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Oracle Database 12c OCP

Oracle 1z0-067

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QUESTION NO: 1

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 data. 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.

QUESTION NO: 2

Examine the RMAN command:

```
RMAN> RUN {  
  ALLOCATE CHANNEL c1 DEVICE TYPE sbt;  
  ALLOCATE CHANNEL c2 DEVICE TYPE sbt;  
  ALLOCATE CHANNEL c3 DEVICE TYPE sbt;  
  BACKUP  
  INCREMENTAL LEVEL = 0  
  (DATAFILE 1, 4, 5 CHANNEL c1)  
  (DATAFILE 2, 3, 9 CHANNEL c2)  
  (DATAFILE 6, 7, 8 CHANNEL c3)  
  SQL 'ALTER SYSTEM ARCHIVE LOG CURRENT'; }  
}
```

Which statement is true about the command? Choose the best answer.

- A. It uses multisection backup.

- B. It uses parallelization for the backup set.
- C. It uses asynchronous I/O for the backup.
- D. It creates compressed backup sets.

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 3

Examine the command and its output:

```
SQL> DROP TABLE EMPLOYEE;  
SQL> SELECT object_name AS recycle_name, original_name, type FROM recyclebin;  
RECYCLE_NAMEORIGINAL_NAMETYPE  
-----
```

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: B C

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.

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

QUESTION NO: 4

In your database, there are tablespaces that were read-only when the last backup was taken. These tablespaces have not been made read/write since then. You want to perform an incomplete recovery on the database by using a backup control file.

What precaution must you take for the read-only tablespaces before performing an incomplete recovery?

- A. All the read-only tablespaces should be taken offline.
- B. All the read-only tablespaces should be restored separately.
- C. All the read-only tablespaces should be renamed to have the MISSINGnnnn format.
- D. All the read-only tablespaces should be made online with logging disabled.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Take data files from read-only tablespaces offline before doing recovery with a backup control file, and then bring the files online at the end of media recovery. References:
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/backup.112/e10642/osadvscce.htm#BRADV227

QUESTION NO: 5

Your database has a table CUSTOMERS that contains the columns CUST_NAME, AMT_DUE, and OLD_STATUS. Examine the commands executed and their output:

```
SQL> UPDATE customers SET amt_due=amt_due+amt_due*1.1 WHERE
cust_name='JAMES';
1 row updated.
SQL> ALTER TABLE customers DROP COLUMN old_status;
Table Altered
SQL> UPDATE customers SET amt_due=amt_due+amt_due*1.5 WHERE
cust_name='JAMES';
1 row updated.
SQL> COMMIT;

SQL> SELECT versions_xid AS XID, versions_startscn AS START_SCN,
versions_endcsn AS END_SCN, versions_operation AS OPERATION,
amt_due
FROM customers VERSIONS BETWEEN SCN MINVALUE AND MAXVALUE WHERE
cust_name='JAMES'; .
```

XID	START_SCN	END_SCN	OPERATION	AMT_DUE
07002f00c1030000	1706337	1706337	U	3300

Why is it that only one update is listed by the Flashback Version Query?

- A. Supplemental logging is not enabled for the database.

- B. The undo data that existed for versions of rows before the change to the table structure is invalidated.
- C. The `DB_FLASHBACK_RETENTION_TARGET` parameter is set to a lower value and the undo data pertaining to the first transaction is flushed out.
- D. Undo retention guarantee is not enabled.
- E. Flashback Data Archive is full after the first update statement.

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 6

As part of a manual upgrade process, after installing the software for Oracle Database 12c and preparing the new Oracle home, you shut down the existing single-instance database. Which step should you perform next to start the upgrade of the database?

- A. Start up the database instance by using the new location of the server parameter file and run the `catupgst.sql` script to generate informational messages and log files during the upgrade.
- B. Start up the database instance by using the new location of the server parameter file and run the `cat1.pl` script from the new Oracle home to use parallel upgrade options that reduce down time.
- C. Start up the database instance by using the `STARTUP UPGRADE` command and gather fixed object statistics to minimize the time needed for recompilation.
- D. Start up the database instance by using the `STARTUP UPGRADE` command, which opens the existing database, and then performs additional upgrade operations.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Reference: <http://docs.oracle.com/database/121/UPGRD/upgrade.htm#CHDBHAHE>

QUESTION NO: 7

A telecom company wishes to generate monthly bills to include details of customer calls, listed in order of time of call.

Which table organization allows for generating the bills with minimum degree of row sorting?

- A. a hash cluster
- B. an index cluster
- C. a partitioned table
- D. a sorted hash cluster

E. a heap table with a rowid column

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The table is not static, but instead is continually growing. If a table grows without limit, the space required over the life of the table (its cluster) cannot be predetermined.

QUESTION NO: 8

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 users.

ANSWER: B D

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.

QUESTION NO: 9

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: A E**QUESTION NO: 10**

Examine the commands executed in CDB\$ROOT of your multitenant container database (CDB) that has multiple pluggable databases (PDB):

```
SQL> CREATE ROLE c ##role1 CONTAINER-ALL;
```

```
SQL> GRANT CREATE SESSION, CREATE TABLE TO c##role1 CONTAINER=ALL;
```

```
SQL>CREATE USER c##admin IDENTIFIED BY orcl123;
```

```
SQL>GRANT c##role1 TO c##admin CONTAINER=ALL;
```

```
SQL> GRANT SELECT ON DBA_USERS to c##role1 CONTAINER=ALL;
```

Which statement is true about granting the select privilege on the DBA_users view to the c##ROLE1role?

- A.** The command fails and gives an error because object privileges cannot be granted to a common user.
- B.** The command fails because container is not set to current.
- C.** The command succeeds and the common user c##admin can create a session and query the DBA_users view in CDB\$ROOT and all the PDBs.
- D.** The command succeeds and the common user c##admin can create a session in CDB\$ROOT and all the PDBs, but can only query the dba_users view in CDB\$ROOT
- E.** The command succeeds and the common user c##admin can create a session and query the DBA users view only in CDB\$ROOT

ANSWER: C**QUESTION NO: 11**

You are administering a multitenant container database (CDB) CDB1 with two pluggable databases (PDBs), PDB1 and PDB2. You execute the following commands on CBD\$ROOT as the SYS user:

```
SQL> CREATE USER c##scott IDENTIFIED BY scottorcl1;
```

```
SQL> GRANT CREATE SESSION TO c##scott;
```

Which statement is true about the C##SCOTT user?

Choose the best answer.

- A.** It is created in all the PDBs with CREATE SESSION privilege.
- B.** It is created in all the PDBs but has CREATE SESSION privilege only in CDB\$ROOT.
- C.** It is created and has the CREATE SESSION privilege only in a PDB that is open.

D. It is created only in CDB\$ROOT and has the CREATE SESSION privilege.

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 12

Which two statements are true about making RMAN image copies of a database? Choose two.

- A. They can be made only when the database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode.
- B. They consist of all used and unused blocks in the data files.
- C. They can be made only when the database is in MOUNT state.
- D. They can only be written to disk.
- E. They can be made only when the database is running in NOARCHIVELOG mode.

ANSWER: B D

QUESTION NO: 13

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: B C E

Explanation:

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

You can use Consolidated Database Replay to combine the captured workloads from the three applications and replay them concurrently on PDBs. References: <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/RATUG/GUID-36DE5567-5A64-493B-A154-6581C678FC8A.htm#RATUG105> <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/RATUG/GUID-42958859-005D-4B93-9DD3-79807968EA9E.htm#RATUG4199> <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/RATUG/GUID-C4DC0795-74B2-456D-AA0A-B4F7F45C81F8.htm> <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/RATUG/GUID-B1AEA82F-60E5-43CE-BB12-C6D72232886A.htm>

QUESTION NO: 14

You have set the value of the NLS_TIMESTAMP_TZ_FORMAT parameter to YYYY-MM-DD. The default format of which two data types would be affected by this setting?

- A. DATE
- B. TIMESTAMP
- C. INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH
- D. INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND
- E. TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE

ANSWER: B E**Explanation:**

Reference: <http://docs.oracle.com/database/121/NLSPG/ch3globenv.htm#i1007084>

QUESTION NO: 15

Users report this error message when inserting rows into the orders table:

ERROR atline1:

ORA-01654:unable to extend index USERS.ORDERS_IND by 8in tablespace INDEXES

You determine that the indexes tablespace is out of space and there is no free space on the filesystem used by the Oracle database.

Which two must you do to fix this problem without affecting currently executing queries?

- A. drop and re-create the index
- B. coalesce the orders,ind index
- C. coalesce the indexes tablespace
- D. perform an on line table rebuild using dbns_redefir.ition.
- E. rebuild the index online moving it to another tablespace that has enough free space for the index

ANSWER: B E**Explanation:**

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/indexes004.htm#i1006864