software. You want to use Oracle Automatic Storage

Management (ASM) for storage and Oracle Restart for managing components. Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a Standalone Server is already installed on the server.

Which three statements must be true for successful installation of the Oracle Database 12c software?

(Choose three.)

- \* The OSBACKUPDBA, OSDGDBA, and OSKMDBAOS groups must be created.
- \* An operating system OSDBAgroup must be created for users with the SYSDBA system privilege.
- \* The Oracle Database 12c software owner and the Oracle Grid Infrastructure owner must belong to the

same Oracle Inventory Group.

- \* The Oracle Database 12c installation must have a separate Oracle inventory directory.
- \* An operating system OSOPERgroup be created for users with the SYSOPERsystem privilege.

## QUESTION 22

DEFERRED\_SEGMENT\_CREATION is TRUE in one of your databases.

You execute this command:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE acct1  
  (ac_no NUMBER,  
   ac_desc varchar2(25),  
   amount number(10,2));
```

Which three statements are true immediately after this statement executes successfully?

- \* A database object is created.
- \* No database segment is created.
- \* The table and column definitions are stored in the data dictionary.
- \* No table definition is stored in the data dictionary.
- \* No column definitions are stored in the data dictionary.
- \* No object definition is stored in the data dictionary.

## QUESTION 23

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

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

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

Minimal disruption to availability is required.

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

- \* The partitions can be moved online to new tablespaces.
- \* Global indexes must be rebuilt manually after moving the partitions.
- \* The partitions can be compressed in the same tablespaces.
- \* The partitions can be compressed in the new tablespaces.
- \* Local indexes must be rebuilt manually after moving the partitions.

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

D: Moving (Rebuilding) Index-Organized Tables

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

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

Incorrect:

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

## QUESTION 24

You created a new database using the CREATE DATABASE statement without specifying the ENABLE PLUGGABLE clause.

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

- \* The database is created as a non-CDB and can never contain a PDB.
- \* The database is treated as a PDB and must be plugged into an existing multitenant container database (CDB).
- \* The database is created as a non-CDB and can never be plugged into a CDB.
- \* The database is created as a non-CDB but can be plugged into an existing CDB.
- \* The database is created as a non-CDB but will become a CDB whenever the first PDB is plugged in.

A (not B,not E): The CREATE DATABASE ENABLE PLUGGABLE DATABASE SQL

statement creates a new CDB. If you do not specify the ENABLE PLUGGABLE

DATABASE clause, then the newly created database is a non-CDB and can never contain

PDBs.

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

The following graphic depicts the options for creating a PDB:





Incorrect:

Not E: For the duration of its existence, a database is either a CDB or a non-CDB. You cannot transform a non-CDB into a CDB or vice versa. You must define a database as a

CDB at creation, and then create PDBs within this CDB.

## QUESTION 25

Your database supports a DSS workload that involves the execution of complex queries:

Currently, the library cache contains the ideal workload for analysis. You want to analyze some of the queries for an application that are cached in the library cache.

What must you do to receive recommendations about the efficient use of indexes and materialized views to improve query performance?

- \* Create a SQL Tuning Set (STS) that contains the queries cached in the library cache and run the SQL Tuning Advisor (STA) on the workload captured in the STS.
- \* Run the Automatic Workload Repository Monitor (AWR).
- \* Create an STS that contains the queries cached in the library cache and run the SQL

Performance Analyzer (SPA) on the workload captured in the STS.

- \* Create an STS that contains the queries cached in the library cache and run the SQL

Access Advisor on the workload captured in the STS.

- \* SQL Access Advisor is primarily responsible for making schema modification recommendations, such as adding or dropping indexes and materialized views. SQL

Tuning Advisor makes other types of recommendations, such as creating SQL profiles and restructuring SQL statements.

- \* The query optimizer can also help you tune SQL statements. By using SQL Tuning

Advisor and SQL Access Advisor, you can invoke the query optimizer in advisory mode to examine a SQL statement or set of statements and determine how to improve their efficiency. SQL Tuning Advisor and SQL Access Advisor can make various recommendations, such as creating SQL profiles, restructuring SQL statements, creating additional indexes or materialized views, and refreshing optimizer statistics.

Note:

\* Decision support system (DSS) workload

\* The library cache is a shared pool memory structure that stores executable SQL and

PL/SQL code. This cache contains the shared SQL and PL/SQL areas and control structures such as locks and library cache handles.

References:

## QUESTION 26

After implementing full Oracle Data Redaction, you change the default value for the

NUMBER data type as follows:

```
SQL> SELECT NUMBER_VALUE FROM REDACTION_VALUES_FOR_TYPE_FULL;
NUMBER_VALUE
-----
           0

SQL> EXEC DBMS_REDACT.UPDATE_FULL_REDACTION_VALUES(-1)
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> select number_value from redaction_values_for_type_full;
NUMBER_VALUE
-----
          -1
```

After changing the value, you notice that FULL redaction continues to redact numeric data with zero.

What must you do to activate the new default value for numeric full redaction?

- \* Re-enable redaction policies that use FULL data redaction.
- \* Re-create redaction policies that use FULL data redaction.
- \* Re-connect the sessions that access objects with redaction policies defined on them.
- \* Flush the shared pool.
- \* Restart the database instance.

About Altering the Default Full Data Redaction Value

You can alter the default displayed values for full Data Redaction policies. By default, 0 is the redacted value when Oracle Database performs full redaction (DBMS\_REDACT.FULL) on a column of the NUMBER data type. If you want to change it to another value (for example, 7), then you can run the

DBMS\_REDACT.UPDATE\_FULL\_REDACTION\_VALUES procedure to modify this value.

The modification applies to all of the Data Redaction policies in the current database instance. After you modify a value, you must restart the database for it to take effect.

Note:

\* The DBMS\_REDACT package provides an interface to Oracle Data Redaction, which enables you to mask (redact) data that is returned from queries issued by low-privileged users or an application.

\* UPDATE\_FULL\_REDACTION\_VALUES Procedure

This procedure modifies the default displayed values for a Data Redaction policy for full redaction.

\* After you create the Data Redaction policy, it is automatically enabled and ready to redact data.

\* Oracle Data Redaction enables you to mask (redact) data that is returned from queries issued by low-privileged users or applications. You can redact column data by using one of the following methods:

/ Full redaction.

/ Partial redaction.

/ Regular expressions.

/ Random redaction.

/ No redaction.

References:

## QUESTION 27

Which two statements are true about the logical storage structure of an Oracle database?

- \* An extent contains data blocks that are always physically contiguous on disk.
- \* An extent can span multiple segments.
- \* Each data block always corresponds to one operating system block.
- \* It is possible to have tablespaces of different block sizes.
- \* A data block is the smallest unit of I/O in data files.

References:

## QUESTION 28

Which two statements are true about SQL\*Loader Express Mode in an Oracle 12c database? (Choose two.)

- \* It loads data faster than conventional SQL\*Loader
- \* No data file needs to be specified
- \* It can load data in parallel
- \* It loads data more efficiently than conventional SQL\*Loader
- \* It requires Enterprise Manager Express to be configured

Reference:

[https://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/enterprise-edition/learnmore/sqlldr-express-modewp-](https://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/enterprise-edition/learnmore/sqlldr-express-modewp-1991038.pdf)

1991038.pdf

**QUESTION 29**

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

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

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

Note:

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

Incorrect:

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

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

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

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

Note:

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

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

**QUESTION 30**

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

Top 5 Timed Foreground Events					
Event	Waits	Time (s)	Avg wait (ms)	% DB time	Wait Class
DB CPU	67			98.21	
db file sequentialread	8,371	0	0	0.52	User I/O
latch row cache objects	16	0	8	0.19	Concurrency
latch shared pool	956	0	0	0.15	Concurrency
log file sync	25	0	2	0.06	Commit

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

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

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