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QUESTION 61

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

QUESTION 62

Which three statements are true about Oracle Secure Backup (OSB)?

- A. It can encrypt client data written to tape.
- B. It can be used to take image copy backups to tape.
- C. It can be used to manage tape backup and restore operations for multiple databases.
- D. It can be used along with an RMAN recovery catalog for maintaining records of backups in a tape library.
- E. It can be used to perform file system backups at the file, directory, file system, or raw partition level.

Answer: ACE

Explanation:

File system backups may be performed at the file, directory, file system or raw partition level with full, incremental and offsite backup scheduling. As backup needs grow requiring more tape drives and centralized backup management of multiple servers, Oracle Secure Backup XE can be easily upgraded to the Oracle Secure Backup edition.

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/products/secure-backup/learnmore/osb-xe-10-130649.pdf>

QUESTION 63

LDAP_DIRECTORY_SYSAUTH is set to YES. Users requiring DBAs access have been granted the sysdba enterprise role in Oracle Internet Directory(OID). SSL has been configure for the database and OLD and the password file has been configured for the database. User scott with sysdba privilege tries to connect remotely using this command:

```
$sqlplusscott/tiger@DB01
```

As sysdba where DB01 is the net service name. Which authentication method will be attempted first?

- A. authentication by password file
- B. authentication by using certificates overSSL
- C. authentication by using the Oracle Internet Directory
- D. authentication by using the local OS of the database server

Answer: A

Explanation:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E25054_01/network.1111/e16543/authentication.htm

If the database is configured to use a password file for remote authentication, Oracle Database checks the password file first.

QUESTION 64

Your database is running in archivelog 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:

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

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.

QUESTION 65

You are administering a multitenant container database (COB) that contains two pluggable databases (PDBs), pdb1 and pdb2. You are connected to pdb2 as a common user with DBA privileges. The statistics_level parameter is PDB modifiable. As the user sys, execute the following command on pdb2:

```
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET STATISTICS_LEVEL=ALL SID='*' SCOPE=SPFILE;
```

Which statement is true about the result of this command?

- A. The statistics_level parameter is set to all when any of the PDBs is reopened.
- B. The statistics_level parameter is set to all only for PDB2 when it is reopened.
- C. The statistics_level parameter is set to all when the root database is restarted.
- D. The statement is ignored because there is no SPFILE for a PDB.

Answer: B

Explanation:

This ALTER SYSTEM statement sets the STATISTICS_LEVEL initialization parameter to ALL for the current PDB:

```
ALTER SYSTEM SET STATISTICS_LEVEL = ALL SCOPE = MEMORY;
```

http://docs.oracle.com/database/121/ADMIN/cdb_pdb_admin.htm#ADMIN14018

QUESTION 66

Examine the command to back up the ASM metadata:

```
ASMCMD>md_backup /backup/ASM_backup
```

In which three situations can you use the backup?

- A. when one or more disks in anASMDisk group are lost
- B. when the data file on anASMDisk group gets corrupted
- C. when one of the disks in a disk group is accidentally unplugged
- D. when one or more file directory paths are accidentally deleted from anASMDisk group
- E. when all theASMDisk groups for theASMInstance are lost

Answer: ADE

Explanation:

<http://www.hhutzler.de/blog/asm-backup-and-restore-dg-metadata/>

The md_backup command creates a backup file containing metadata for one or more disk groups. By default all the mounted disk groups are included in the backup file which is saved in the current working directory.

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e18951/asm_util004.htm#OSTMG94578

The md_backup command creates a backup file containing metadata for one or more disk groups.

QUESTION 67

You are administering a database that supports data warehousing workload and Is running in noarchivelog mode. You use RMAN to perform a level 0 backup on Sundays and level 1 Incremental backups on all the other days of the week. One of the data files is corrupted and the current online redo log file is lost because of a media failure. You want to recover the data file. Examine the steps

involved in the recovery process:

1. Shut down the database instance.
2. Start up the database instance in nomount state.
3. Mount the database.
4. Take the data file offline.
5. Put the data file online.
6. Restore the control file.
7. Restore the database.
8. Restore the data file.
9. Open the database with the resetlog option.
10. Recover the database with the noredo option.
11. Recover the data file with the noredo option.

Identify the required steps in the correct order.

- A. 4, 8, 11, 5
- B. 1, 3, 8, 11, 9
- C. 1, 2, 6, 3, 7, 10, 9
- D. 1, 3, 7, 10, 9
- E. 1, 2, 6, 3, 8, 11, 9

Answer: C

QUESTION 68

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

Explanation:

Flashback before drop restores latest table if no object_name is provided.

QUESTION 69

Which three statements are true about the keystore storage framework for transparent data encryption?

- A. It facilitates and helps to enforce keystore backup requirements.
- B. It handles encrypted data without modifying applications.
- C. It enables a keystore to be stored only in a file on a file system.
- D. It enables separation of duties between the database administrator and the security administrator.
- E. It transparently decrypts data for the database users and applications that access this data.
- F. It helps to track encryption keys and implement requirements such as keystore password rotation and master encryption key reset or re-key operations.

Answer: ADF

Explanation:

http://oradb-srv.wlv.ac.uk/E16655_01/network.121/e17729/asotrans.htm#CHDEABCA (benefits of the keystore storage framework)

QUESTION 70

You want to reduce fragmentation and reclaim unused space for the sales table but not its dependent objects. During this operation, you want to ensure the following:

- i. Long-running queries are not affected.
- ii. No extra space is used.
- iii. Data manipulation language (DML) operations on the table succeed at all times throughout the process.
- iv. Unused space is reclaimed both above and below the high water mark.

Which alter TABLE option would you recommend?

- A. DEALLOCATE UNUSED
- B. SHRINK SPACE CASCADE
- C. SHRINK SPACE COMPACT
- D. ROW STORE COMPRESSBASIC

Answer: C

Explanation:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/schema003.htm

The COMPACT clause lets you divide the shrink segment operation into two phases. When you specify COMPACT, Oracle Database defragments the segment space and compacts the table rows but postpones the resetting of the high water mark and the deallocation of the space until a future time. This option is useful if you have long-running queries that might span the operation and attempt to read from blocks that have been reclaimed. The defragmentation and compaction results are saved to disk, so the data movement does not have to be redone during the second phase. You can reissue the SHRINK SPACE clause without the COMPACT clause during off-peak hours to complete the second phase.

QUESTION 71

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

Explanation:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/install.102/b15660/app_nonint.htm

QUESTION 72

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: DE

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 73

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.

QUESTION 74

Which two statements are true about the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR)?

- A. The ADR base is shared across multiple instances.
- B. The ADR base keeps all diagnostic information in binary format.
- C. The ADR can be used to store statspack snapshots to diagnose database performance issues.
- D. The ADR can be used for problem diagnosis even when the database instance is down.
- E. The ADR is used to store Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshots.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

<https://oracle-base.com/articles/11g/automatic-diagnostics-repository-11gr1>

QUESTION 75

user_data is a nonencrypted tablespace containing tables with data. You must encrypt all data in this tablespace. Which three methods can do this?

- A. Use Data Pump
- B. Use ALTER TABLE ... MOVE
- C. Use CREATE TABLE AS SELECT
- D. Use alter tablespace to encrypt the tablespace after enabling row movement on all its
- E. Use alter tablespace to encrypt the tablespace

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/testcontent/o19tte-086996.html>

Finally, note that you can only create encrypted tablespaces; you cannot modify existing tablespaces to encrypt them. So, when you need existing data in encrypted tablespaces, the best solution is to first create encrypted tablespaces and then move the objects from the unencrypted tablespaces to them.

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