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QUESTION 1

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 use 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.

QUESTION 2

A database is running in archivelog 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

QUESTION 3

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 T3S 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: BC

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 4

You want to consolidate backup information and centrally manage backup and recovery scripts for multiple databases running in your organization. Which two backup solutions can be used?

A. RMAN recovery catalog

B. RMAN Media Management Library

C. Enterprise Manager Cloud Control

D. Enterprise Manager Database Express

E. Oracle Secure Backup

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Enterprise Manager allows a centralized control of database backups. It is possible to set up and schedule RMAN backups for all the databases in a large company, use a consistent backup strategy, and refer to all past RMAN output logs at any time, since they are stored in the Enterprise Manager Cloud Control repository. There is no need to use a central RMAN catalog, because information about the backups is centrally available from Enterprise Manager. And with the group backup feature new to Enterprise Manager Cloud Control 12c, it can be even faster to set up RMAN backups for all the databases-even if there are thousands-that are part of an Enterprise Manager group.

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/articles/oem/havewala-rman-em12c-2104270.html>

QUESTION 5

You want to create a guaranteed restore point for your database by executing the command:

```
SQL> CREATE RESTORE POINT dbrsp1 GUARANTEE FLASHBACK DATABASE;
```

Identify two prerequisites for the successful execution of this command.

A. The database must be running in archivelog mode.

B. Flashback Database must be enabled.

C. Fast Recovery Area must be enabled.

D. The recyclebin must be enabled for the database.

E. Undo retention guarantee must be enabled.

F. A database backup must be taken.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/backup.102/b14192/rpfbdb002.htm

QUESTION 6

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>UPDATEcustomersSETamt_due=amt_due+amt_due*1.1WHEREcust_name='JAMES';
```

1row 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_r.ame='JAMES';
```

1 row updated.

```
SQL> COMMIT;
```

```
SQL> SELECT versions_xid AS XID, versior.s_startscr. AS START_SCN, versions_er.cscn AS END_SCN, versior.s_operator.  
AS OPERATION', amt_due  
FROM customers VERSIONS BETWEEN SCN MINVALUEAND MAXVALUE WHERE custname='JAMES';  
XIDSTART_SCNEND_SCNOPERATIONAMT_DUE
```

```
-----  
07002f00c103000017063371706337 U3300
```

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_flash3ACK_reteni:on_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: B

Explanation:

Retrieves all the versions of the rows that exist between two points in time or two SCNs

Retrieves only committed data

Cannot be used to query external tables, temporary tables, fixed tables, or views

Can be used to create views

Cannot span DDL commands

Filters out segment shrink operations

QUESTION 7

Which two methods can be used to add an Oracle 11g database to a multitenant container database (CDB) as a pluggable database (PDB)?

- A. Use the d3MS_pdb package to plug the Oracle 11g database into the existing CDB as a PDB.
- B. Use the create database ... enable pluggable database statement to create a PDB by copying data files from pd3Sseed and use data pump to load data from the Oracle 11g database into the newly created PDB.
- C. Pre-create a PDB in CDB and use data pump to load data from the complete database export of the Oracle 11g database into the newly created PDB.
- D. Pre-create a PDB in CDB and use the network_link and parallel parameters with data pump import to import data from the Oracle 11g database to the newly created PDB.
- E. Upgrade the Oracle 11g database to a 12c non-CDB and use the dbms_pdb.describe procedure to plug the database as a new PDB into the CDB.

Answer: DE

QUESTION 8

In which three scenarios is media recovery required?

- A. when a tablespace is accidentally dropped from a database
- B. when archived redo log files are lost
- C. when data files are lost
- D. when one of the online redo log members is corrupted
- E. when all control files are lost

Answer: ADE

Explanation:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/A87860_01/doc/server.817/a76993/recoscen.htm

QUESTION 9

In the SPFILE, UNDOJTABSPACE is Set to UNDOTBS. You rename the undotbs undo tablespace:

```
ALTER TABLESPACE undotbs RENAME TO undotbs_old;
```

Which statement is true?

- A. The tablespace will be renamed but the data file headers will not be updated.
- B. The statement will fail because you cannot rename an undo tablespace.
- C. The tablespace will be renamed and all the changes will be logged in the alert log.
- D. The tablespace will be renamed and a message written to the alert log indicating that you should change the corresponding initialization parameter.
- E. You must set the undo_tablespace parameter to some other tablespace name before renaming undotbs.

Answer: C

Explanation:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/tspaces008.htm

QUESTION 10

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

QUESTION 11

Before a Flashback Table operation, you execute the following command:

```
ALTER TABLE employees ENABLE ROW MOVEMENT;
```

Why would you need this to be executed?

- A. Because row IDs may change during the flashback operation
- B. Because the object number changes after the flashback operation
- C. Because the rows are retrieved from the recycle bin during the flashback operation
- D. Because the table is moved forward and back to a temporary during the flashback operation

Answer: A

QUESTION 12

Examine the following set of RMAN commands:

```
RMAN> CONFIGURE CHANNEL 1 DEVICE TYPE DISK FORMAT '/u02/backup/%U*';
```

```
RKAN> RUN
```

```
{  
  ALLOCATE CHANNEL 1 DEVICE TYPE DISK;  
  EXECUTE SCRIPT full_backup;  
}
```

Which statement is true when the RMAN run block is executed?

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

Answer: D

QUESTION 13

Your database is using a default temporary tablespace that contains the temp01.tmp temporary file. All the users on the database use the default temporary tablespace. A user issues a query on the orders table and receives the following error:

```
ERROR at line 1:
```

```
ORA-01565: error in identifying file '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/TEST/temp01.tmp'
```

```
ORA-27037: unable to obtain file status
```

What would be the most efficient way to rectify this error?

- A. Add a new tempfile to the user's temporary tablespace and drop the tempfile that produced the error.
- B. Shut down the database instance, restore the temp01.tmp file from the backup, and then restart the database.
- C. Allow the database to continue running, drop the temp01.tmp temporary file, and then re-create it with new tempfiles.
- D. Take the temporary tablespace offline, recover the missing tempfile by applying redo logs, and then bring the temporary tablespace online.

Answer: A

QUESTION 14

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

QUESTION 15

A database is running in archive log mode. You want to back up a 10 TB data file belonging to the users tablespace. The backup of the data file is too slow. What type of backup do you recommend to improve the performance of the backup?

- A. image copy backup by using RMAN
- B. multi section image copy backup by using RMAN
- C. multi section parallel backup by using RMAN
- D. cold backup after taking the tablespace offline
- E. cold backup after placing the tablespace in backup mode

Answer: C

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