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QUESTION 46

Your multitenant container database (CDB) cdb1 that is running in archive log mode contains two pluggable databases (PDBs), pdb2_1 and pdb2_2. RMAN is connected to the target database pdb2_1. Examine the command executed to back up pdb2_1:

```
RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE PLUS ARCHIVELOG;
```

Which statement is true about the execution of this command?

- A. It fails because archive log files cannot be backed up using a connection to a PDB.
- B. It succeeds but only the data files belonging to the pdb2_i pluggable database are backed up.
- C. It succeeds and all data files belonging to PD32_i are backed up along with the archive log files.
- D. It fails because the pluggable clause is missing.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<http://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/rcmcnctg.htm#CEGCCEIE>

QUESTION 47

View the Exhibit showing steps to create a database resource manager plan.

```
SQL>executedbms_resource_manager.create_pendingarea();
```

```
PL/SQLproceduresuccessfully completed.
```

```
3QL>execdbms_resource_manager,create_consumergroup
```

```
(consumer_group=>'OLTP',comment=>,onlineuser')
```

```
PL/SQLproceduresuccessfully completed.
```

```
SQL>execdbras_resource_raanager.create_plan(plan=>'PRIU3ER3',comment=>'dssprio');
```

```
SQL>exec
```

```
Dbms_resource_manager.create_plan_directive(plan=>'PRIU3ER3',group_or_subplan=>'OLTP',comraent=>'onlinegrp'CPU_PI=>60);
```

```
PL/3QLproceduresuccessfully completed.
```

After executing the steps in the exhibit you execute this procedure, which results in an error:

```
SQL> EXECUTEdbms_resource_manager.validate_pending_area ();
```

What is the reason for the error?

- A. The pending area is automatically submitted when creating plan directives.
- B. The procedure must be executed before creating any plan directive.
- C. The sys_group group is not included in the resource plan.
- D. The other_groups group is not included in the resource plan.
- E. Pending areas can not be validated until submitted.

Answer: D

Explanation:

http://apunhiran.blogspot.com/2011/01/how-to-setup-resource-manager-to_14.html

QUESTION 48

Your database is running in noarchive log mode. One of the data files belonging to the system tablespace is corrupted. You notice that all online redo logs have been overwritten since the last backup. Which method would you use to recover the data file?

- A. Shut down the instance if not already shut down, restore all data files belonging to the system tablespace from the last backup, and restart the instance.

- B. Shut down the instance if not already shut down, restore the corrupted data file belonging to the system tablespace from the last backup, and restart the instance.
- C. Shut down the instance if not already shut down, restore all data files for the entire database from the last backup, and restart the instance.
- D. Mount the database, restore all data files belonging to the system tablespace from the last backup, and open the database.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/rcmadvre.htm#BRADV89841>

QUESTION 49

You execute the RMAN commands:

```
RMAN> BACKUP VALIDATE DATABASE;
```

```
RMAN> RECOVER CORRUPTION LIST;
```

Which task is performed by these commands?

- A. Corrupted blocks, if any, are repaired in the backup created.
- B. Only those data files that have corrupted blocks are backed up.
- C. Corrupted blocks in the data files are checked and repaired before performing the database backup.
- D. The database is checked for physically corrupt blocks and any corrupted blocks are repaired.

Answer: D

Explanation:

http://www.dba-oracle.com/t_rman_36_validate_backup.htm

QUESTION 50

You are connected to a pluggable database (PDB) as a common user with the sysdba privilege. The PDB is open and you issue the shutdown immediate command. What is the outcome?

- A. The PDB is closed.
- B. The PDB is placed in mount state.
- C. The command executes only if the common user is granted the set container privilege for the PDB.
- D. The command results in an error because the PDB can be shut down only by a local user.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The PDB is placed in mount state.

```
SQL> shutdown immediate;
```

Pluggable Database closed.

```
SQL> select status from v$instance;
```

```
STATUS
```

```
????
```

```
MOUNTED
```

```
SQL>
```

There is no closed Status in a PDB. PDB can have Mount/Read Write/Read Only.

QUESTION 51

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

QUESTION 52

While performing database backup to tape via the media manager interface, you notice that tape streaming is not happening because RMAN is not sending data blocks fast enough to the tape drive. Which two actions would you take for tape streaming to happen during the backup?

- A. Configure backup optimization.
- B. Configure the channel to increase maxopenfiles.
- C. Configure a backup policy by using incremental backups.
- D. Configure the channel to increase capacity with the rate parameter.
- E. Configure the channel to adjust the tape buffer size by using the 3LKSIZ option.
- F. Configure large_pool, if not done already. Alternatively, you can increase the size of LARGE_POOL.

Answer: BE

Explanation:

Allocation of Tape Buffers

If you back up to or restore from an SBT device, then by default the database allocates four buffers for each channel for the tape writers. The size of the tape I/O buffers is platform-dependent. You can change this value with the PARMS and BLKSIZE parameters of the ALLOCATE CHANNEL or CONFIGURE CHANNEL command. You can improve backup performance by adjusting the level of multiplexing, which is number of input files simultaneously read and then written into the same RMAN backup piece. The level of multiplexing is the minimum of the MAXOPENFILES setting on the channel and the number of input files placed in each backup set. The following table makes recommendations for adjusting the level of multiplexing.

<http://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/rcmtunin.htm#BRADV90072>

QUESTION 53

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 pluggable db.

```
~/u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/pdbseed/sysaux01.dbf
```

```
~/u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/pdbseed/system01.dbf
```

By default, Seed has two tbs.

QUESTION 54

You want to migrate your Oracle 11g database as a pluggable database (PDB) in a multitenant container database (CDB). The following are the possible steps to accomplish this task:

1. Place all the user-defined tablespace in read-only mode on the source database.

2. Upgrade the source database to a 12c version.
3. Create a new PDB in the target container database.
4. Perform a full transportable export on the source database with the VERSION parameter set to 12 using the expdp utility.
5. Copy the associated data files and export the dump file to the desired location in the target database.
6. Invoke the Data Pump import utility on the new PDB database as a user with the DATAPUMP_IMP_FULL_DATABASE role and specify the full transportable import options.
7. Synchronize the PDB on the target container database by using the DBMS_PDS.SYNC_ODB function.

Identify the correct order of the required steps.

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

<http://sandeepnandhadba.blogspot.pt/2014/05/migrating-from-11203-non-cdb-to-12c-pdb.html>

1. Create a directory in source database to store the export dump files.
2. Set the user and application tablespace in the source database as READ ONLY.
3. Export the source database using expdp with parameters version=12.0, transportable=always and full=y.
4. Copy the dumpfile and datafiles for tablespaces containing user /application data.
5. Create a new PDB in the destination CDB using create pluggable database command.
6. Create a directory in the destination PDB pointing to the folder containing the dump file or create a directory for dump file and move the dump file there.
7. Create an entry in tnsnames.ora for the new PDB.
8. Import in to the target using impdp with parameters FULL=Y and TRANSPORT_DATAFILES parameters. Make sure, the account is having IMP_FULL_DATABASE.
9. Restore the tablespaces to READ-WRITE in source database.

QUESTION 55

You want to consolidate databases for the CRM, ERP, and SCM applications by migrating them to pluggable databases (PDBs). You have already created a test system to support the consolidation of databases in a multitenant container database (CDB) that has multiple PDBs. What is the easiest way to perform capacity planning for consolidation?

- A. capturing the most resource-intensive SQL statements in a SQL Tuning Set on the production system and using the SQL Performance Analyzer on the test system
- B. capturing the workload on the production system and replaying the workload for one PDB at a time on the test system
- C. capturing the workload on the production system and using Consolidated Database Replay to replay the workload of all production systems simultaneously for all PDBs
- D. capturing the most resource-intensive SQL statements in a SQL Tuning Set on the production system and using the SQL Tuning Advisor on the test system

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/RATUG/GUID-29988B63-F974-46EF-9AAD-3D04AF774337.htm#RATUG4122>

QUESTION 56

Identify three benefits of unified auditing.

- A. It helps to reduce disk space used to store an audit trail in a database.
- B. It guarantees zero-loss auditing.
- C. It reduces overhead on a database caused by auditing, by having a single audit trail.
- D. An audit trail cannot be modified because it is read-only.
- E. It automatically audits Recovery Manager (RMAN) events.

Answer: CDE

Explanation:

E. for rman unified audit

http://www.oracle.com/webfolder/technetwork/tutorials/obe/db/12c/r1/security/sec_uni_audit/sec_uni_audit.html

D. AUDSYS tablespaces are read-only

https://blogs.oracle.com/imc/entry/oracle_database_12c_new_unified

C. Checkout the "Auditing with Unified Auditing" for further information how to audit operations of all RDBMS and other components like RMAN, Oracle Data Pump using the new 12c Unified Auditing feature, consolidating all audit trails into a single unified audit trail table

https://blogs.oracle.com/imc/entry/oracle_database_12c_new_unified

QUESTION 57

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. 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.

QUESTION 58

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

QUESTION 59

Which statements are true regarding system-partitioned tables? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Only a single partitioning key column can be specified.
- B. All DML statements must use partition-extended syntax.
- C. The same physical attributes must be specified for each partition.
- D. Unique local indexes cannot be created on a system-partitioned table.
- E. Traditional partition pruning and partitionwise joins are not supported on these tables.

Answer: DE

QUESTION 60

Tablespaces of certain types or in certain states can be renamed. Which four of these situations permit renaming a tablespace?

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

Answer: BDEF

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