1Z0-062 Q&As

Oracle Database 12c: Installation and Administration

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QUESTION 1

Which three are direct benefits of the multiprocess, multithreaded architecture of Oracle Database 12c when it is enabled? (Choose three.)

A. Reduced logical I/O

B. Reduced virtual memory utilization

C. Improved parallel Execution performance

D. Improved Serial Execution performance

E. Reduced physical I/O

F. Reduced CPU utilization

Correct Answer: BCF

* Multiprocess and Multithreaded Oracle Database Systems

Multiprocess Oracle Database (also called multiuser Oracle Database) uses several processes to run different parts of the Oracle Database code and additional Oracle processes for the users--either one process for each connected user or one or more processes shared by multiple users. Most databases are multiuser because a primary advantage of a database is managing data needed by multiple users simultaneously.

Each process in a database instance performs a specific job. By dividing the work of the database and applications into several processes, multiple users and applications can connect to an instance simultaneously while the system gives good performance.

* In previous releases, Oracle processes did not run as threads on UNIX and Linux systems. Starting in Oracle Database 12c, the multithreaded Oracle Database model enables Oracle processes to execute as operating system threads in separate address spaces.

QUESTION 2

Which two statements are true about the RMAN validate database command? (Choose two.)

A. It checks the database for intrablock corruptions.

B. It can detect corrupt pfiles.

C. It can detect corrupt spfiles.

D. It checks the database for interblock corruptions.

E. It can detect corrupt block change tracking files.

Correct Answer: AC

Block corruptions can be divided Into Interblock corruption and intrablock corruption. In intrablock

corruption. th« corruption occurs within the block itself and can be either physical or logical corruption. In

interblock corruption, the corruption occurs between blocks and can only be logical corruption.

(key word) * The VALIDATE command checks for intrablock corruptions only. Only DBVERIFY and the

ANALYZE statement detect Interblock corruption.

VALIDATE Command Output ••andgt; List of Control File and SPFILE.

File TYPE >»» SPFILE or Control File.

Status >»» OK if no corruption, or FAILED If block corruption is found.

Blocks Failing »»» The number of blocks that fail the corruption check. These

blocks are newly corrupt.

Blocks Examined »»» Total number of blocks in the file.

Oracle\\' Database Backup and Recovery User\\'s Guide

12c Release 1 (12.1) - 16 Validating Database Files and Backups

QUESTION 3

Which three are true about the default database buffer cache? (Choose three.)

A. Buffers containing block images may be selected for reuse based only on a Least Recently Used (LRU) algorithm.

B. It is in the fixed area of the SGA.

C. Its buffers can contain data block images for blocks that have a corresponding image in a data file.

D. Buffers containing block images may be selected for reuse based only on a touch count algorithm.

E. It can contain block images only for database blocks whose block size is equal to the buffer size.

F. The keep and recycle cache memory is sub-allocated from memory allocated to the default buffer cache.

G. Its buffers can contain data block images for blocks that have no corresponding image in a data file.

Correct Answer: BFG

QUESTION 4

In which situations does the Database Writer process (DBWn) write to data files? (choose two).

A. when the RMAN recovery process starts

B. when a user process commits a transaction

C. when a tablespace is made read-only or taken offline

D. when PMON cleans up dirty buffers in the database buffer cache

E. when clean buffers for reading new blocks into the database buffer cache are not found easily

Correct Answer: BD

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14220/process.htm

QUESTION 5

Which two are true about database table rows? (Choose two.)

A. They always have a row header.

B. They are always stored in a single database block.

C. They are chained across multiple blocks only when the table has more than 255 columns.

D. They have a row header only when they are chained across multiple database blocks.

E. They can be stored in a single database block.

Correct Answer: CE

Reference https://blogs.sap.com/2013/02/17/oracle-unchain-database-and-sql-performance-by-designrow-chaining/