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Oracle 1z0-067

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**QUESTION NO: 1**

For which two requirements would you use the Database Resource Manager?

- A. limiting the CPU used per database call
- B. specifying the maximum number of concurrent sessions allowed for a user
- C. specifying the amount of private space a session can allocate in the shared pool of the SGA
- D. limiting the degree of parallelism of operations performed by a user or group of users
- E. specifying an idle time limit that applies to sessions that are idle and blocking other sessions

**ANSWER: D E****Explanation:**

Limit the degree of parallelism of any operation performed by members of a group of users. Limit the amount of time that a session can be idle. This can be further defined to mean only sessions that are blocking other sessions.

**QUESTION NO: 2**

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 table.

**ANSWER: D****QUESTION NO: 3**

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 already.

**ANSWER: C**

**Explanation:**

Reference: [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B12037\\_01/server.101/b10770/rcmsynta4.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B12037_01/server.101/b10770/rcmsynta4.htm)

**QUESTION NO: 4**

Examine the steps to configure Oracle Secure Backup (OSB) for use with RMAN:

- 1.Create media families for data files and archived redo log files.
- 2.Configure database backup storage selectors or RMAN media management parameters.
- 3.Create an OSB user preauthorized for RMAN operations.
- 4.Configure RMAN Access to the OSB SBT.
- 5.Disable Non-Uniform Memory Access (NUMA) awareness by setting the ob\_ignore\_numa parameter to 0.

Identify the steps in the correct order.

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

D. 4, 3, 5, 1, 2

**ANSWER: C**

**Explanation:**

Reference: [http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306\\_01/backup.102/b14234/obadm\\_odb.htm#BDCBGJBF](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/backup.102/b14234/obadm_odb.htm#BDCBGJBF)

### QUESTION NO: 5

A database is running in archive log mode. The database contains locally managed tablespaces. Examine the RMAN command:

```
RMAN> BACKUP
```

```
AS COMPRESSED BACKUPSET
```

```
SECTION SIZE 1024M DATABASE;
```

Which statement is true about the execution of the command?

- A. The backup succeeds only if all the tablespaces are locally managed.
- B. The backup succeeds only if the RMAN default device for backup is set to disk.
- C. The backup fails because you cannot specify section size for a compressed backup.
- D. The backup succeeds and only the used blocks are backed up with a maximum backup piece size of 1024 MB.

**ANSWER: D**

**Explanation:**

COMPRESSED enables binary compression.

RMAN compresses the data written into the backup set to reduce the overall size of the backup set. All backups that create backup sets can create compressed backup sets. Restoring compressed backup sets is no different from restoring uncompressed backup sets.

RMAN applies a binary compression algorithm as it writes data to backup sets. This compression is similar to the compression provided by many media manager vendors. When backing up to a locally attached tape device, compression provided by the media management vendor is usually preferable to the binary compression provided by BACKUP AS COMPRESSED BACKUPSET. Therefore, use uncompressed backup sets and turn on the compression provided by the media management vendor when backing up to locally attached tape devices. You should not use RMAN binary compression and media manager compression together.

Some CPU overhead is associated with compressing backup sets. If the target database is running at or near its maximum load, then you may find the overhead unacceptable. In most other circumstances, compressing backup sets saves enough disk space to be worth the CPU overhead. SECTION SIZE sizeSpec Specifies the size of each backup section produced during a data file backup.

By setting this parameter, RMAN can create a multisection backup. In a multisection backup, RMAN creates a backup piece that contains one file section, which is a contiguous range of blocks in a file. All sections of a multisection backup are the same size. You can create a multisection backup for a data file, but not a data file copy.

File sections enable RMAN to create multiple steps for the backup of a single large data file.

RMAN channels can process each step independently and in parallel, with each channel producing one section of a multisection backup set.

If you specify a section size that is larger than the size of the file, then RMAN does not use multisection backup for the file. If you specify a small section size that would produce more than 256 sections, then RMAN increases the section size to a value that results in exactly 256 sections.

Depending on where you specify this parameter in the RMAN syntax, you can specify different section sizes for different files in the same backup job. Note: You cannot use SECTION SIZE with MAXPIECESIZE or with INCREMENTAL LEVEL 1.

### QUESTION NO: 6

You are administering a multitenant container database (CDB) cdb1.

Examine the command and its output:

```
SQL>show parameterfile
```

```
NAMETYPEVALUE
```

```
-----db_create_file_deststring db_file_name_convertstring  
db_filesinteger200
```

You verify that sufficient disk space is available and that no file currently exists in the '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/salesdb' location.

You plan to create a new pluggable database (PDB) by using the command:

```
SQL>CREATEPLUGGABLEDATABASESALESPDB
```

```
ADMINUSERSalesadmIDENTIFIED 3Y password
```

```
ROLES=(dba)
```

```
DEFAULTTABLESPACEsales
```

```
DATAFILE' /u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/salesdb/sales01 .dbf'SIZE 250M AUTOEXTEND ON
```

```
FILE_NAME_CONVERT=('/u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/pdbseed/',
```

```
'/u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/salesdb/')
```

```
STORAGE(MAXSIZE2G)
```

```
PATK_PREFIX='/u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/SALESPDB';
```

Which statement is true?

**A.** SALESPDB is created and is in mount state.

**B.** PDB creation fails because the D3\_file\_name\_convert parameter is not set in the CDB.

- C. SALESPDB is created and is in read/write mode.
- D. PDB creation fails because a default temporary tablespace is not defined for SALESPDB.

**ANSWER: A**

**Explanation:**

We need seed tablespace to create new plugable db.

Reference:

/u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/pdbseed/sysaux01.dbf /u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/pdbseed/system01.dbf By default. Seed has two tbs.

**QUESTION NO: 7**

In your database, the tbs percent used parameter is set to 60 and the tbs percent free parameter is set to 20.

Which two storage-tiering actions might be automated when using Information Lifecycle Management (ILM) to automate data movement?

- A. The movement of all segments to a target tablespace with a higher degree of compression, on a different storage tier, when the source tablespace exceeds tbs percent used
- B. Setting the target tablespace to read-only after the segments are moved
- C. The movement of some segments to a target tablespace with a higher degree of compression, on a different storage tier, when the source tablespace exceeds TBS percent used
- D. Taking the target tablespace offline after the segments are moved
- E. The movement of some blocks to a target tablespace with a lower degree of compression, on a different storage tier, when the source tablespace exceeds tbs percent used

**ANSWER: B C**

**Explanation:**

The threshold for activating tiering policies is based on two parameters:

TBS PERCENT USED TBS PERCENT FREE

Both values can be controlled by the DBMS\_ILM\_ADMIN package.

TBS PERCENT USED and TBS PERCENT FREE default to 85 and 25, respectively. Hence, whenever the source tablespace's usage percentage goes beyond 85 percent, any tiering policy specified on its objects will be executed and objects will be moved to the target tablespace until the source tablespace becomes at least 25 percent free. Note that it is possible to add a custom condition to tiering policies to enable movement of data based on conditions other than how full the tablespace is. In addition, the READ ONLY option must be explicitly specified for the target tablespace.

**QUESTION NO: 8**

Your database is running in archive log mode and Automatic Undo Management is enabled.

Which two tasks should you perform before enabling Flashback Database?

- A. Enable minimal supplemental logging.
- B. Ensure that the db\_flashback\_retention\_target parameter is set to a point in time (in minutes) to which the database can be flashed back.
- C. Enable the recyclebin.
- D. Enable undo retention guarantee.
- E. Enable Fast Recovery Area.

**ANSWER: B E****Explanation:**

Flashback Database uses its own logging mechanism, creating flashback logs and storing them in the fast recovery area. You can only use Flashback Database if flashback logs are available. To take advantage of this feature, you must set up your database in advance to create flashback logs.

References: <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/flashdb.htm#BRADV582>

**QUESTION NO: 9**

Which two statements are true about setting the FAST\_START\_MTTR\_TARGET parameter to a nonzero value? (Choose two.)

- A. The value of the LOG\_CHECKPOINT\_INTERVAL parameter overrides the value of the FAST\_START\_MTTR\_TARGET parameter.
- B. The MTTR advisor is enabled only if the value is greater than the default value.
- C. Automatic checkpoint tuning is enabled.
- D. The time taken to recover an instance after a crash is always exactly the same as the value set for the FAST\_START\_MTTR\_TARGET parameter.

**ANSWER: A B****Explanation:**

Reference: [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/A97630\\_01/server.920/a96533/instreco.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/A97630_01/server.920/a96533/instreco.htm)

**QUESTION NO: 10**

Which statement is true about the loss or damage of a temp file that belongs to the temporary tablespace of a pluggable database (PDB)?

- A.** The PDB is closed and the temp file is re-created automatically when the PDB is opened.
- B.** The PDB is closed and requires media recovery at the PDB level.
- C.** The PDB does not close and the temp file is re-created automatically whenever the container database (CDB) is opened.
- D.** The PDB does not close and starts by using the default temporary tablespace defined for the CDB

**ANSWER: C**

**Explanation:**

If a temp file belonging to a PDB temporary tablespace is lost or damaged, and the user issuing the statement uses it, an error during the execution of SQL statements that require that temporary space for sorting occurs. ... The PDB can open with a missing temporary file. If any of the temporary files do not exist when the PDB is opened, they are automatically re-created. They are also automatically recreated at CDB startup.

**QUESTION NO: 11**

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

- A.** If no PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, then all sessions for that PDB are treated to an equal degree of the resource share of that PDB.
- B.** In a PDB plan, subplans may be used with up to eight consumer groups.
- C.** If a PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, then resources are allocated to consumer groups across all PDBs in the CDB.
- D.** If no PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, then the PDB share in the CDB plan is dynamically calculated.
- E.** If a PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, then 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: A E**

**Explanation:**

A: Setting a PDB resource plan is optional. If not specified, all sessions within the PDB are treated equally.

In a non-CDB database, workloads within a database are managed with resource plans.

In a PDB, workloads are also managed with resource plans, also called PDB resource plans. The functionality is similar except for the following differences:

Non-CDB Database

Multi-level resource plans



Up to 32 consumer groups

Subplans

PDB Database

Single-level resource plans only

Up to 8 consumer groups

(Not B) No subplans

### QUESTION NO: 12

Examine the following steps of privilege analysis for checking and revoking excessive, unused privileges granted to users:

1. Create a policy to capture the privileges used by a user for privilege analysis.
2. Generate a report with the data captured for a specified privilege capture.
3. Start analyzing the data captured by the policy.
4. Revoke the unused privileges.
5. Compare the used and unused privileges' lists.
6. Stop analyzing the data.

Identify the correct sequence of steps.

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

**ANSWER: B**

**Explanation:**

1. Create a policy to capture the privilege used by a user for privilege analysis.
3. Start analyzing the data captured by the policy.
6. Stop analyzing the data.
2. Generate a report with the data captured for a specified privilege capture.
5. Compare the used and unused privileges' lists.
4. Revoke the unused privileges.

**QUESTION NO: 13**

Evaluate these statements:

```
CREATE TABLE purchase_orders
```

```
(po_idNUMBER(4), po_dateTIMESTAMP, supplier_idNUMBER(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_idNUMBER(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: B C****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.

Reference: [http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359\\_01/server.111/b32024/part\\_admin.htm#BAJDDEEC](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b32024/part_admin.htm#BAJDDEEC)

**QUESTION NO: 14**

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**

**Explanation:**

Reference: [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359\\_01/server.111/b28318/startup.htm#CNCPT005](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28318/startup.htm#CNCPT005)

**QUESTION NO: 15**

A complete database backup to media is taken for your database every day. Which three actions would you take to improve backup performance?

- A. Set the backup\_tape\_io\_slaves parameter to true.
- B. Set the dbwr\_io\_slaves parameter to a nonzero value if synchronous I/O is in use.
- C. Configure large pool if not already done.
- D. Remove the rate parameter, if specified, in the allocate channel command.
- E. Always use RMAN compression for tape backups rather than the compression provided by media manager.
- F. Always use synchronous I/O for the database.

**ANSWER: B C D**

**Explanation:**

Tuning RMAN Backup Performance: Procedure Many factors can affect backup performance. Often, finding the solution to a slow backup is a process of trial and error. To get the best performance for a backup, follow the suggested steps in this section: Step 1: Remove RATE Parameters from Configured and Allocated Channels Step 2: If You Use Synchronous Disk I/O, Set DBWR\_IO\_SLAVES Step 3: If You Fail to Allocate Shared Memory, Set LARGE\_POOL\_SIZE Step 4: Tune RMAN Tape Streaming Performance Bottlenecks Step 5: Query V\$ Views to Identify Bottlenecks

Reference: <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/rcmtunin.htm#BRADV172>