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QUESTION 121
Examine these two statements:

Which three are true about the MRKT tablespace?

A.   The MRKT tablespace is created as a small file tablespace, because the file size is less than the minimum required for big file files.
B.   The MRKT tablespace may be dropped if it has no contents.
C.   Users who were using the old default tablespace will have their default tablespaces changed to the MRKT tablespace.
D.   No more data files can be added to the tablespace.
E.   The relative file number of the tablespace is not stored in rowids for the table rows that are stored in the MRKT tablespace.

Answer: BCE
Explanation:
incorrect:
Not A:To create a bigfile tablespace, specify the BIGFILE keyword of the CREATE TABLESPACE statement (CREATE BIGFILE TABLESPACE ...). Oracle Database automatically creates a locally managed tablespace with automatic segment space management. You can specify SIZE in kilobytes (K), megabytes (M), gigabytes (G), or terabytes (T).
Not D:Although automatic segment space management is the default for all new permanent, locally managed tablespaces, you can explicitly enable it with the SEGMENT SPACE MANAGEMENT AUTO clause.

QUESTION 122
In your database, you want to ensure that idle sessions that are blocking active are automatically terminated after a specified period of time.
How would you accomplish this?

A.   Setting a metric threshold
B.   Implementing Database Resource Manager
C.   Enabling resumable timeout for user sessions
D.   Decreasing the value of the IDLE_TIME resource limit in the default profile

Answer: D
Explanation:
An Oracle session is sniped when you set the idle_time parameter to disconnect inactive sessions. (It's only like sniping on ebay in that a time is set for an action to occur.)
Oracle has several ways to disconnect inactive or idle sessions, both from within SQL*Plus via resources profiles (connect_time, idle_time), and with the SQL*net expire time parameter. Here are two ways to disconnect an idle session:
Set the idle_time parameter in the user profile
Set the sqlnet.ora parameter expire_time

QUESTION 123
You Execute the Following command to create a password file in the database server:
$ orapwd file = `+DATA/PROD/orapwprod entries = 5 ignorecase = N format = 12'
Which two statements are true about the password tile?

A.   It records the usernames and passwords of users when granted the DBA role.
B.   It contains the usernames and passwords of users for whom auditing is enabled.
C.   Is used by Oracle to authenticate users for remote database administration.
D.   It records the usernames and passwords of all users when they are added to the OSDBA or OSOPER
operating system groups.
E.   It supports the SYSBACKUP, SYSDG, and SYSKM system privileges.

Answer: AC
Explanation:
A:When SYSDBA or SYSOPER privileges are granted to a user, that user's name and privilege information are added to the
password file.
C:Creating a password file via orapwd enables remote users to connect with administrative privileges through SQL*Net.
Not E:The Oracle orapwd command line utility assists the DBA with granting SYSDBA and SYSOPER privileges to other users.
*You can create a password file using the password file creation utility, ORAPWD. For some operating systems, you can create this
file as part of your standard installation.
*ORAPWD FILE=filename [ENTRIES=numusers]
[FORCE={Y|N}] [IGNORECASE={Y|N}] [NOSYSDBA={Y|N}]
FILEName to assign to the password file. See your operating system documentation for name requirements. You must supply a
complete path. If you supply only a file name, the file is written to the current directory.
ENTRIES(Optional) Maximum number of entries (user accounts) to permit in the file. FORCE(Optional) If y, permits overwriting
an existing password file. IGNORECASE(Optional) If y, passwords are treated as case-insensitive. NOSYSDBA(Optional) For Data
Vault installations. See the Data Vault installation guide for your platform for more information.

QUESTION 124
Identify two situations in which the alert log file is updated.

A.   Running a query on a table returns ORA-600: Internal Error.
B.   Inserting a value into a table returns ORA-01722: invalid number.
C.   Creating a table returns ORA-00955: name us already in used by an existing objects.
D.   Inserting a value into a table returns ORA-00001: unique constraint (SYS.OK_TECHP) violated.
E.   Rebuilding an index using ALTER INDEX . . . REBUILD fails with an ORA-01578: ORACLE data block
corrupted (file # 14, block # 50) error.

Answer: AE
Explanation:
The alert log is a chronological log of messages and errors, and includes the following items:
*All internal errors (ORA-600), block corruption errors (ORA-1578), and deadlock errors (ORA-60) that occur
*Administrative operations, such as CREATE, ALTER, and DROP statements and STARTUP, SHUTDOWN, and ARCHIVELOG
statements
*Messages and errors relating to the functions of shared server and dispatcher processes
*Errors occurring during the automatic refresh of a materialized view
*The values of all initialization parameters that had nondefault values at the time the database and instance start
Note:
*The alert log file (also referred to as the ALERT.LOG) is a chronological log of messages and errors written out by an Oracle
Database. Typical messages found in this file is: database startup, shutdown, log switches, space errors, etc. This file should

constantly be monitored to detect
unexpected messages and corruptions.

QUESTION 125
Which three statements are true about Oracle Data Pump export and import operations?

A. You can detach from a data pump export job and reattach later.
B. Data pump uses parallel execution server processes to implement parallel import.
C. Data pump import requires the import file to be in a directory owned by the oracle owner.
D. The master table is the last object to be exported by the data pump.
E. You can detach from a data pump import job and reattach later.

Answer: ABD

Explanation:
B: Data Pump can employ multiple worker processes, running in parallel, to increase job performance.
D: For export jobs, the master table records the location of database objects within a dump file set./Export builds and maintains the
master table for the duration of the job. At the end of an export job, the content of the master table is written to a file in the dump file
set. /For import jobs, the master table is loaded from the dump file set and is used to control the sequence of operations for locating
objects that need to be imported into the target database.

QUESTION 126
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 backup and recovery operations using RMAN only.
B. The C # # C_ADMIN user can perform the data guard operation with Data Guard Broker.
C. The C # # A_ADMIN user can perform wallet operations.
D. The C # # D_ADMIN user can perform backup and recovery operations for Automatic Storage Management
(ASM).
E. The C# # B_ADMIN user can perform all backup and recovery operations using RMAN or SQL* Plus.

Answer: BDE

Explanation:
B: SYSDG administrative privilege has ability to perform Data Guard operations (including startup and shutdown) using Data Guard
Broker or dgmgrl.
D: SYSASM
The new (introduced in 11g) SYSASM role to manage the ASM instance, variable extent sizes to reduce shared pool usage, and the
ability of an instance to read from a specific disk of a diskgroup
E (Not A): SYSDBA is like a role in the sense that it is granted, but SYSDBA is a special built-in privilege to allow the DBA full
control over the database
Incorrect:
Not C: SYSKM. SYSKM administrative privilege has ability to perform transparent data encryption wallet operations.
Note:

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

QUESTION 127
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.   Setting the target tablespace to read-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

Answer: BC
Explanation:
The value for TBS_PERCENT_USED specifies the percentage of the tablespace quota when a tablespace is considered full. The value for TBS_PERCENT_FREE specifies the targeted free percentage for the tablespace. When the percentage of the tablespace quota reaches the value of TBS_PERCENT_USED, ADO begins to move data so that percent free of the tablespace quota approaches the value of TBS_PERCENT_FREE. This action by ADO is a best effort and not a guarantee.

QUESTION 128
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: BCF
Explanation:
*Flashback Database uses its own logging mechanism, creating flashback logs and storing them in the fast recovery area(C). You can only use Flashback Database if flashback logs are available. To take advantage of this feature, you must set up your database in advance to create flashback logs.
*To enable Flashback Database, you configure a fast recovery area and set a flashback retention target. This retention target specifies how far back you can rewind a database with Flashback Database.
From that time onwards, at regular intervals, the database copies images of each altered block in every data file into the flashback logs. These block images can later be reused to reconstruct the data file contents for any moment at which logs were captured.(F)
Incorrect:
Not E:You cannot use Flashback Database alone to retrieve a dropped data file. If you flash back a database to a time when a dropped data file existed in the database, only the data file entry is added to the control file. You can only recover the dropped data file by using RMAN to fully restore and recover the data file.

QUESTION 129
Which statement is true about Enterprise Manager (EM) express in Oracle Database 12c?

A.   By default, EM express is available for a database after database creation.
B.   You can use EM express to manage multiple databases running on the same server.
C.   You can perform basic administrative tasks for pluggable databases by using the EM express interface.
D.   You cannot start up or shut down a database Instance by using EM express.
E.   You can create and configure pluggable databases by using EM express.

Answer: A
Explanation:
Note:
*Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Express (EM Express) is a web-based database management tool that is built inside the Oracle Database. It supports key performance management and basic database administration functions. From an architectural perspective, EM Express has no mid-tier or middleware components, ensuring that its overhead on the database server is negligible.
Incorrect:
Not B: For one database at a time.
Not C, Not E: Enterprise Manager Database Express features can be used against non-CDBs or Oracle RAC database instances.
Not D:After the installation, your instance is started and your database is open. In the future, there will be times, perhaps for doing database maintenance or because of a power or media failure, that you shut down your database instance and later restart it.

QUESTION 130
Examine the following command;
ALTER SYSTEM SET enable_ddl_logging = TRUE;
Which statement is true?

A.   Only the data definition language (DDL) commands that resulted in errors are logged in the alert log file.
B.   All DDL commands are logged in the alert log file.
C.   All DDL commands are logged in a different log file that contains DDL statements and their execution dates.
D.   Only DDL commands that resulted in the creation of new segments are logged.
E.   All DDL commands are logged in XML format in the alert directory under the Automatic Diagnostic Repository
(ADR) home.

Answer: B
Explanation:
*By default Oracle database does not log any DDL operations performed by any user. The default settings for auditing only logs DML operations.
*Oracle 12c DDL Logging ?ENABLE_DDL_LOGGING
The first method is by using the enabling a DDL logging feature built into the database. By default it is turned off and you can turn it on by setting the value of ENABLE_DDL_LOGGING initialization parameter to true.
*We can turn it on using the following command. The parameter is dynamic and you can turn it on/off on the go.
SQL> alter system set ENABLE_DDL_LOGGING=true;
System altered.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.05
SQL>
Once it is turned on, every DDL command will be logged in the alert log file and also the log.xml file.

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