



1Z0-062^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 12c: Installation and Administration

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**QUESTION 1**

On your Oracle 12c database, you invoked SQL *Loader to load data into the EMPLOYEES table in the HR schema by issuing the following command:

```
$> sqlldr hr/hr@pdb table=employees
```

Which two statements are true regarding the command? (Choose two.)

- A. It succeeds with default settings if the EMPLOYEES table belonging to HR is already defined in the database.
- B. It fails because no SQL *Loader data file location is specified.
- C. It fails if the HR user does not have the CREATE ANY DIRECTORY privilege.
- D. It fails because no SQL *Loader control file location is specified.

Correct Answer: AC

Note:

* SQL *Loader is invoked when you specify the sqlldr command and, optionally, parameters that establish session characteristics.

QUESTION 2

You are about to plug a multi-terabyte non-CDB into an existing multitenant container database (CDB) as a pluggable database (PDB).

The characteristics of the non-CDB are as follows:

—

Version: Oracle Database 12c Releases 1 64-bit

—

Character set: WE8ISO8859P15

—

National character set: AL16UTF16

—

O/S: Oracle Linux6 64-bit

The characteristics of the CDB are as follows:

—

Version: Oracle Database 12c Release 1 64-bit



—

Character set: AL32UTF8

—

O/S: Oracle Linux 6 64-bit

Which technique should you use to minimize down time while plugging this non-CDB into the CDB?

- A. Transportable database
- B. Transportable tablespace
- C. Data Pump full export / import
- D. The DBMS_PDB package
- E. RMAN

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

Identify three benefits of Unified Auditing.

- A. Decreased use of storage to store audit trail rows in the database.
- B. It improves overall auditing performance.
- C. It guarantees zero-loss auditing.
- D. The audit trail cannot be easily modified because it is read-only.
- E. It automatically audits Recovery Manager (RMAN) events.

Correct Answer: ABE

A: Starting with 12c, Oracle has unified all of the auditing types into one single unit called Unified auditing. You don't have to turn on or off all of the different auditing types individually and as a matter of fact auditing is enabled by default right out of the box. The AUD\$ and FGA\$ tables have been replaced with one single audit trail table. All of the audit data is now stored in Secure Files table thus improving the overall management aspects of audit data itself.

B: Further the audit data can also be buffered solving most of the common performance related problems seen on busy environments.

E: Unified Auditing is able to collect audit data for Fine Grained Audit, RMAN, Data Pump, Label Security, Database Vault and Real Application Security operations.

Note:

* Benefits of the Unified Audit Trail



The benefits of a unified audit trail are many: / (B) Overall auditing performance is greatly improved. The default mode that unified audit works is Queued Write mode. In this mode, the audit records are batched in SGA queue and is persisted in a periodic way. Because the audit records are written to SGA queue, there is a significant performance improvement.

/ The unified auditing functionality is always enabled and does not depend on the initialization parameters that were used in previous releases

/ (A) The audit records, including records from the SYS audit trail, for all the audited components of your Oracle Database installation are placed in one location and in one format, rather than your having to look in different places to find audit trails in varying formats. This consolidated view enables auditors to co-relate audit information from different components. For example, if an error occurred during an INSERT statement, standard auditing can indicate the error number and the SQL that was executed. Oracle Database Vault-specific information can indicate whether this error happened because of a command rule violation or realm violation. Note that there will be two audit records with a distinct AUDIT_TYPE. With this unification in place, SYS audit records appear with AUDIT_TYPE set to Standard Audit.

/ The management and security of the audit trail is also improved by having it in single audit trail.

/ You can create named audit policies that enable you to audit the supported components listed at the beginning of this section, as well as SYS administrative users. Furthermore, you can build conditions and exclusions into your policies.

*

Oracle Database 12c Unified Auditing enables selective and effective auditing inside the Oracle database using policies and conditions. The new policy based syntax simplifies management of auditing within the database and provides the ability to accelerate auditing based on conditions.

*

The new architecture unifies the existing audit trails into a single audit trail, enabling simplified management and increasing the security of audit data generated by the database.

QUESTION 4

You executed this command to create a password file:

```
$ orapwd file = orapworcl entries = 10 ignorecase = N
```

Which two statements are true about the password file? (Choose two.)

- A. It will permit the use of uppercase passwords for database users who have been granted the SYSOPER role.
- B. It contains username and passwords of database users who are members of the OSOPER operating system group.
- C. It contains usernames and passwords of database users who are members of the OSDBA operating system group.
- D. It will permit the use of lowercase passwords for database users who have granted the SYSDBA role.
- E. It will not permit the use of mixed case passwords for the database users who have been granted the SYSDBA role.

Correct Answer: AD

*

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



*

Adding Users to a Password File When you grant SYSDBA or SYSOPER privileges to a user, that user's name and privilege information are added to the password file. If the server does not have an EXCLUSIVE password file (that is, if the initialization parameter REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE is NONE or SHARED, or the password file is missing), Oracle Database issues an error if you attempt to grant these privileges.

A user's name remains in the password file only as long as that user has at least one of these two privileges. If you revoke both of these privileges, Oracle Database removes the user from the password file.

*

The syntax of the ORAPWD command is as follows:

```
ORAPWD FILE=filename [ENTRIES=numusers] [FORCE={Y|N}] [IGNORECASE={Y|N}] [NOSYSDBA={Y|N}]
```

*

IGNORECASE If this argument is set to y, passwords are case-insensitive. That is, case is ignored when comparing the password that the user supplies during login with the password in the password file.

QUESTION 5

A database instance is started by using an SPFILE. The database is configured in ARCHIVELOG mode and the control file autobackup is configured. Daily full database backups are performed by using RMAN.

You lost all control files due to media failure.

Given the steps to recover from the error in random order:

1.

Shut down the instance, if it is not already down.

2.

Restore the control file from autobackup to a new location.

3.

Start the database instance to NOMOUNT state.

4.

Recover the database to the point of failure of the control file.

5.

Open the database with the RESETLOGS option.

6.

Mount the database.

7.



Update the SPFILE with the new location of the control file by using the ALTER SYSTEM command.

Identify the correct sequence of the required steps.

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

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

C. 1, 3, 2, 4, 5

D. 1, 2, 6, 4, 5

E. 1, 6, 2, 4, 5

Correct Answer: A

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