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Upgrade to Oracle Database 12c

Oracle 1z0-060

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QUESTION NO: 1

You are required to migrate your 11.2.0.3 database as a pluggable database (PDB) to a multitenant container database (CDB).

The following are the possible steps to accomplish this task:

1. Place all the user-defined tablespace in read-only mode on the source database.

2. Upgrade the source database to a 12c version.

3. Create a new PDB in the target container database.

4. Perform a full transportable export on the source database with the VERSION parameter set to 12 using the expdp utility.

5. Copy the associated data files and export the dump file to the desired location in the target database.

6. Invoke the Data Pump import utility on the new PDB database as a user with the DATAPUMP_IMP_FULL_DATABASE role and specify the full transportable import options.

7. Synchronize the PDB on the target container database by using the DBMS_PDS.SYNC_ODB function.

Identify the correct order of the required steps.

A. 2, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6

B. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7

C. 1, 4, 3, 5, 6, 7

D. 2, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7

E. 1, 5, 6, 4, 3, 2

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

1. Set user tablespaces in the source database to READ ONLY.

2. From the Oracle Database 11g Release 2 {11.2.0.3) environment, export the metadata and any data residing in administrative tablespaces from the source database using the FULL=Y and TRANSPORTABLE=ALWAYS parameters. Note that theVER$ION=12 parameter is required only when exporting from an Oracle Database llg Release 2 database:

3. Copy the tablespace data files from the source system to the destination system. Note that the log file from the export operation will list the data files required to be moved.

4. Create a COB on the destination system, including a PDB into which you will import the source database.

5. In the Oracle Database 12c environment, connect to the pre-created PDB and import the dump file. The act of importing the dump file will plug the tablespace data files into the destination PDB

Oracle White Paper - Upgrading to Oracle Database 12c -August 2013

QUESTION NO: 2

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 a user.

2. A user should not be able to create more than four simultaneous sessions.

3. A 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?

A. by granting a secure application role to the users

B. by creating and assigning a profile to the users and setting the REMOTE_OS_AUTHENT parameter to FALSE

C. By creating and assigning a profile to the users and setting the SEC_MAX_FAILED_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS parameter to 4

D. By Implementing Fine-Grained Auditing (FGA) and setting the REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORD_FILE parameter to NONE.

E. By implementing the database resource Manager plan and setting the SEC_MAX_FAILED_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS parameters to 4.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

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. These login attempts can be for multiple user accounts in the same connection. After the specified number of failure attempts, the connection will be automatically dropped by the server process.

References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/REFRN/GUID-DEC2A3B2-F49B-499E-A3CF-D097F3A5BA83.htm#REFRN10274

QUESTION NO: 3

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.)

A. The partitions can be moved online to new tablespaces.

B. Global indexes must be rebuilt manually after moving the partitions.

C. The partitions can be compressed in the same tablespaces.

D. The partitions can be compressed in the new tablespaces.

E. Local indexes must be rebuilt manually after moving the partitions.

ANSWER: A C D

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 Answers:

B, E: Local and Global indexes can be automatically rebuild with UPDATE INDEXES when you move the table.

References: http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/issue-archive/2014/14-may/o34dba-2193424.html

QUESTION NO: 4

You are the DBA supporting an Oracle 11g Release 2 database and wish to move a table containing several DATE, CHAR, VARCHAR2, and NUMBER data types, and the table's indexes, to another tablespace.

The table does not have a primary key and is used by an OLTP application.

Which technique will move the table and indexes while maintaining the highest level of availability to the application?

A. Oracle Data Pump

B. An ALTER TABLE MOVE to move the table and ALTER INDEX REBUILD to move the indexes.

C. An ALTER TABLE MOVE to move the table and ALTER INDEX REBUILD ONLINE to move the indexes

D. Online Table Redefinition

E. Edition-Based Table Redefinition

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

* Oracle Database provides a mechanism to make table structure modifications without significantly affecting the availability of the table. The mechanism is called online table redefinition. Redefining tables online provides a substantial increase inavailability compared to traditional methods of redefining tables.

* To redefine a table online:

Choose the redefinition method: by key or by rowid

* By key—Select a primary key or pseudo-primary key to use for the redefinition. Pseudo-primary keys are unique keys with all component columns having NOT NULL constraints. For this method, the versions of the tables before and afterredefinition should have the same primary key columns. This is the preferred and default method of redefinition.

* By rowid—Use this method if no key is available. In this method, a hidden column named M_ROW$$ is added to the post-redefined version of the table. It is recommended that this column be dropped or marked as unused after the redefinition iscomplete. If COMPATIBLE is set to 10.2.0 or higher, the final phase of redefinition automatically sets this column unused. You can then use the ALTER TABLE ... DROP UNUSED COLUMNS statement to drop it.

You cannot use this method on index-organized tables.

Note:

* When you rebuild an index, you use an existing index as the data source. Creating an index in this manner enables you to change storage characteristics or move to a new tablespace. Rebuilding an index based on an existing data source removesintra-block fragmentation. Compared to dropping the index and using the CREATE INDEX statement, re-creating an existing index offers better performance.

Incorrect Answers:

E: Edition-based redefinition enables you to upgrade the database component of an application while it is in use, thereby minimizing or eliminating down time.

QUESTION NO: 5

You upgraded from a previous Oracle database version to Oracle Database version to Oracle Database 12c. Your database supports a mixed workload. During the day, lots of insert, update, and delete operations are performed. At night, Extract, Transform, Load (ETL) and batch reporting jobs are run. The ETL jobs perform certain database operations using two or more concurrent sessions.

After the upgrade, you notice that the performance of ETL jobs has degraded. To ascertain the cause of performance degradation, you want to collect basic statistics such as the level of parallelism, total database time, and the number of I/O requests for the ETL jobs.

How do you accomplish this?

A. Examine the Active Session History (ASH) reports for the time period of the ETL or batch reporting runs.

B. Enable SQL tracing for the queries in the ETL and batch reporting queries and gather diagnostic data from the trace file.

C. Enable real-time SQL monitoring for ETL jobs and gather diagnostic data from the V$SQL_MONITOR view.

D. Enable real-time database operation monitoring using the DBMS_SQL_MONITOR.BEGIN_OPERATION function, and then use the DBMS_SQL_MONITOR.REPORT_SQL_MONITOR function to view the required information.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

* Monitoring database operations

Real-Time Database Operations Monitoring enables you to monitor long running database tasks such as batch jobs, scheduler jobs, and Extraction, Transformation, and Loading (ETL) jobs as a composite business operation. This feature tracks the progress of SQL and PL/SQL queries associated with the business operation being monitored. As a DBA or developer, you can define business operations for monitoring by explicitly specifying the start and end of the operation or implicitly with tags that identify the operation.

QUESTION NO: 6

An application accesses a small lookup table frequently. You notice that the required data blocks are getting aged out of the default buffer cache.

How would you guarantee that the blocks for the table never age out?

A. Configure the KEEP buffer pool and alter the table with the corresponding storage clause.

B. Increase the database buffer cache size.

C. Configure the RECYCLE buffer pool and alter the table with the corresponding storage clause.

D. Configure Automata Shared Memory Management.

E. Configure Automatic Memory Management-

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Schema objects are referenced with varying usage patterns; therefore, their cache behavior may be quite different. Multiple buffer pools enable you to address these differences. You can use a KEEP buffer pool to maintain objects in the buffer cache and a RECYCLE buffer pool to prevent objects from consuming unnecessary space in the cache. When an object is allocated to a cache, all blocks from that object are placed in that cache. Oracle maintains a DEFAULT buffer pool for objects that have not been assigned to one of the buffer pools.

QUESTION NO: 7

Your multitenant container database (CDB) contains some pluggable databases (PDBs), you execute this command in the root container:

```
SQL>  CREATE USER c##a_admin
      IDENTIFIED BY password
      DEFAULT TABLESPACE data_ts
      QUOTA 100M ON test_ts
      QUOTA 500K ON data_ts
      TEMPORARY TABLESPACE temp_ts
      PROFILE hr_profile;
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. Schema objects owned by the C##A_ADMIN common user can be shared across all PDBs.

B. The C##A_ADMIN user will be able to use the TEMP_TS temporary tablespace only in root.

C. The command will create a common user whose description is contained in the root and each PDB.

D. The schema for the common user C##A_ADMIN can be different in each container.

E. The command will create a user in the root container only because the CONTAINER clause is not used.

ANSWER: C D

QUESTION NO: 8

Examine the following query output:

```
SQL> SELECT name, force_logging FROM V$DATABASE;
NAME             FORCE_LOGGING
---------------- ---------------------------------
PROD                          NO
```

You issue the following command to import tables into the hr schema:

$ > impdp hr/hr directory = dumpdir dumpfile = hr_new.dmp schemas=hr TRANSFORM=DISABLE_ARCHIVE_LOGGING: Y

Which statement is true?

A. All database operations performed by the impdp command are logged.

B. Only CREATE INDEX and CREATE TABLE statements generated by the import are logged.

C. Only CREATE TABLE and ALTER TABLE statements generated by the import are logged.

D. None of the operations against the master table used by Oracle Data Pump to coordinate its activities are logged.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Note from Oracle Documentation:

With redo logging disabled, the disk space required for redo logs during an Oracle Data Pump import will be smaller. However, to ensure recovery from media failure, the DBA should do an RMAN backup after the import completes.

Even with this parameter specified, there is still redo logging for other operations of Oracle Data Pump. This includes all CREATE and ALTER statements, except CREATE INDEX, and all operations against the master table used by Oracle Data Pump during the import.

QUESTION NO: 9

Which two partitioned table maintenance operations support asynchronous Global Index Maintenance in Oracle database 12c?

A. ALTER TABLE SPLIT PARTITION

B. ALTER TABLE MERGE PARTITION

C. ALTER TABLE TRUNCATE PARTITION

D. ALTER TABLE ADD PARTITION

E. ALTER TABLE DROP PARTITION

F. ALTER TABLE MOVE PARTITION

ANSWER: C E

Explanation:

Asynchronous Global Index Maintenance for DROP and TRUNCATE PARTITION

This feature enables global index maintenance to be delayed and decoupled from a DROP and TRUNCATE partition without making a global index unusable. Enhancements include faster DROP and TRUNCATE partition operations and the ability to delay index maintenance to off-peak time.

QUESTION NO: 10

An Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) finding in your production database reports that the shared pool is inadequately sized. You diagnose that this is due to the different kinds of workloads and this occurs only during peak hours. The following are the parameter settings for the database instance:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
lock_sga	boolean	FALSE
pre_page_sga	boolean	FALSE
sga_max_size	big integer	300M
sga_target	big integer	0
fast_start_mttr_target	integer	0
memory_max_target	big integer	0
memory_target	big integer	0
pga_aggregate_target	big integer	100M
sga_target	big integer	0

You want to balance the memory between the System Global Area (SGA) components depending on the workload.

Which option would solve this problem?

A. setting the PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET parameter to 200M and the SGA_MAX_SIZE parameter to 400M

B. setting the MEMORY_TARGET and SGA_MAX_SIZE parameters to 400M

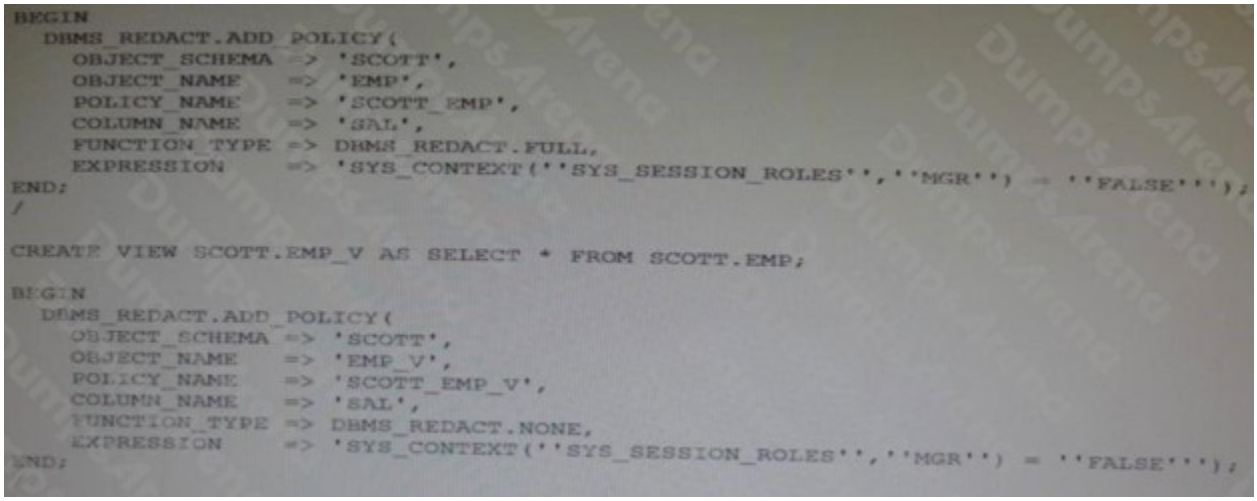
C. setting the SGA_TARGET parameter to 300M

D. setting the SGA_MAX_SIZE parameter to 400M

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 11

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'',''MGR'') = ''FALSE''');
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'',''MGR'') = ''FALSE''');
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?

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_V.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.

ANSWER: A C

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 ofthese views, then for the columns affected in the subsequent views, this new policy takes precedence.

QUESTION NO: 12

Which two are true regarding SecureFile LOBs? (Choose two.)

A. Fragmentation is minimized by using variable-sized chunks dynamically.

B. The volume of undo retained is session controlled.

C. The volume of redo generated is session controlled.

D. SecureFile LOBs can be used for columns in external tables.

E. SecureFile encryption allows for random reads and writes of encrypted data.

F. SecureFile LOBs can be used only for non-partitioned tables.

ANSWER: A E

QUESTION NO: 13

You upgraded your database from pre-12c to a multitenant container database (CDB) containing pluggable databases (PDBs).

Examine the query and its output:

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM v$PWFILE_users;
USERNAME                       SYSDB SYSOP SYSAS SYSBA SYSDG SYSKM       CON_ID
------------------------------ ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----------
SYS                            TRUE  TRUE  FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE      0
```

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-create the password file in the Oracle Database 12c format.

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

* orapwd

/ You can create a database password file using the password file creation utility, ORAPWD.

The syntax of the ORAPWD command is as follows:

orapwd FILE=filename [ENTRIES=numusers] [FORCE={y|n}] [ASM={y|n}]

[DBUNIQUENAME=dbname] [FORMAT={12|legacy}] [SYSBACKUP={y|n}] [SYSDG={y|n}]

[SYSKM={y|n}] [DELETE={y|n}] [INPUT_FILE=input-fname]

force - whether to overwrite existing file (optional),

* v$PWFILE_users

/ 12c: V$PWFILE_USERS lists all users in the password file, and indicates whether the user has been granted the SYSDBA, SYSOPER, SYSASM, SYSBACKUP, SYSDG, and SYSKM privileges.

/ 10c: sts users who have been granted SYSDBA and SYSOPER privileges as derived from the password file.

ColumnDatatypeDescription

USERNAMEVARCHAR2(30)The name of the user that is contained in the password file

SYSDBAVARCHAR2(5)If TRUE, the user can connect with SYSDBA privileges SYSOPERVARCHAR2(5)If TRUE, the user can connect with SYSOPER privileges

Incorrect Answers:

E: The format of the v$PWFILE_users file is already in 12c format.

QUESTION NO: 14

In your multitenant container database (CDB) that contains pluggable databases (PDBs), the HR user executes the following commands to create and grant privileges on a procedure:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE create_test_v (v_emp_id NUMBER, v_ename VARCHAR2, v_SALARY NUMBER, v_dept_id NUMBER)
BEGIN
   INSERT INTO hr.test VALUES (v_emp_id, v_ename, v_salary, v_dept_id);
END;
/

GRANT EXECUTE ON CREATE_TEST TO john, jim, smith, king;
```

How can you prevent users having the EXECUTE privilege on the CREATE_TEST procedure from inserting values into tables on which they do not have any privileges?

A. Create the CREATE_TEST procedure with definer's rights.

B. Grant the EXECUTE privilege to users with GRANT OPTION on the CREATE_TEST procedure.

C. Create the CREATE_TEST procedure with invoker's rights.

D. Create the CREATE_TEST procedure as part of a package and grant users the EXECUTE privilege the package.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

If a program unit does not need to be executed with the escalated privileges of the definer, you should specify that the program unit executes with the privileges of the caller, also known as the invoker. Invoker's rights can mitigate the risk of SQL injection.

Incorrect Answers:

A: By default, stored procedures and SQL methods execute with the privileges of their owner, not their current user. Such definer-rights subprograms are bound to the schema in which they reside.

not B: Using the GRANT option, a user can grant an Object privilege to another user or to PUBLIC.

QUESTION NO: 15

Your multitenant container (CDB) contains two pluggable databases (PDB), HR_PDB and ACCOUNTS_PDB, both of which use the CDB tablespace. The temp file is called temp01.tmp.

A user issues a query on a table on one of the PDBs and receives the following error:

ERROR at line 1:

ORA-01565: error in identifying file '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/CDB1/temp01.tmp'

ORA-27037: unable to obtain file status

Identify two ways to rectify the error. (Choose two.)

A. Add a new temp file to the temporary tablespace and drop the temp file that that produced the error.

B. Shut down the database instance, restore the temp01.tmp file from the backup, and then restart the database.

C. Take the temporary tablespace offline, recover the missing temp file by applying redo logs, and then bring the temporary tablespace online.

D. Shut down the database instance, restore and recover the temp file from the backup, and then open the database with RESETLOGS.

E. Shut down the database instance and then restart the CDB and PDBs.

ANSWER: A E

Explanation:

* Because temp files cannot be backed up and because no redo is ever generated for them, RMAN never restores or recovers temp files. RMAN does track the names of temp files, but only so that it can automatically re-create them when needed.

* If you use RMAN in a Data Guard environment, then RMAN transparently converts primary control files to standby control files and vice versa. RMAN automatically updates file names for data files, online redo logs, standby redo logs, and temp fileswhen you issue RESTORE and RECOVER.