

1z0-067 Dumps

Upgrade Oracle9i/10g/11g OCA to Oracle Database 12c OCP

<https://www.certleader.com/1z0-067-dumps.html>



NEW QUESTION 1

Which two statements are true about scheduling operations in a pluggable database (PDB)?

- A. Scheduler jobs for a PDB can be defined only at the container database (CDB) level.
- B. A job defined in a PDB runs only if that PDB is open.
- C. Scheduler attribute setting is performed only at the CDB level.
- D. Scheduler objects created by users can be exported or imported using Data Pump.
- E. Scheduler jobs for a PDB can be created only by common user

Answer: BD

Explanation:

In general, all scheduler objects created by the user can be exported/imported into the PDB using data pump. Predefined scheduler objects will not get exported and that means that any changes made to these objects by the user will have to be made once again after the database has been imported into the pluggable database. However, this is how import/export works currently. A job defined in a PDB will run only if a PDB is open.

NEW QUESTION 2

For which three pieces of information can you use the RMAN list command?

- A. stored scripts in the recovery catalog
- B. available archived redo log files
- C. backup sets and image copies that are obsolete
- D. backups of tablespaces
- E. backups that are marked obsolete according to the current retention policy

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

About the LIST Command: The primary purpose of the LIST command is to list backup and copies. For example, you can list: -Backups and proxy copies of a database, tablespace, datafile, archived redo log, or control file -Backups that have expired -Backups restricted by time, path name, device type, tag, or recoverability -Archived redo log files and disk copies
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/backup.111/b28270/rcmreprt.htm#BRADV89585

NEW QUESTION 3

You notice performance degradation in your production Oracle 12c database. You want to know what caused this performance difference. Which method or feature should you use?

- A. Database Replay
- B. Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) Compare Period report
- C. Active Session History (ASH) report
- D. SQL Performance Analyzer

Answer: B

Explanation:

References: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E24628_01/server.121/e17635/tdpnt_degrade.htm

NEW QUESTION 4

Because of logical corruption of data in a table, you want to recover the table from an RMAN backup to a specified point in time.

Examine the steps to recover this table from an RMAN backup:

1. Determine which backup contains the table that needs to be recovered.
2. Issue the recover table RMAN command with an auxiliary destination defined and the point in time specified.
3. Import the Data Pump export dump file into the auxiliary instance.
4. Create a Data Pump export dump file that contains the recovered table on a target database. Identify the required steps in the correct order.

- A. 1, 4, 3
- B. 1, 2
- C. 1, 4, 3, 2
- D. 1, 2, 4

Answer: D

Explanation:

Because according to oracle PDFs if you run restore table ... auxiliary a impede and rename can be included. So there is no reason to make the import manually if it can be already included in step 2. <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/rcmresind.htm#BRADV689>

NEW QUESTION 5

You wish to create jobs to satisfy these requirements:

1. Automatically bulk load data from a flat file.
2. Rebuild indexes on the SALES table after completion of the bulk load. How would you create these jobs?

- A. Create both jobs by using Scheduler raised events.
- B. Create both jobs using application raised events.
- C. Create one job to rebuild indexes using application raised events and another job to perform bulk load using Scheduler raised events.
- D. Create one job to rebuild indexes using Scheduler raised events and another job to perform bulk load by using events raised by the application.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The bulk loader would be started in response to a file watcher scheduler event and the indexes would be rebuilt in response to an application event raised by the bulk loader. https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E18283_01/server.112/e17120/scheduse005.htm#CIABIEJA Your application can raise an event to notify the Scheduler to start a job. A job started in this way is referred to as an event-based job. The job can optionally retrieve the message content of the event. https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/scheduse008.htm#CHDIAJEB

NEW QUESTION 6

Examine the RMAN command:

```
RMAN> CONFIGURE ENCRYPTION FOR DATABASE ON; RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE PLUS ARCHIVELOG;
```

Which prerequisite must be met before accomplishing the backup?

- A. The password for the encryption must be set up.
- B. Oracle wallet for the encryption must be set up.
- C. All the tablespaces in the database must be encrypted.
- D. Oracle Database Vault must be enabled.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Configuration encryption will used by Transparent encryption. For transparent encryption, you will need to create a wallet, and it must be open. Transparent encryption will then occur automatically

after you have issued the CONFIGURE ENCRYPTION FOR DATABASE ON or CONFIGURE ENCRYPTION FOR TABLESPACE ON command.

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E25054_01/backup.1111/e10642/rcmbckad.htm#CEGEJABH

CONFIGURE ENCRYPTION : You can use this command to persistently configure transparent encryption. You cannot persistently configure dual mode or password mode encryption. SET ENCRYPTION : You can use this command to configure dual mode or password mode encryption at the RMAN session level.

NEW QUESTION 7

You want RMAN to make duplicate copies of data files when using the backup command. What must you set using the RMAN configure command to achieve this?

- A. MAXSETSIZE TO 2;
- B. DEVICE TYPE DISK PARALLELISM 2 BACKUP TYPE TO BACKUPSET;
- C. CHANNEL DEVICE TYPE DISK FORMAT '/disk1/%U' , '/disk2/%U';
- D. DATAFILE BACKUP COPIES FOR DEVICE TYPE DISK TO 2;

Answer: D

Explanation:

Configuring Backup Duplexing You can use the CONFIGURE ... BACKUP COPIES command to specify how many copies of each backup piece should be created on the specified device type for the specified type of file. This type of backup is known as a duplexed backup set. The CONFIGURE settings for duplexing only affect backups of datafiles, control files, and archived logs into backup

sets, and do not affect image copies. NOT A The CONFIGURE MAXSETSIZE command limits the size of backup sets created on a channel. This CONFIGURE setting applies to any channel, whether manually allocated or configured, when the BACKUP command is used to create backup sets. The default value is given in bytes and is rounded down to the lowest kilobyte value. Reference:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/backup.111/b28270/rcmconfa.htm#BRADV137

NEW QUESTION 8

The following parameters are set for your Oracle 12c database instance: OPTIMIZER_CAPTURE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES=FALSE

OPTIMIZER_USE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES=TRUE

You want to manage the SQL plan evolution task manually. Examine the following steps:

1. Set the evolve task parameters.
2. Create the evolve task by using the DBMS_SPM.CREATE_EVOLVE_TASK function.
3. Implement the recommendations in the task by using the DBMS_SPM.IMPLEMENT_EVOLVE_TASK function.
4. Execute the evolve task by using the DBMS_SPM.EXECUTE_EVOLVE_TASK function.
5. Report the task outcome by using the DBMS_SPM.REPORT_EVOLVE_TASK function. Identify the correct sequence of steps.

- A. 2, 4, 5
- B. 2, 1, 4, 3, 5
- C. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
- D. 1, 2, 4, 5

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 9

You created a database with DBCA by using one of the Oracle supplied templates. Which is the default permanent tablespace for all users except DBSNMP and OUTLN?

- A. USERS
- B. SYSTEM
- C. SYSAUX
- D. EXAMPLE

Answer: A

Explanation:

This table space is used to store permanent user objects and dat

A. Like the TEMP table space, every database should have a table space for permanent user data that is assigned to users. Otherwise, user objects will be created in the SYSTEM table space, which is not good practice. In the preconfigured database, USERS is assigned the default table space, and space for all objects created by non-system users comes from this table space. For system users, the default permanent table space remains SYSTEM.

NEW QUESTION 10

Which two statements are true about recovering logically corrupted tables or table partitions from an RMAN backup?

- A. Tables or table partitions can be recovered by using an auxiliary instance only.
- B. Tables or table partitions with a foreign key cannot be recovered.
- C. Tables or table partitions can be recovered only when the database is in mount state.
- D. Tables or table partitions from the system and sysaux tablespaces cannot be recovered.
- E. Tables with not null constraints cannot be recovered

Answer: AD

Explanation:

References:

<https://www.pythian.com/blog/table-recovery-with-rman-in-database-12c/> <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/rcmresind.htm#BRADV695>

NEW QUESTION 10

Your database is running in archivelog mode and a nightly backup of the database, along with an autobackup of the control file, is taken by using RMAN. Because of a media failure, the SPFILE and the control files are lost.

Examine the steps to restore the SPFILE and the control file to mount the database:

1. Set DBID of the target database in RMAN.
2. Start the database instance by using the STARTUP FORCE NOMOUNT command in RMAN.
3. Restore the control files from the backup.
4. Mount the database.
5. Restore the SPFILE from the autobackup.
6. Create a PFILE from the recovered SPFILE.
7. Restart the instance in NOMOUNT state. Identify the required steps in the correct order.

- A. 1, 2, 5, 3, 6, 4
- B. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 4
- C. 2, 1, 5, 7, 3, 4
- D. 2, 1, 5, 6, 7, 4, 3

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 14

Which two statements are true about dropping a pluggable database (PDB)?

- A. A PDB must be in mount state or it must be unplugged.
- B. The data files associated with a PDB are automatically removed from disk.
- C. A dropped and unplugged PDB can be plugged back into the same multitenant container database (CDB) or other CDBs.
- D. A PDB must be in closed state.
- E. The backups associated with a PDB are removed.
- F. A PDB must have been opened at least once after creation

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 19

On your Oracle 12c database, you invoke SQL*Loader to load data into the employees table in the hr schema by issuing the command:

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

Which two statements are true about the command?

- A. It succeeds with default settings if the employees table exists in the hr schema.
- 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.
- E. It succeeds and creates the employees table in the HR schema

Answer: AC

Explanation:

`sqlldr scott/tiger@pdb1 TABLE=EMP2 DATE_FORMAT='DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS'` <https://oraclebase.com/articles/12c/sql-loader-enhancements-12cr1>

NEW QUESTION 20

Identify two scenarios in which the RMAN crosscheck command can be used.

- A. when checking for backups that are not required as per the retention policy
- B. when updating the RMAN repository if any of the archived redo log files have been deleted without using RMAN to do the deletes
- C. when updating outdated information about backups that disappeared from disk or media or became corrupted and inaccessible
- D. when synchronizing backups, which were not performed by using RMAN, with the RMAN repository
- E. when listing backups that are required for recovery operations

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 22

Examine these Data Pump commands to export and import objects from and to the same database. The dba has not yet created users hr1 and oe1.
\$expdp system/manager schemas = hr.oe directory = EXP_DIR dumpfile = export.dat include = table
\$impdp system/manager schemas = hr1,oe1 directory = EXP_DIR dumpfile = export.dat
remap_schema=hr:hr1, oe:oe1
What will happen when running these commands?

- A. expdp will fail because no path has been defined for the dumpfile.
- B. expdp will succeed but impdp will fail because the users do not exist.
- C. impdp will create two users called hr1 and oe1 and import all objects to the new schemas.
- D. impdp will create two users called hr1 and oe1 and import only the tables owned by hr and oe schemas to hr1 and oe1 schemas, respectively.

Answer: B

Explanation:

ORA-39165: Schema not found error will be resulted

NEW QUESTION 26

Examine the command to create a pluggable database (PDB): SQL> CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE pdb2 FROM pdb1
FILE_NAME_CONVERT = ('/disk1/oracle/pdb1/', '/disk2/oracle/pdb2/') PATH_PREFIX = '/disk2/oracle/pdb2';
Which two statements are true?

- A. The pluggable database pdb2 is created by cloning pdb1 and is in mount state.
- B. Details about the metadata describing pdb2 are stored in an XML file in the '/disk2/oracle/pdb2/' directory.
- C. The tablespace specifications of pdb2 are the same as pdb1.
- D. All database objects belonging to common users in PDB1 are cloned in PDB2.
- E. pdb2 is created with its own private undo and temp tablespace

Answer: AC

Explanation:

References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/ADMIN/cdb_plug.htm#ADMIN13586

NEW QUESTION 28

You want to back up a database such that only formatted blocks are backed up. Which statement is true about this backup operation?

- A. The backup must be performed in mount state.
- B. The tablespace must be taken offline.
- C. All files must be backed up as backup sets.
- D. The database must be backed up as an image copy

Answer: A

Explanation:

If you run multiple AUDIT statements on the same unified audit policy but specify different EXCEPT users, then Oracle Database uses the last exception user list, not any of the users from the preceding lists. This means the effect of the earlier AUDIT POLICY ... EXCEPT statements are overridden by the latest AUDIT POLICY ... EXCEPT statement https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/DBSEG/audit_config.htm#DBSEG459

NEW QUESTION 33

For your database, an incremental level 1 backup is taken every week day. On Tuesday, before the backup is performed, you add a new tablespace.
You execute the command:
RMAN> BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 1 FOR RECOVER OF COPY WITH TAG WEEKLY DATABASE;
Which statement is true about the execution of the command?

- A. It returns an error because there is no level 0 backup available for new data files.
- B. It performs an image copy backup of new data files, and a level 1 incremental backup of all other data files.
- C. It performs a level-0 backup of all data files including those that belong to the new tablespace.
- D. It performs an image copy backup of all data files including those that belong to the new tablespace.
- E. It performs a backup as a backup set of all data files including those that belong to the new tablespace.

Answer: B

Explanation:

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/backup.102/b14192/bkup004.htm

NEW QUESTION 34

Which three conditions must be true for unused block compression to be used automatically while performing backups by using RMAN?

- A. The compatible initialization parameter is set to 10.2 or higher.
- B. There are no guaranteed restore points defined for the database.
- C. The default device for the backup must be set to disk.
- D. The tablespaces are locally managed.
- E. The fast recovery area is less than 50 percent free

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

About Unused Block Compression When employing unused block compression, RMAN skips reading, and backing up, any database blocks that are not currently allocated to some database object. This is regardless of whether those blocks had previously been allocated. So if a database table is dropped, RMAN will not back up the space that was occupied by that table until new objects are created in that space. Unused block compression is used automatically when the following conditions are true:

-The COMPATIBLE initialization parameter is set to 10.2 or higher. -There are currently no guaranteed restore points defined for the database. -The data file is locally managed. -The data file is being backed up to a backup set as part of a full backup or a level 0 incremental backup. -The backup set is created on disk, or Oracle Secure Backup is the media manager.

References: <http://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/rcmcncpt.htm#BRADV89481>

NEW QUESTION 38

Evaluate these statements: CREATE TABLE purchase_orders (po_idNUMBER(4), po_dateTIMESTAMP, supplier_idNUM8ER(6), po_totalNUMBER(8,2), CONSTRAINT order_pk PRIMARY KEY(po_id)) PARTITIONBYRANGE(po_date) (PARTITIONQ1 VALUESLESSTHAN (TO_DATE('01-apr-2007','dd-mon-yyyy')), PARTITIONQ2VALUESLESSTHAN(TO_DATE('01-jul-2007','dd-mon-yyyy')), PARTITIONQ3VALUESLESSTHAN (TO~DATE('01-oct-2007','dd-non-yyyy')), PARTITIONQ4VALUESLESSTHAN (TO_DATE('01-jan-2008','dd-non-yyyy'))); CREATETABLEpurchase_order_items (po_idNUM3ER(4)NOTNULL, product_idNUMBER(6)NOTNULL, unit_prlceNUMBER(8,2), quantity NUMBER(8), CONSTRAINTpo_items_f k FOREIGNKEY(po_id)REFERENCESpurchase_orders(po_id)) PARTITIONBYREFERENCE(po_items_fk); Which two statements are true?

- A. Partitions of purchase_order_items are assigned unique names based on a sequence.
- B. The purchase_orders and purchase_order_items tables are created with four partitions each.
- C. purchase_order_items table partitions exist in the same tablespaces as the purchase_orders table partitions.
- D. The purchase_order_items table inherits the partitioning key by duplicating the key columns from the parent table.
- E. Partition maintenance operations on the purchase_order_items table require disabling the foreign key constraint.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

The following example creates a parent table orders which is range-partitioned on order_date. The reference-partitioned child table order_items is created with four partitions, Q1_2005, Q2_2005, Q3_2005, and Q4_2005, where each partition contains the order_items rows corresponding to orders in the respective parent partition. Partitions of a reference-partitioned table will collocate with the corresponding partition of the parent table, if no explicit tablespace is specified for the reference-partitioned table's partition. The partitions of a reference-partitioned table can be named. If a partition is not explicitly named, then it will inherit its name from the corresponding partition in

the parent table. http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b32024/part_admin.htm#BAJDDEEC

NEW QUESTION 39

You specified the warning and critical thresholds for a locally managed tablespace to be 60% and 70%, respectively.

From the tablespace space usage metrics, you find that the space usage has reached the specified warning threshold value, but no alerts have been generated. What could be the reason for this?

- A. The event parameter was not set.
- B. The sql_trace parameter is set to false.
- C. Enterprise Manager was not used.
- D. The statistics_level parameter is set to basic.
- E. The t:kid_statistics parameter is set to false

Answer: D

Explanation:

To enable the dbms_server_alert package functionality, set the statistical_level initialization parameter to TYPICAL or ALL.

http://www.dba-oracle.com/t_dbms_server_alert.htm

NEW QUESTION 44

You notice that the performance of your production 24/7 Oracle 12c database has significantly degraded. Sometimes you are not able to connect to the instance because it hangs. You do not want to restart the database instance.

How can you detect the cause of the degraded performance?

- A. Enable Memory Access Mode, which reads performance data from SGA.
- B. Use emergency monitoring to fetch data directly from SGA for analysis.
- C. Run Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) to fetch information from the latest Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshots.
- D. Use Active Session History (ASH) data and hang analysis in regular performance monitoring.
- E. Run ADDM in diagnostic mode

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 45

You issue commands in SQL*Plus as the Oracle owner, to enable multithreading for your UNIX-based Oracle 12c database:

```
CONNECT/AS SYSDBA
```

```
ALTER SYSTEMSETTHREADED EXECUTION= TRUESCOPE=SPFILE; SHUTDOWNIMMEDIATE
```

You then restart the instance and get an error: STARTUP

ORA-01031:insufficientprivileges

Why does the startup command return the error shown?

- A. because the threaded architecture requires exiting from sql*plus and reconnecting with sql*Plus / as sysdba before issuing a startup command
- B. because the threaded architecture requires issuing a new connect / as sysdba from within sql*plus before issuing a startup command
- C. because the threaded architecture requires authentication using a password file before issuing a startup command

- D. because the threaded architecture requires connecting to the instance via a listener before issuing a startup command
E. because the threaded architecture requires restarting the listener before issuing a startup command

Answer: C

Explanation:

The first pitfall is, when you try to configure your database for such use. You need a connection which is authenticated through the password file. Otherwise you will get an error similar to this. <https://petesdbablog.wordpress.com/2013/07/09/12c-new-feature-multi-process-multi-threaded-oracle/>

NEW QUESTION 49

Examine the resources consumed by a database instance whose current Resource Manager plan is displayed. SQL> SELECT name, active_sessions, queue_length, consumed_cpu_time, cpu_waits, cpu_wait_time FROM v\$rc_consumer_group;

NAME CPU_WAIT_TIME	ACTIVE_SESSIONS	QUEUE_LENGTH	CONSUMED_CPU_TIME	CPU_WAITS
OLTP_ORDER_ENTRY 6709	1	0	29690	467
OTHER_GROUPS 60425	0	0	5982366	4089
SYS_GROUP 19540	1	0	2420704	914
DSS_QUERIES 55700	4	2	4594660	3004

Which two statements are true?

- A. An attempt to start a new session by a user belonging to DSS_QUERIES fails with an error.
B. An attempt to start a new session by a user belonging to OTHER_GROUPS fails with an error.
C. The CPU_WAIT_TIME column indicates the total time that sessions in the consumer group waited for the CPU due to resource management.
D. The CPU_WAIT_TIME column indicates the total time that sessions in the consumer group waited for the CPU due to I/O waits and latch or enqueue contention.
E. A user belonging to the DSS_QUERIES resource consumer group can create a new session but the session will be queued.

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 50

Examine the command:

```
$expdp SYSTEM FULL=YES DUMPFILE=dpump_dir1:full1%U.dmp, dpump_dir2:full2%U.dmp, dpump_dir3:full3%U.dmpn FILESIZE=400M PARALLEL=3 JOB_NAME=expfull
```

Which statement is true about the execution of the command?

- A. It fails because the log file parameter is not specified.
B. It fails because no absolute path is specified for the log file and dump file.
C. It succeeds and exports the full database, simultaneously creating three copies of dump files at three different locations.
D. It succeeds and exports the full database, simultaneously creating three dump files at three different locations, but the total number of dump files can exceed three.

Answer: D

Explanation:

It can create more than 3 files because you say that each file has a maximum of 400 MB. For example in my export that had 1,2 gb it created 4 files. %u makes 01, 02, 03 and so on.

NEW QUESTION 54

You created a tablespace with this statement: CREATE BIGFILE TABLESPACE adtbs

DATAFILE '/proddb/data/adtbs.dbf' SIZE 10G;

The tablespace is nearly full and you need to avoid any out of space errors for the load of a 5 gig table.

Which two alter statements will achieve this?

- A. ALTER TABLESPACE adtbs RESIZE 20G;
B. ALTER TABLESPACE adtbs ADD DATAFILE;
C. ALTER TABLESPACE adtbs AUTOEXTEND ON;
D. ALTER TABLESPACE adtbs ADD DATAFILE '/proddb/data/adtbsl.dbf' SIZE 10G;
E. ALTER TABLESPACE adtbs MODIFY DATAFILE '/proddb/data/adtbs.dbf' AUTOEXTEND ON;

Answer: AC

Explanation:

http://www.techonthenet.com/oracle/tablespaces/alter_tablespace.php

NEW QUESTION 57

You are required to migrate your 11.2.0.3 database to an Oracle 12c database. Examine the list of steps that might be used to accomplish this task:

1. Place all user-defined tablespaces in read-only mode on the source database.
2. Use the RMAN convert command to convert data files to the target platform's endian format, if required.
3. Perform a full transportable export on the source database with the parameters VERSION=12, TRANSPORTABLE=ALWAYS, and FULL=Y.
4. Transport the data files for all the user-defined tablespaces.
5. Transport the export dump file to the target database.
6. Perform an import on the target database by using the full, network_link, and transportable_datafiles parameters.

7. Perform an import on the target database by using the full and transportable_datafiles parameters. Identify the required steps in the correct order.

- A. 1, 3, 5, 4, 2, and 7
- B. 1, 2, 4, 6, 5, 3, and 7
- C. 1, 2, 4, and 7
- D. 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference: <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/upgrade/upgrading-oracle-database-wp-12c-1896123.pdf>

NEW QUESTION 58

Which three statements are true about the SQL*Loader utility?

- A. It can be used to load data from multiple external files into multiple tables.
- B. It can be used to extract and reorganize data from external files, and then load it into a table.
- C. It can be used to load data from external files using direct path only.
- D. It can be used to create tables using data that is stored in external files.
- E. It can be used to generate unique sequential values in specified columns while loading data

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 60

Examine the backup requirement for your company:

- 1) Every Sunday, a backup of all used data file blocks is performed.
- 2) Every Wednesday and Friday, a backup of all the changed blocks since last Sunday's backup is performed.
- 3) On all the other days, a backup of only the changed blocks since the last day's backup is performed.

Which backup strategy satisfies the requirements?

- A. level 0 backup on Sunday, cumulative incremental backup on Wednesday and Friday, and differential incremental level 1 backup on all the other days
- B. level 0 backup on Sunday, differential incremental backup on Wednesday and Friday, and cumulative incremental level 1 backup on all the other days
- C. full database backup on Sunday, level 0 backup on Wednesday and Friday, and cumulative incremental level 1 backup on all the other days
- D. full database backup on Sunday, level 0 backup on Wednesday and Friday, and differential incremental level 1 backup on all the other days

Answer: A

Explanation:

Multilevel Incremental Backups RMAN can create multilevel incremental backups. Each incremental level is denoted by a value of 0 or 1. A level 0 incremental backup, which is the base for subsequent incremental backups, copies all blocks containing data

A. You can create a level 0 database backup as backup sets or image copies. The only difference between a level 0 incremental backup and a full backup is that a full backup is never included in an incremental strategy. Thus, an incremental level 0 backup is a full backup that happens to be the parent of incremental backups whose level is greater than 0. A level 1 incremental backup can be either of the following types: A differential incremental backup, which backs up all blocks changed after the most recent incremental backup at level 1 or 0. A cumulative incremental backup, which backs up all blocks changed after the most recent incremental backup at level 0. Incremental backups are differential by default.

NEW QUESTION 64

Which three statements correctly describe the relationship amongst jobs, programs, and schedules within the Oracle Job Scheduler?

- A. A job is specified as part of a program definition.
- B. A program can be used in the definition of multiple jobs.
- C. A program and job can be specified as part of a schedule definition.
- D. A program and schedule can be specified as part of a job definition.
- E. A program and window can be specified as part of a job definition

Answer: BDE

Explanation:

References: <http://docs.oracle.com/database/121/ADMIN/schedover.htm#ADMIN13371>

NEW QUESTION 67

Which two statements describe the relationship between a window, a resource plan, and a job class?

- A. A window specifies a resource plan that will be activated when that window becomes active.
- B. A window specifies a job class that will be activated when that window becomes active.
- C. A job class specifies a window that will be open when that job class becomes active.
- D. A window in association with a resource plan controls a job class allocation.
- E. A window in association with a job class controls a resource allocation

Answer: AE

Explanation:

Windows work with job classes to control resource allocation. Each window specifies the resource plan to activate when the window opens (becomes active), and each job class specifies a resource consumer group or specifies a database service, which can map to a consumer group. A job that runs within a window, therefore, has resources allocated to it according to the consumer group of its job class and the resource plan of the window.

NEW QUESTION 69

Which two are prerequisites for creating a backup-based duplicate database?

- A. connecting to the target database and a recovery catalog to execute the duplicate command
- B. creating a password file for an auxiliary instance
- C. connecting to an auxiliary instance
- D. matching the database identifier (DBID) of the source database and the duplicate database
- E. creating an SPFILE for the target database

Answer: BC

Explanation:

References:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/backup.112/e10643/rcmsynta020.htm#CHDEDFFH

NEW QUESTION 71

Your database is running in archive log mode and regular nightly backups are taken. Due to a media failure, the current online redo log group, which has one member, is lost and the instance is aborted. Examine the steps to recover the online redo log group and move it to a new location.

1. Restore the corrupted redo log group.
2. Restore the database from the most recent database backup.
3. Perform an incomplete recovery.
4. Relocate the member of the damaged online redo log group to a new location.
5. Open the database with the resetlogs option.
6. Issue a checkpoint and clear the log. Identify the required steps in the correct order.

- A. 1, 3, 4, 5
- B. 6, 3, 4, 5
- C. 2, 3, 4, 5
- D. 6, 4, 3, 5

Answer: C

Explanation:

If the group is Current Then it is the log that the database is currently writing to And you should Attempt to clear the log; if impossible, then you must restore a backup and perform incomplete recovery up to the most recent available redo log.

Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/backup.102/b14191/recoscen.htm#i1006437

NEW QUESTION 76

Examine the commands:

```
SQL> ALTER SESSION SET RECYCLBIN = ON;
```

Session altered.

```
SQL> DROP TABLE emp; --(First EMP table) Total dropped.
```

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE emp (id NUMBER CONSTRAINT emp_id_idx PRIMARY KEY, name VARCHAR2 (15), salary NUMBER(7,2) );
```

Table created.

You then execute multiple INSERT statements to insert rows into EMP table and drop the table again:

```
SQL> DROP TABLE emp; -- (Second EMP table)
```

Table dropped.

```
SQL> FLASHBACK TABLE emp TO BEFORE DROP;
```

Which statement is true about the FLASHBACK command?

- A. It recovers the structure, data, and indexes of the first emp table.
- B. It recovers only the structure of the second emp table.
- C. It returns an error because two tables with the same name exist in the recycle bin.
- D. It recovers the structure, data, and indexes of the second emp tabl

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 81

You have a production Oracle 12c database running on a host.

You want to install and create databases across multiple new machines that do not have any Oracle database software installed. You also want the new databases to have the same directory structure and components as your existing 12c database.

The steps in random order:

1. Create directory structures similar to the production database on all new machines.
2. Create a response file for Oracle Universal Installer (OUI) with the same configurations as the production database.
3. Create a database clone template for the database.
4. Run the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) to create the database.
5. Run OUI in graphical mode on each machine.
6. Run OUI in silent mode using the OUI response file.

Identify the required steps in the correct sequence to achieve the requirement with minimal human intervention.

- A. 2, 1, 6, and 4
- B. 2, 3, and 6
- C. 3, 1, 5, and 6
- D. 2, 3, 1, and 6
- E. 1, 5, and 4

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 82

Your multitenant container database (CDB) contains multiple pluggable databases (PDBs). You execute the command to create a common user:

```
SQL> CREATE USER c##a_admin IDENTIFIED BY password DEFAULT TABLESPACE users
```

```
QUOTA 100M ON users TEMPORARY TABLESPACE temp;
```

Which statement is true about the execution of the command?

- A. The common user is created in the CDB and all the PDBs, and uses the users and temp tablespaces of the CDB to store schema objects.
B. The command succeeds only if all the PDBs have the users and temp tablespaces.
C. The command gives an error because the container=all clause is missing.
D. The command succeeds and sets the default permanent tablespace of a PDB as the default tablespace for the c##a_admin user if the users tablespace does not exist in that PDB.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When creating a common user, any tablespace, tablespace group or profile specified in the CREATE command must exist in every PDB. If none of these are specified, the default TABLESPACE, TEMPORARY TABLESPACE, and PROFILE for the PDB will be used.

NEW QUESTION 87

Examine the command and its output: SQL> DROP TABLE EMPLOYEE;

SQL> SELECT object_name AS recycle_name, original_name, type FROM recyclebin; RECYCLE_NAMEORIGINAL_NAME

binsgk31sj/3akk5hg3j21kl5j3d==\$0EMPLOYEE TABLE

You then successfully execute the command:

SQL> FLASHBACK TABLE "BINSgk31sj/3akk5hg3j21kl5j3d==\$0" TO BEFORE DROP;

Which two statements are true?

- A. It flashes back the employee table and all the constraints associated with the table.
B. It automatically flashes back all the indexes on the employees table.
C. It automatically flashes back any triggers defined on the table.
D. It flashes back only the structure of the table and not the data.
E. It flashes back the data from the recycle bin and the existing data in the original table is permanently lost.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

A table and all of its dependent objects (indexes, LOB segments, nested tables, triggers, constraints and so on) go into the recycle bin together, when you drop the table. Likewise, when you perform Flashback Drop, the objects are generally all retrieved together. Trigger automatically flashbacked.

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/backup.102/b14192/flashptr004.htm#i1020594

NEW QUESTION 88

You set the following parameters in the parameter file and restart the database instance: MEMORY_MAX_TARGET=0

MEMORY_TARGET=500M PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET=90M SGA_TARGET=270M

Which two statements are true?

- A. The memory_max_target parameter is automatically set to 500 MB.
B. The pga_aggregate_target and sga_target parameters are automatically set to zero.
C. The value of the memory_max_target parameter remains zero for the database instance.
D. The lower limits of the pga_aggregate_target and sga_target parameters are set to 90 MB and 270 MB respectively.
E. The instance does not start up because Automatic Memory Management (AMM) is enabled but pga_aggregate_target and sga_target parameters are set to nonzero values.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 93

Your database supports an OLTP workload. Examine the output of the query:

SQL> SELECT target_mttr, estimated_mttr FROM v\$instance_recovery

Target_mttr estimated_mttr

----- 0 76

To ensure faster instance recovery, you set the fast_start_mttr_target initialization parameter to 30. What is the effect of this setting on the database?

- A. Automatic checkpoint tuning is disabled.
B. The frequency of log switches is increased.
C. The overhead on database performance is increased because of frequent writes to disk.
D. The MTTR advisor is disable

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/A97630_01/server.920/a96533/instreco.htm

NEW QUESTION 95

Which two statements are true about unified auditing?

- A. A unified audit trail captures audit information from unified audit policies and audit settings.
B. Unified auditing is enabled by executing make-fins_rdbms.mk uniaud_onioracle ORACLE_HOME=SORACLE_HOME.
C. Audit records are created for all users except sys.
D. Audit records are created only for the DML and DDL operations performed on database objects.
E. Unified auditing is enabled by setting the audit_trail parameter to db, extended.
F. A unified audit trail resides in a read-only table in the audsys schema in the system tablespac

Answer: AB

Explanation:

<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/DBSEG/auditing.htm#DBSEG343> In unified auditing, the unified audit trail captures audit information from a variety of

sources. Audit records (including SYS audit records) from unified audit policies and AUDIT settings Fine-grained audit records from the DBMS_FGA PL/SQL package Oracle Database Real Application Security audit records Oracle Recovery Manager audit records Oracle Database Vault audit records Oracle Label Security audit records Oracle Data Mining records Oracle Data Pump Oracle SQL*Loader Direct Load
<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/TDPSG/GUID-BF747771-01D1-4BFB-8489-08988E1181F6.htm#TDPSG55281> Enable the unified auditing executable.
UNIX: Run the following command: make -f ins_rdbms.mk uniaud_on ioracle ORACLE_HOME=\$ORACLE_HOME
<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/DBSEG/auditing.htm#DBSEG1024> The unified audit trail, which resides in a read-only table in the AUDSYS schema in the SYSAUX tablespace

NEW QUESTION 97

You notice a performance change in your production Oracle 12c database. You want to know which change caused this performance difference. Which method or feature should you use?

- A. Compare Period ADDM report
- B. AWR Compare Period report
- C. Active Session History (ASH) report
- D. taking a new snapshot and comparing it with a preserved snapshot

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comparing Current System Performance to a Baseline Period You may have noticed a performance change on a production system and would like to know why, or you may have implemented a change to a production system and want to know the effect of the change, such as increased concurrency waits. The Compare Period ADDM compares the performance of the database server in two time periods, and returns a report describing the performance changes and the root origin of the changes.

The Advisor can analyze any Oracle RDBMS version 10.2.0.4 or later monitored by Cloud Control. The following procedure explains how to initiate a report from the Compare Period ADDM.

NEW QUESTION 102

Examine the following set of RMAN commands:

```
RMAN> CONFIGURE CHANNEL dc1 DEVICE TYPE DISK FORMAT ' /u02/backup/%U' ; RMAN> RUN
{
  ALLOCATE CHANNEL ch1 DEVICE TYPE DISK;
  EXECUTE SCRIPT arc_backup;
}
```

Which statement is true about the RMAN RUN block execution?

- A. The script is executed and both DC1 and CH1 channels are used for script execution.
- B. The execution of the script fails because multiple channels cannot exist simultaneously.
- C. The persistent configuration parameter, DC1, is overridden because a new channel is allocated in the RMAN RUN block.
- D. The new channel, CH1, is ignored because a channel has been configured ahead

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 104

You create two Resource Manager plans, one for night time workloads, the other for day time. How would you make the plans switch automatically?

- A. Use job classes.
- B. Use scheduler windows.
- C. Use the mapping rule for the consumer groups.
- D. Set the switch_time plan directive for both plans.
- E. Use scheduler schedule

Answer: B

Explanation:

The resource manager is only activated when a default resource plan is assigned. Only one resource plan can be active at any given time. Resource plan switches can be automated using scheduler windows or performed manually by setting the resource_manager_plan parameter using the alter system command as shown below.

http://www.dba-oracle.com/job_scheduling/resource_manager_plan.htm

NEW QUESTION 108

Which three statements are true about Consolidated Database Replay?

- A. The workload capture and replay systems must have the same operating system (OS).
- B. Multiple workload captures from multiple databases can be replayed simultaneously on all pluggable databases (PDBs) in a multitenant container database (CDB).
- C. A subset of the captured workload can be replayed.
- D. The number of captured workloads must be the same as the number of PDBs in a multitenant CDB.
- E. Multiple replay schedules can be defined for a consolidated replay and during replay initialization, you can select from any of the existing replay schedules.

Answer: BCE

Explanation:

<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/RATUG/GUID-36DE5567-5A64-493B-A154-6581C678FC8A.htm#RATUG105>

These capture files are platform independent and can be transported to another system.

<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/RATUG/GUID-42958859-005D-4B93-9DD3-79807968EA9E.htm#RATUG4199>

You can use Consolidated Database Replay to combine the captured workloads from the three applications and replay them concurrently on PDBs.

<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/RATUG/GUID-C4DC0795-74B2-456D-AA0AB4F7F45C81F8.htm>

<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/RATUG/GUID-B1AEA82F-60E5-43CE-BB12-C6D72232886A.htm>

NEW QUESTION 113

Which two statements are true about Flashback Version Query?

- A. The result of a query can be used as part of a DML statement.
- B. It can be used to create views.
- C. It can be used only if Flashback Data Archive is enabled for a table.
- D. It retrieves all versions of rows that exist in a time interval, including the start time and end time.
- E. It can be used to retrieve the SQL that is required to undo a row change and the user responsible for the change.

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 115

Which three statements are true about unplugging a pluggable database (PDB)?

- A. The PDB must be open in read only mode.
- B. The PDB must be closed.
- C. The unplugged PDB becomes a non-CDB.
- D. The unplugged PDB can be plugged into the same multitenant container database (CDB)
- E. The unplugged PDB can be plugged into another CDB.
- F. The PDB data files are automatically removed from disk

Answer: BDE

Explanation:

B, not A: The PDB must be closed before unplugging it.

D: An unplugged PDB contains data dictionary tables, and some of the columns in these encode information in an endianness-sensitive way. There is no supported way to handle the conversion of such columns automatically. This means, quite simply, that an unplugged PDB cannot be moved across an endianness difference.

E (not F): To exploit the new unplug/plugin paradigm for patching the Oracle version most effectively, the source and destination CDBs should share a filesystem so that the PDB's datafiles can remain in place.

NEW QUESTION 116

Examine the RMAN command:

RMAN> BACKUP VALIDATE DATABASE;

Which statement is true about the execution of the command?

- A. Block change tracking must be enabled before executing this command.
- B. The database must be running in archivelog mode for the successful execution of this command.
- C. A complete database backup must exist before executing this command.
- D. The command checks for blocks containing all zeros, an invalid checksum, or a corrupt block header.
- E. The command checks for blocks that contain a valid checksum and matching headers and footers, but that has logically inconsistent contents.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 120

Which three conditions must be met before you create a Virtual Private Catalog (VPC)?

- A. A base recovery catalog should exist.
- B. The owner of VPC cannot own recovery catalog.
- C. At least one target database should be registered in the recovery catalog.
- D. The register database privilege should be granted to the virtual catalog owner.
- E. The recovery_catalog_owner role should be granted to the virtual catalog owner

Answer: ADE

Explanation:

References: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/backup.111/b28273/rcmsynta013.htm

NEW QUESTION 123

Which two statements are true regarding SecureFile lob?

- A. The amount of undo retained is user controlled.
- B. They can be used only for nonpartitioned tables.
- C. Fragmentation is minimized by using variable-sized chunks.
- D. They support random reads and writes of encrypted LOB data

Answer: CD

Explanation:

References: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/appdev.112/e18294/adlob_smart.htm#ADLOB46

NEW QUESTION 125

Which three statements are true about compression of backup sets?

- A. Compressed backups can only be written to media.
- B. Binary compression creates performance overhead during a backup operation.
- C. Unused blocks below the high-water mark are not backed up.
- D. Compressed backups cannot have section size defined during a backup operation
- E. It works only for locally managed tablespace

Answer: BCE

Explanation:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/backup.102/b14194/rcmsynta009.htm#i1015382 "RMAN also skips other datafile blocks that do not currently contain data, if all of the following conditions apply: The COMPATIBLE initialization parameter is set to 10.2 There are currently no guaranteed restore points defined for the database The datafile is locally managed The datafile is being backed up to a backup set as part of a full backup or a level 0 incremental backup The backup set is being created on disk.

NEW QUESTION 130

Examine the output:

SQL > ARCHIVE LOGLIST

Database log mode Archive Mode Automatic archival Enabled

Archive Destination USE_DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST Oldest online log sequence 376

Next log sequence to archive 378 Current log sequence 378

Which three types of files are automatically placed in the fast recovery area?

- A. Flashback data archives (FDA)
- B. Archived redo log files
- C. Control file autobackups
- D. Server parameter file (SPFILE)
- E. Recovery Manager (RMAN) backup pieces

Answer: BCE

Explanation:

References: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/backup.112/e10642/glossary.htm#BRADV526

NEW QUESTION 132

When is the UNDO_RETENTION parameter value ignored by a transaction?

- A. when the data file of the undo tablespace is autoextensible
- B. when there are multiple undotablespace available in a database
- C. when the undo tablespace is of a fixed size and retention guarantee is not enabled
- D. when Flashback Database is enabled

Answer: C

Explanation:

References:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14231/undo.htm (undo retention, see the bullets)

NEW QUESTION 137

Which statement is true about Enterprise Manager (EM) express in Oracle Database 12c?

- A. By default, EM express is available for a database after database creation.
- B. You can use EM express to manage multiple databases running on the same server.
- C. You can perform basic administrative tasks for pluggable databases by using the EM express interface.
- D. You cannot start up or shut down a database instance by using create and configure pluggable databases by using EM express.
- E. You can create and configure pluggable databases by using EM expres

Answer: A

Explanation:

EM Express is built inside the database. Note:

Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Express (EM Express) is a web-based database management tool that is built inside the Oracle Database. It supports key performance management and basic database administration functions. From an architectural perspective, EM Express has no mid-tier or middleware components, ensuring that its overhead on the database server is negligible.

NEW QUESTION 140

The CATDB12C database contains an Oracle Database 12c catalog schema owned by the rci2c user. The CATD3H database contains an Oracle Database 11g catalog schema owned by the rch user.

A database with dbid=H2324I is registered in the catdb11 catalog. Both the recovery catalog databases are open.

In the CATD3i2c database, you execute the commands:

: r-ar.

RKAN> CONNECT CATALOG rci2c/pass12c@catdbi2c

RKAN> IMPORT CATALOG rcii/pwdcatUQcatdfoi DBI2=142324i; What is the outcome of the import?

- A. It fails because the target database and recovery catalog database are of different versions.
- B. It succeeds and all global scripts in the RC11 catalog that have the same name as existing global scripts in the RCI2C catalog are automatically renamed.
- C. It succeeds but the database is not automatically registered in the rc:2c catalog.
- D. It fails because RMAN is not connected to the target database with r3:T=:42324:.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 144

The CATDBI2c database contains an Oracle Database 12c catalog schema owned by the rc12c user. The CATDB11 database contains an Oracle Database 11g catalog schema owned by the RC11 user. A database with DBID=1423241 is registered in the CATDB11 catalog. Both the recovery catalog databases are open. In the CATDB12c database, you execute the commands: Srman
RMAN> CONNECT CATALOG rc12c/pass12c@catdb12c
RMAN> IMPOST CATALOG rc11/pwdcat11@catdb11 DBID=1423241; What is the outcome of the import?

- A. It fails because the target database and recovery catalog database are of different versions.
- B. It succeeds and all global scripts in the RC11 catalog that have the same name as existing global scripts in the RC12C catalog are automatically renamed.
- C. It succeeds but the database is not automatically registered in the Rc12c catalog.
- D. It fails because RMAN is not connected to the target database with DBID=1423241.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The version of the source recovery catalog schema must be equal to the current version of the destination recovery catalog schema.

- A. If they are not equal, then upgrade the schemas to the same version.

<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/RCMR/rcmsynta026.htm#RCMR198>

NEW QUESTION 145

You issue the command:

```
SQL> ALTER DATABASE BACKUP CONTROLFILE TO TRACE;
```

Which statement is true about the command?

- A. It creates a copy of the control file and stores it in the location specified in the diagnostic_dest initialization parameter.
- B. It creates a file that contains the SQL statement, which is required to re-create the control file.
- C. It updates the alert log file with the location and contents of the control file.
- D. It creates a binary backup of the control file.

Answer: B

Explanation:

“TO TRACE” creates a file with the SQL, not a copy of the control file.

NEW QUESTION 146

You create a default Flashback Data Archive FLA1 and enable it for the EMPLOYEES table in the HR schema.

After a few days, you want to alter the EMPLOYEES table by executing the command: SQL> ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEES ADD PHONE NUMBER(12);

Which statement is true about the execution of the command?

- A. It gives an error because DDL statements cannot be executed on a table that is enabled for Flashback Data Archive.
- B. It executes successfully and all metadata related to the EMPLOYEES table before altering the table definition is purged from Flashback Data Archive.
- C. It executes successfully and continues to store metadata related to the EMPLOYEES table.
- D. It executes successfully but Flashback Data Archive is disabled for the EMPLOYEES table.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Flashback data archives retain historical data across data definition language (DDL) changes to the database as long as the DDL change does not affect the structure of the table. The one exception to this rule is that flashback data archives do retain historical data when a column is added to the table.

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28286/statements_5009.htm

NEW QUESTION 147

Which two statements are true about roles in multitenant container databases (CDBs)?

- A. Local roles can be granted to local and common users.
- B. A common role can be granted only to a common user.
- C. A common user can create a local role by default in any pluggable database (PDB) that is plugged in to a CDB.
- D. A common role can be granted only system privileges.
- E. The root container can have both local and common roles.
- F. A local role can be assigned to a common role in a PDB.

Answer: DF

NEW QUESTION 148

In CDB\$ROOT of your multitenant container database (CDB), you create a common user, C##A_ADMIN, and then execute the command:

```
SQL> GRANT create tablespace to C##A_ADMIN; Which statement is true? (Choose the best answer.)
```

- A. The command fails because the CONTAINER clause is not used.
- B. The command executes successfully, enabling the C##A_ADMIN user to create a tablespace only in the root database.
- C. The command executes successfully, enabling the C##A_ADMIN user to create tablespaces in the root database, as well as in the pluggable databases (PDBs).
- D. The command fails because system privileges cannot be granted to a common user.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 149

You execute the commands to configure settings in RMAN: RMAN> CONFIGURE DEVICE TYPE sbt PARALLELISM 1; RMAN> CONFIGURE DEFAULT DEVICE TYPE TO sbt;
RMAN> CONFIGURE DATAFILE BACKUP COPIES FOR DEVICE TYPE sbt TO 2; RMAN> CONFIGURE ARCHIVELOG BACKUP COPIES FOR DEVICE TYPE sbt TO 2; RMAN> CONFIGURE DATAFILE BACKUP COPIES FOR DRIVE TYPE DISK TO 2;
Then you issue the following command to take a backup: RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE PLUS ARCHIVELOG;
Which statement is true about the execution of these commands? Choose the best answer.

- A. It backs up the data files and archived logs to media, making two copies of each data file and archived logs.
- B. It backs up two copies each of the data files to disk and media, and two copies of archived logs to media.
- C. The backup terminates because the backup destination for disk is not specified in the BACKUP command.
- D. It backs up the data files and archived logs, making one copy of each data file and archived log on disk and media.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 152

You are administering a multitenant container database (CDB) that contains multiple pluggable databases (PDBs). RMAN is connected to CDB\$ROOT.
Examine the command: RMAN> LIST FAILURE;
Which statement is true about this command?

- A. It lists failures only if RMAN is connected to a PDB.
- B. It lists failures for the CDB and all the PDBs in this CDB.
- C. It lists failures for a PDB only when RMAN is connected to a recovery catalog.
- D. It lists failures only for the CDB root databas

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 153

Your database instance is abnormally terminated because of a power outage. At the next startup, from which point in the redo log does the recovery start?
Choose the best answer.

- A. from the most recent incremental checkpoint
- B. from the beginning of the current redo log file to the checkpoint position
- C. from the last committed transaction
- D. from the beginning of the current redo log file until the instance failure
- E. from the last complete checkpoint position

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 156

Which two statements are true about encrypted backups performed by using RMAN? Choose two.

- A. Encrypted backups can only be written to disk.
- B. Image copy backups can be created by using password encryption.
- C. A database uses the same encryption key for every encrypted backup.
- D. Transparent encryption of backups uses an encryption wallet.
- E. A password encryption of backups uses the password while creating and restoring backup

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 157

You create a new database by using the CREATE DATABASE command in SQL*Plus, with the ENABLE PLUGGABLE DATABASE clause specified.
Which statement is true about the database that is created? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. It is created as a non-CDB that becomes a CDB after the first PDB is plugged in.
- B. It is created as a container database (CDB) with CDB\$ROOT, PDB\$SEED, and a pluggable database (PDB).
- C. It is created as a PDB that must be plugged into an existing CDB.
- D. It is created as a CDB with the CDB\$ROOT and PDB\$SEED database

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 162

Which four tablespace types can be renamed? Choose four.

- A. the default permanent tablespace
- B. the SYSTEM tablespace
- C. a temporary tablespace
- D. a read-only tablespace
- E. an offline tablespace
- F. an undo tablespace

Answer: ACDF

NEW QUESTION 163

Your database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode and flashback is enabled.
In which scenario must you use RMAN backups for recovering tables and table partitions? Choose the best answer.

- A. when recovering data that was lost after a DDL operation modified the structure of a table
- B. when recovering dropped tables that are present in the recyclebin
- C. when recovering a table that has been logically corrupted
- D. when recovering a table to a point in time
- E. when recovering the data of a table to the desired point in time, which is more recent than the oldest available undo.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 167

During the day, your database must support an OLTP workload that requires a large database buffer cache. At night, it must support batch jobs that require a higher value to be set for large pool.

What must you do to allow the memory pools to change size automatically as required? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Enable AMM and set the SGA_TARGET initialization parameter to a nonzero value.
- B. Enable AMM and set the PRE_PAGE_SGA initialization to TRUE.
- C. Enable Automatic Memory Management (AMM) and set the PGA_TARGET initialization parameter to a nonzero value.
- D. Enable AMM and set the PGA_TARGET initialization parameter to a nonzero valu

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 170

You plan to duplicate the multitenant container database (CDB) cdb1 that contains the pluggable database (PDB) SALES:

```
RMAN> DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE TO cdbdup PLUGGABLE DATABASE sales
FROM ACTIVE DATABASE PASSWORD FILE
SPFILE NOFILENAMECHECK;
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. RMAN must be connected to a recovery catalog for the execution of the command.
- B. A backup of the SALES PDB must exist before the execution of the command.
- C. The root and seed databases are included in the duplication.
- D. Only the SALES PDB is duplicated as the non-CDB CDBDUP.
- E. An auxiliary instance must have been started with the initialization parameter ENABLE_PLUGGABLE_DATABASE set to TRUE.

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 173

Which three statements are true about unplugging a pluggable database (PDB)? (Choose three.)

- A. An unplugged PDB can be plugged into the same or another container database (CDB).
- B. PDB data files are automatically removed from disk.
- C. A PDB must have been opened at least once after creation.
- D. A PDB must be in closed state before it can be unplugged.
- E. A PDB must be in MOUNT state before it can be unplugge

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 178

In your database instance, the UNDO_RETENTION parameter is set to 1000 and undo retention is not guaranteed for the fixed size undo tablespace.

Which statement is true about undo retention?

- A. Undo becomes expired obsolete after 1000 seconds.
- B. Inactive undo is retained for 1000 seconds even if new transactions fail due to lack of space in the undo tablespace.
- C. Inactive undo is retained for at least 1000 seconds if free undo space is available.
- D. Undo is retained in the UNDO tablespace for 1000 seconds, and then moved to the SYSTEM tablespace to provide read consistency.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 182

Which two statements are true about Resource Manager plans for individual pluggable databases (PDB plans) in a multitenant container database (CDB)?

Choose two.

- A. If no PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, the PDB uses the CDB plan.
- B. To enable a resource plan for a PDB, a CDB resource plan must be created and enabled.
- C. If no PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, all sessions for that PDB are treated to an equal share of resources.
- D. If a PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, Resource Manager uses the resource allocation at the PDB level and ignores the limits set at the CDB level.
- E. If a PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, resources are allocated to consumer groups based on the shares provided to the PDB in the CDB plan and the shares provided to the consumer groups in the PDB plan.

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 185

Examine these parameter settings: SGA_TARGET = 700M SGA_MAX_SIZE = 1024M DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE = 124M LOG_BUFFER = 200M

You attempt this:

```
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SER DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE=140M
```

Which statement is true based on the information available?

- A. It will fail because DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE cannot be changed dynamically.

- B. It succeeds only if memory is available from the autotuned components of the SGA.
C. It will fail because an increase in DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE cannot be accommodated within SGA_TARGET.
D. It will fail because an increase in DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE cannot be accommodated within SGA_MAX_SIZE.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 187

ENCRYPT_TS an encrypted tablespace that contains tables with data.

Which statement is true about queries and data manipulation language statements on these tables?

- A. Queries may be performed on columns that have the NO SALT option.
B. Data remains encrypted when read into the buffer cache.
C. Redo generated by DML remains encrypted.
D. UNDO generated by DML remains encrypted if the UNDO tablespace is encrypted.
E. Data remains encrypted when read into the PGA for direct path read

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 190

As part of a manual update process, you install Oracle Database 12c software, prepare a new ORACLE_HOME, you shut down an existing single-instance database that runs from that ORACLE_HOME.

What should you do next to start the upgrade of this database?

- A. Start up the database instance by using the STARTUP UPGRADE command by using the server parameter file.
B. Start up the database instance by using the new location of the server parameter file and run the catupgrd.sql script from the new ORACLE_HOME to use parallel upgrade options that reduce down time.
C. Start up the database instance by using the new location of the server parameter file and run the catctl.pl script from the new ORACLE_HOME to use parallel upgrade options that reduce down time.
D. Start up the database instance by using the new location of the server parameter file and run the catuppst.sql script to generate informational messages and log files during the upgrade.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 193

Which three statements are true about Scheduler Windows? (Choose three.)

- A. Only one window can be open at one time.
B. Consumer groups are associated with windows.
C. Windows work with job classes to control resource allocation.
D. A database service name must be provided during window creation.
E. The Resource Manager can automatically start windowed jobs or change resource allocation among windowed jobs.

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 194

Which three requirements should be successfully met by an Oracle Secure Backup (OSB) user so that OSB performs RMAN backup or restore requests? (Choose three.)

- A. assigned to a class with rights to browse all directories and catalogs
B. assigned to a class with rights to back up or restore Oracle database
C. OSB encryption for data in transport and on tape
D. RMAN preauthorization on the host
E. matching the OS user identity of the Oracle instance associated with the database username
F. scheduling of the RMAN backup to occur automatically at user-defined intervals

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 199

Which two statements are true regarding an Automatic Storage Management (ASM) instance? (Choose two.)

- A. An ASM instance mounts an ASM control file
B. An ASM instance uses the ASMB process for rebalancing of disks within a disk group
C. Automatic Memory Management is enabled in an ASM instance even when the MEMORY_TARGET parameters not set explicitly
D. An RDBMS instance gets connected to an ASM instance using ASMB as a foreground process when the database instance is started

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 200

What two are the prerequisites for enabling Flashback Database?

- A. The database must be in ARCHIVELOG mode
B. The database must be in MOUNT EXCLUSIVE mode
C. The database must be opened in RESTRICTED mode
D. The database instance must be started in the NOMOUNT state
E. The database instance must have the keep buffer pool defined

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 204

ENCRYPT_TS is an encrypted tablespace that contains tables with data.

Which statement is true regarding the effect of queries and data manipulation language (DML) statements on the encrypted data in the tables?

- A. The data is decrypted during SORT and JOIN operations.
- B. The data remains encrypted when it is read into memory.
- C. The data remains encrypted when it is stored in the redo logs
- D. The data remains encrypted in the UNDO tablespace provided that the UNDO tablespace was created with the encryption option enabled.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 208

Which statement is true regarding the creation of nested plans using the Oracle Resource Manager?

- A. Only one nested subplan is allowed per parent plan
- B. The plans can be nested up to four levels.
- C. Nested plans only control resources used by recursive SQL
- D. Nested plans control only the degree of parallelism and I/O requests
- E. Each nested plan gets a proportion of the CPU resources assigned to its parent group

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 211

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