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QUESTION 91
Which three operations can be performed as multipartition operations in Oracle?

A. Merge partitions of a list partitioned table
B. Drop partitions of a list partitioned table
C. Coalesce partitions of a hash-partitioned global index.
D. Move partitions of a range-partitioned table
E. Rename partitions of a range partitioned table
F. Merge partitions of a reference partitioned index

Answer: ABF

Explanation:

Multipartition maintenance enables adding, dropping, truncate, merge, split operations on multiple partitions.

A:Merge Multiple Partitions:

The new "ALTER TABLE ... MERGE PARTITIONS " help merge multiple partitions or subpartitions with a single statement.

When merging multiple partitions, local and global index operations and semantics for inheritance of unspecified physical attributes are the same for merging two partitions.

B:Drop Multiple Partitions:

The new "ALTER TABLE ... DROP PARTITIONS " help drop multiple partitions or subpartitions with a single statement.

Example:

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SQL> ALTER TABLE Tab_tst1 DROP PARTITIONS

Tab_tst1_PART5, Tab_tst1_PART6, Tab_tst1_PART7;

Table altered

SQL>

Restrictions :

- You can't drop all partitions of the table.

- If the table has a single partition, you will get the error: ORA-14083: cannot drop the only partition of a partitioned.

QUESTION 92
You are connected using SQL* Plus to a multitenant container database (CDB) with SYSDBA privileges and execute the following sequence statements:

What is the result of the last SET CONTAINER statement and why is it so?

A.   It succeeds because the PDB_ADMIN user has the required privileges.
B.   It fails because common users are unable to use the SET CONTAINER statement.
C.   It fails because local users are unable to use the SET CONTAINER statement.
D.   If fails because the SET CONTAINER statement cannot be used with PDB$SEED as the target pluggable

database (PDB).

Answer: A

QUESTION 93
Examine the details of the Top 5 Timed Events in the following Automatic Workloads Repository (AWR) report:

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

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

Answer: ABE

QUESTION 94
You enabled an audit policy by issuing the following statements:
SQL> AUDIT POLICY ORA_DATABASE_PARAMETER BY SCOTT;
SQL> AUDIT POLICY ORA_DATABASE_PARAMETER BY SYS, SYSTEM;
For which database users and for which executions is the audit policy now active? Select two.

A.   SYS, SYSTEM
B.   SCOTT
C.   Only for successful executions
D.   Only for failed executions
E.   Both successful and failed executions

Answer: AE
Explanation:
*The ORA_DATABASE_PARAMETER policy audits commonly used Oracle Database parameter settings. By default, this policy is not enabled.

QUESTION 95
A redaction policy was added to the SAL column of the SCOTT.EMP table:

All users have their default set of system privileges.
For which three situations will data not be redacted?

A.   SYS sessions, regardless of the roles that are set in the session
B.   SYSTEM sessions, regardless of the roles that are 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: ADF
Explanation:
* SYS_CONTEXT
This is a twist on the SYS_CONTEXT function as it does not use USERENV. With this usage SYS_CONTEXT queries the list of the user's current default roles and returns TRUE if the role is granted.
Example:
SYS_CONTEXT('SYS_SESSION_ROLES', 'SUPERVISOR')
conn scott/tiger@pdborcl
SELECT sys_context('SYS_SESSION_ROLES', 'RESOURCE')
FROM dual;
SYS_CONTEXT('SYS_SESSION_ROLES','SUPERVISOR')

FALSE
conn sys@pdborcl as sysdba
GRANT resource TO scott;
conn scott/tiger@pdborcl
SELECT sys_context('SYS_SESSION_ROLES', 'RESOURCE')
FROM dual;
SYS_CONTEXT('SYS_SESSION_ROLES','SUPERVISOR')

TRUE

QUESTION 96
What is the result of executing a TRUNCATE TABLE command on a table that has Flashback Archiving enabled?

A.   It fails with the ORA-665610 Invalid DDL statement on history-tracked message
B.   The rows in the table are truncated without being archived.
C.   The rows in the table are archived, and then truncated.
D.   The rows in both the table and the archive are truncated.

Answer: A
Explanation:
*Using any of the following DDL statements on a table enabled for Flashback Data Archive causes error ORA-55610:
ALTER TABLE statement that does any of the following:
Drops, renames, or modifies a column
Performs partition or subpartition operations
Converts a LONG column to a LOB column
Includes an UPGRADE TABLE clause, with or without an INCLUDING DATA clause DROP TABLE statement
RENAME TABLE statement
TRUNCATE TABLE statement

*After flashback archiving is enabled for a table, you can disable it only if you either have the FLASHBACK ARCHIVE ADMINISTER system privilege or you are logged on as SYSDBA. While flashback archiving is enabled for a table, some DDL statements are not allowed on that table.

QUESTION 97
Which three activities are supported by the Data Recovery Advisor?

A.   Advising on block checksum failures
B.   Advising on inaccessible control files
C.   Advising on inaccessible block change tracking files
D.   Advising on empty password files
E.   Advising on invalid block header field values

Answer: ABE
Explanation:
*Data Recovery Advisor can diagnose failures such as the following:
/ (B)Components such as datafiles and control files that are not accessible because they do not exist, do not have the correct access permissions, have been taken offline, and so on
/ (A, E)Physical corruptions such as block checksum failures and invalid block header field values
/Inconsistencies such as a datafile that is older than other database files
/I/O failures such as hardware errors, operating system driver failures, and exceeding operating system resource limits (for example, the number of open files)
*The Data Recovery Advisor automatically diagnoses corruption or loss of persistent data on disk, determines the appropriate repair options, and executes repairs at the user's request. This reduces the complexity of recovery process, thereby reducing the Mean Time To Recover (MTTR).

QUESTION 98
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.   The same statement may filter on both transaction time and valid temporal time by using the AS OF TIMESTAMP and PERIOD FOR clauses.
C.   The validtimecolumns are not populated by the Oracle Server automatically.
D.   The validtimecolumns arevisible 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 datamanipulation language (DML), data definition language (DDL), and queries performed by the session.

Answer: ABE
Explanation:
A:To implement Temporal Validity(TV), 12c offers the option to have two date columns in that table which is having TV enabled

using the new clause Period For in the Create Table for the newly created tables or in the Alter Table for the existing ones. The columns that are used can be defined while creating the table itself and will be used in the Period For clause or you can skip having them in the table's definition in the case of which, the Period For clause would be creating them internally.

E:ENABLE_AT_VALID_TIME Procedure

This procedure enables session level valid time flashback.

QUESTION 99
Which three statements are true regarding the use of the Database Migration Assistant for Unicode (DMU)?

A.   A DBAcancheck specific tables with the DMU
B.   The database to be migrated must be opened read-only.
C.   The release of the database to be converted can be any release since 9.2.0.8.
D.   The DMU can report columns that are too long in the converted characterset.
E.   The DMU can report columns that are not represented in the converted characterset.

Answer: ADE
Explanation:
A:In certain situations, you may want to exclude selected columns or tables from scanning or conversion steps of the migration process.
D:Exceed column limit
The cell data will not fit into a column after conversion.
E:Need conversion
The cell data needs to be converted, because its binary representation in the target character set is different than the representation in the current character set, but neither length limit issues nor invalid representation issues have been found.
*Oracle Database Migration Assistant for Unicode (DMU) is a unique next-generation migration tool providing an end-to-end solution for migrating your databases from legacy encodings to Unicode.
Incorrect:
Not C:The release of Oracle Database must be 10.2.0.4, 10.2.0.5, 11.1.0.7, 11.2.0.1, or later.

QUESTION 100
Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a stand-alone server is installed on your production host before installing the Oracle Database server. The database and listener are configured by using Oracle Restart.
Examine the following command and its output:
$ crsctl config has
CRS-4622: Oracle High Availability Services auto start is enabled.
What does this imply?

A.   When you start an instance on a high with SQL *Plus dependent listeners and ASM disk groups are automatically started.
B.   When a database instance is started by using the SRVCTL utility and listener startup fails, the instance is still started.
C.   When a database is created by using SQL* Plus, it is automatically added to the Oracle Restart configuration.
D.   When you create a database service by modifying the SERVICE_NAMES initialization parameter, it is automatically added to the Oracle Restart configuration.

Answer: A
Explanation:
Previously(10g and earlier), in the case of Oracle RAC, the CRS took care of the detection and restarts. If you didn't use RAC, then this was not an option for you. However, in this version of Oracle, you do have that ability even if you do not use RAC. The functionality ?known as Oracle Restart ?is available in Grid Infrastructure. An agent checks the availability of important components

such as database, listener, ASM, etc. and brings them up automatically if they are down. The functionality is available out of the box and does not need additional programming beyond basic configuration. The component that checks the availability and restarts the failed components is called HAS (High Availability Service).

Here is how you check the availability of HAS itself (from the Grid Infrastructure home):

$ crsctl check has

CRS-4638: Oracle High Availability Services is online

Note:

*crsctl config has

Use the crsctl check has command to display the automatic startup configuration of the Oracle High Availability Services stack on the server.

*The crsctl confighascommand returns output similar to the following:

CRS-4622: Oracle High Availability Services autostart is enabled.

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