

# Oracle

## Exam 1z0-067

**Upgrade Oracle9i/10g/11g OCA to Oracle Database 12c OCP**

Verson: Demo

**[ Total Questions: 10 ]**

**Question No : 1**

You issue the RMAN commands:

```
RMAN> CONFIGURE DEFAULT DEVICE TYPE TO disk;
```

```
RKAN> CONFIGURE DEVICE TYPE DISK BACKUP TYPE TO COPY;
```

```
RMAN>CONFIGURE CONTROLFILE AUTOBACKUP ON;
```

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

Which three tasks are performed by the BACKUP DATABASE command?

- A. switching the online redo log file
- B. backing up all data files as image copies and archive log files, and deleting those archive log files
- C. backing up only the used blocks in the data files
- D. backing up all used and unused blocks in the data files
- E. backing up all archived log files and marking them as obsolete

**Answer: A,C,E**

**Question No : 2**

Your database supports a Decision Support System (DSS) workload that involves the execution of complex queries. Currently, the database is running with peak workload. You want to analyze some of the most resource-intensive statements cached in the library cache.

What must you run to receive recommendations on the efficient use of indexes and materialized views to improve query performance?

- A. SQL Performance Analyzer
- B. SQL Access Advisor
- C. SQL Tuning Advisor
- D. Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) report
- E. Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM)

**Answer: B**

Reference:[http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359\\_01/server.111/b28275/tdppt\\_sqltune.htm#TD](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28275/tdppt_sqltune.htm#TD)

PPT160(4thpara)

**Question No : 3**

View the SPFILE parameter settings in the Exhibit.

```
*.audit_file_dest='/u01/app/oracle/admin/orcl/adump'  
*.audit_trail='db'  
*.compatible='11.1.0.0.0'  
*.control_files='/u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/control01.ctl', '/  
u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/control02.ctl', '/u01/app/oracle/ora  
data/orcl/control03.ctl'  
*.db_block_size=8192  
*.db_domain='us.oracle.com'  
*.db_name='orcl'  
*.db_recovery_file_dest='/u01/app/oracle/flash_recovery_area'  
*.db_recovery_file_dest_size=2147483648  
*.sga_target=436207616  
*.dispatchers='(PROTOCOL=TCP) (SERVICE=orclXDB)'  
*.filesystemio_options='ASYNCH'  
*.job_queue_processes=1000  
*.memory_max_target=629145600  
*.memory_target=629145600  
*.open_cursors=300  
*.processes=150  
*.remote_login_passwordfile='EXCLUSIVE'  
*.statistics_level='BASIC'  
orcl.resource_manager_plan='FORCE:'  
*.undo_tablespace='UNDOTBS1'
```

You issue this command and get errors:

```
SQL> startup
```

ORA-00824:cannotsetSGAJTARGET or MEMORY\_TARGET dueto existing internalsettings,seealertlog for moreinformation

Why did the instance fail to start?

- A. because pga\_aggregate\_target is not set
- B. because statistics\_level is set to basic
- C. because memory\_target and memory\_max\_target cannot be equal
- D. because sga\_target and memory\_target are both set

**Answer: B**

**Question No : 4**

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 T3Spercent 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**

**Question No : 5**

Which two statements are true about a multitenant architecture?

- A. Each pluggable database (PDB) has its own initialization parameter file.
- B. A PDB can have a private undo tablespace.
- C. Log switches occur only at the container database level.
- D. A PDB can have a private temporary tablespace.
- E. Each PDB has a private control file.

**Answer: C,D**

**Question No : 6**

You plan to use the In-Database Archiving feature of Oracle Database 12c, and store rows that are inactive for over three months, in Hybrid Columnar Compressed (HCC) format.

Which three storage options support the use of HCC?

- A. ASM disk groups with ASM disks consisting of Exadata Grid Disks.
- B. ASM disk groups with ASM disks consisting of LUNS on any Storage Area Network array
- C. ASM disk groups with ASM disks consisting of any zero padded NFS-mounted files
- D. Database files stored in ZFS and accessed using conventional NFS mounts.
- E. Database files stored in ZFS and accessed using the Oracle Direct NFS feature
- F. Database files stored in any file system and accessed using the Oracle Direct NFS feature
- G. ASM disk groups with ASM disks consisting of LUNs on Pillar Axiom Storage arrays

**Answer: A,E,G**

**Explanation:** HCC requires the use of Oracle Storage – Exadata (A), Pillar Axiom (G) or Sun ZFS Storage Appliance (ZFSSA).

Note:

\* Hybrid Columnar Compression, initially only available on Exadata, has been extended to support Pillar Axiom and Sun ZFS Storage Appliance (ZFSSA) storage when used with Oracle Database Enterprise Edition 11.2.0.3 and above

\* Oracle offers the ability to manage NFS using a feature called Oracle Direct NFS (dNFS). Oracle Direct NFS implements NFS V3 protocol within the Oracle database kernel itself. Oracle Direct NFS client overcomes many of the challenges associated with using NFS with the Oracle Database with simple configuration, better performance than traditional NFS clients, and offers consistent configuration across platforms.

**Question No : 7**

Which two resources might be prioritized between competing pluggable databases (PDBs) when creating a multitenant container database(COB) plan using Oracle Database Resource Manager?

- A. maximum undo per consumer group
- B. maximum idle time for a session in a PDB
- C. parallel server limit
- D. CPU
- E. maximum number of sessions for a PDB

**Answer: C,D**

**Question No : 8**

Which three statements are true about a job chain?

- A. It can contain a nested chain of jobs.
- B. It can be used to implement dependency-based scheduling.
- C. It cannot invoke the same program or nested chain in multiple steps in the chain.
- D. It cannot have more than one dependency.
- E. It can be executed using event-based or time-based schedules.

**Answer: A,B,E**

Reference:[http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359\\_01/server.111/b28310/scheduse009.htm#ADMIN12459](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/scheduse009.htm#ADMIN12459)

**Question No : 9**

Your database is running in archivelog mode. Examine the parameters for your database instance:

LOG\_ARCHIVE\_DEST\_1='LOCATION=/disk1/arch MANDATORY'

LOG\_ARCHIVE\_DEST\_2='LOCATION=/disk2/arch'

LOG\_ARCHIVE\_DEST\_3='LOCATIO=/disk3/arch'

LOG\_ARCHIVE\_DEST\_4='LOCATIONS/disk4/arch'

LOG\_ARCHIVE\_MIN\_SUCCEED\_DEST = 2

While the database is open, you notice that the destination set by the log\_archive\_dest\_1 parameter is not available. All redo log groups have been used.

What happens at the next log switch?

- A. The database instance hangs and the redo logfiles are not overwritten.
- B. The archived redo log files are written to the fast recovery area until the mandatory destination is made available.
- C. The database instance is shutdown immediately.
- D. The destination set by the log\_archive\_dest parameter is ignored and the archived redo log files are created in the next two available locations to guarantee archive log success.

**Answer: D**

**Question No : 10**

Which three conditions must be true for unused block compression to be used automatically while performing backups by using RMAN?

- A. The compatible initialization parameter is set to 10.2 or higher.
- B. There are no guaranteed restore points defined for the database.
- C. The default device for the backup must be set to disk.
- D. The tablespaces are locally managed.
- E. The fast recovery area is less than 50 percent free.

**Answer: A,B,D**

Reference: [http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882\\_01/backup.112/e10642/rcmncnpt.htm#BRADV89481](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/backup.112/e10642/rcmncnpt.htm#BRADV89481) (See unused block compression)

[https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882\\_01/backup.112/e10642/rcmncnpt.htm#BRADV89481](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/backup.112/e10642/rcmncnpt.htm#BRADV89481)

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