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QUESTION 1

Which two statements are true about Oracle Managed Files (OMF)? (Choose two.)

A. OMF cannot be used in a database that already has data files created with user-specified directions.

B. The file system directions that are specified by OMF parameters are created automatically.

C. OMF can be used with ASM disk groups, as well as with raw devices, for better file management.

D. OMF automatically creates unique file names for table spaces and control files.

E. OMF may affect the location of the redo log files and archived log files.

Correct Answer: DE

D: The database internally uses standard file system interfaces to create and delete files as needed for the following database structures: Tablespaces Redo log files Control files Archived logs Block change tracking files Flashback logs RMAN backups

Note:

* Using Oracle-managed files simplifies the administration of an Oracle Database. Oracle-managed files eliminate the need for you, the DBA, to directly manage the operating system files that make up an Oracle Database. With Oracle-managed files, you specify file system directories in which the database automatically creates, names, and manages files at the database object level. For example, you need only specify that you want to create a tablespace; you do not need to specify the name and path of the tablespace\\'s datafile with the DATAFILE clause.

References: http://www.oracle-base.com/articles/9i/oracle-managed-files.php
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B10500_01/server.920/a96521/omf.htm

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QUESTION 2

Which two partitioning methods are suitable for a parent table when using reference partitioning in Oracle Database 12c? (Choose two.)

A. interval partitioning

B. list partitioning

C. system partitioning

D. hash partitioning

E. range partitioning

Correct Answer: DE

QUESTION 3

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

Correct Answer: CE

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 4

You execute the following PL/SQL:

```
BEGIN

DBMS_FGA.add_policy(

object_schema => 'JIM',

object_name => 'PRODUCTS'

policy_name => 'PROD_AUDIT',

audit_condition => 'PRICE > 10000',

audit-column => 'PRICE');

END;

/
```

Which two statements are true?

A. Fine-Grained Auditing (FGA) is enabled for the PRICE column in the PRODUCTS table for SELECT statements only when a row with PRICE > 10000 is accessed.

B. FGA is enabled for the PRODUCTS.PRICE column and an audit record is written whenever a row with PRICE > 10000 is accessed.

C. FGA is enabled for all DML operations by JIM on the PRODUCTS.PRICE column.

D. FGA is enabled for the PRICE column of the PRODUCTS table and the SQL statements is captured in the FGA audit trial.

Correct Answer: AD

DBMS_FGA.ADD_POLICY(object_schema => `hr\\',object_name => `emp\\',policy_name =>

`chk_hr_emp\\',audit_condition => `dept = "SALES" `,audit_column => `salary\\'statement_types =>

`insert,update,delete,select\\'); Default value for statement_types is SELECT

Setting audit_trail to DBMS_FGA.DB sends the audit trail to the SYS.FGA_LOG$ table in the database

and omits SQL Text and SQL Bind.

Setting audit_trail to DBMS_FGA.DB+EXTENDED sends the audit trail to the SYS.FGA_LOG$ table in the

database and includes SQL Text and SQL Bind.

Setting audit_trail to DBMS_FGA.XML writes the audit trail in XML files sent to the operating system and

omits SQL Text and SQL Bind.

Setting audit_trail to DBMS_FGA.XML+EXTENDED writes the audit trail in XML files sent to the operating

system and includes SQL Text and SQL Bind.

Default value fo audit_trail parameter in DBMS_FGA.ADD_POLICY is DB+EXTENDED

QUESTION 5

Which three tasks can be automatically performed by the Automatic Data Optimization feature of Information Lifecycle Management (ILM)? (Choose three.)

A. Tracking the most recent read time for a table segment in a user tablespace

B. Tracking the most recent write time for a table segment in a user tablespace

C. Tracking insert time by row for table rows

D. Tracking the most recent write time for a table block in a table segment

E. Tracking the most recent read time for a table segment in the SYSAUX tablespace

F. Tracking the most recent write time for a table segment in the SYSAUX tablespace

Correct Answer: ABC

*

To implement your ILM strategy, you can use Heat Map in Oracle Database to track data access and

modification.

Heat Map provides data access tracking at the segment-level and data modification tracking at the

segment and row level.

*

To implement your ILM strategy, you can use Heat Map in Oracle Database to track data access and modification. You can also use Automatic Data Optimization (ADO) to automate the compression and movement of data between different tiers of storage within the database.

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