

**100%** Money Back  
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**Vendor:**Oracle

**Exam Code:**1Z0-067

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

**Version:**Demo

### QUESTION 1

Which three types of failures are detected by the Data Recovery Advisor (DRA)?

- A. loss of a non-critical data file
- B. loss of a control file
- C. physical data block corruption
- D. logical data block corruption
- E. loss of an archived redo log file

Correct Answer: BCD

Reference: [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359\\_01/backup.111/b28270/rcmrepa.htm#BRADV89716](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/backup.111/b28270/rcmrepa.htm#BRADV89716)

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### QUESTION 2

For which three pieces of information can you use the RMAN list command?

- A. stored scripts in the recovery catalog
- B. available archived redo log files
- C. backup sets and image copies that are obsolete
- D. backups of tablespaces
- E. backups that are marked obsolete according to the current retention policy

Correct Answer: ABD

Explanation: About the LIST Command: The primary purpose of the LIST command is to list backup and copies. For example, you can list: -Backups and proxy copies of a database, tablespace, datafile, archived redo log, or control file - Backups that have expired -Backups restricted by time, path name, device type, tag, or recoverability -Archived redo log files and disk copies Reference:[http://docs.oracle.com/cd/ B28359\\_01/backup.111/b28270/rcmreprt.htm#BRADV89585](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/ B28359_01/backup.111/b28270/rcmreprt.htm#BRADV89585)

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### QUESTION 3

The SYS user creates this job:

```

BEGIN
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_JOB (
  jch_name          => 'update_sales',
  jcb_type          => 'STORED_PROCEDURE',
  jcb_action        => 'OPS.SALES_PKG.UPDATE_SALES_SUMMARY',
  start_date        => '28-DEC-13 07.00.00 PM Australia/Sydney',
  repeat_interval   => 'FREQ=DAILY;INTERVAL=2',
  end_date          => '20-JAN-14 07.00.00 PM Australia/Sydney',
  comments          => 'New sales job');
END;
/

```

Which two statements are true about this job? (Choose two.)

- A. It executes with the privileges of SYS
- B. It is automatically dropped after the last run
- C. The globalization environment that exist at job creation is used run time
- D. It executes with the privileges of OPS

Correct Answer: AB

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#### QUESTION 4

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.

Correct Answer: BD

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.

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#### QUESTION 5

Your multitenant container database (CDB) CDB1 has two pluggable databases, PDB1 and PDB2. The local net service name CDB1 connects to the root database, and the service names PDB1 and PDB2

connect to the pluggable databases (PDBs), PDB1 and PDB2, respectively.

Examine the commands to change the value of the PDB modifiable initialization parameter:

```
$> sqlplus sys/oracle_4U@pdb1 AS SYSDBA
```

```
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET optimizer_use_sql_plan_baselines=FALSE SCOPE=BOTH;
```

```
SQL> CONN sys/oracle_4U@pdb2 AS SYSDBA
```

```
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET optimizer_use_sql_plan_baselines=TRUE SCOPE=BOTH;
```

```
SQL> CONN sys/oracle_4U@pdb1 AS SYSDBA
```

```
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET optimizer_use_sql_plan_baselines=TRUE SCOPE=BOTH;
```

Which statement is true about the OPTIMIZER\_USER\_SQL\_PLAN\_BASELINES parameter? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. It gives an error because it cannot be set for the root database.
- B. It is set to TRUE for the root database and the pluggable database PDB2, because values can be set for this parameter at the PDB level in a PDB.
- C. It is set to TRUE for the root database and all the PDBs, because the value set at the root level has higher precedence.
- D. It is set to TRUE for the root database and all the PDBs, but is effective only when CDB is restarted and the PDBs are reopened.

Correct Answer: B

Reference: <https://oracle-base.com/articles/12c/multitenant-connecting-to-cdb-and-pdb-12cr1>

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## QUESTION 6

Which two statements are true about tablespaces in multitenant container databases (CDBs)?

- A. Default permanent tablespaces can be shared across pluggable databases (PDBs).
- B. The current container must be set to root to create or modify the default temporary tablespace or tablespace group for a CDB.
- C. Each PDB can have its own default temporary tablespace.
- D. The default permanent tablespace for a PDB can be changed only by a local user with the required permissions.
- E. The amount of space that each PDB can use in a shared temporary tablespace must be set at the CDB level.

Correct Answer: BC

References: <https://oracle-base.com/articles/12c/multitenant-manage-tablespaces-in-a-cdb-and-pdb-12cr1#temporarytablespaces>

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### QUESTION 7

Examine the initialization parameter that is set in the PFILE:

```
DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST =\\u01/app/oracle/oradata\\'
```

You execute the following command to create the CDB1. container database (CDB):

```
SQL>CREATE DATABASE CDB1 DEFAULT TABLESPACE users DEFAULT TEMPORARY TABLESPACE temp  
UNDO TABLESPACE undotbs1 ENABLE PLUGGABLE DATABASE SEED SYSTEM DATAFILES SIZE125M  
AUTOEXTEND ON NEXT 10M MAXSIZE UNLIMITED SYS AUX DATAFILES SIZE 100M;
```

Which three statements are true?

- A. It creates a multitenant container database with a root and a seed pluggable database (PDB) that are opened in read-write and read-only modes, respectively.
- B. The files created for both the root and seed databases use Oracle Managed Files (OMF).
- C. It creates a multitenant container database with the root and seed databases opened and one PDB mounted.
- D. It sets the users tablespace as the default for both the root and seed databases.
- E. undotbs1 is used as the undo tablespace for both the root and seed databases.
- F. It creates a multitenant container database with the root database opened and the seed database mounted.

Correct Answer: ABE

The seed actually doesn't use anything since it's read-only, but any PDB created from the seed will use the undotbs1 undo tablespace. Each PDB can have its own default tablespace, but cannot change the undo tablespace.

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### QUESTION 8

Which three types of backups can be performed for a database running in NOARCHIVELOG mode? (Choose three.)

- A. backup of only the used blocks in a critical tablespace (SYSTEM or SYSAUX) while the database is open
- B. backup of noncritical tablespaces without shutting down the instance
- C. backup of only those blocks that have changed since the last backup while the database is mounted
- D. backup of the database without shutting down the instance
- E. consistent whole database backup

Correct Answer: BCE

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### QUESTION 9

Examine these Data Pump commands to export and import objects from and to the same database.

The dba has not yet created users hr1 and oe1.

```
$expdp system/manager schemas = hr.oe directory = EXP_DIR dumpfile = export.dat include = table
```

```
$ impdp system/manager schemas = hr1,oe1 directory = EXP_DIR dumpfile = export.dat remap_schena=hr:hr1, oe:oe1
```

What will happen when running these commands?

- A. expdp will fail because no path has been defined for the dumpfile.
- B. expdp will succeed but impdp will fail because the users do not exist.
- C. impdp will create two users called hr1 and oe1 and import all objects to the new schemas.
- D. impdp will create two users called hr1 and oe1 and import only the tables owned by hr and oe schemas to hr1 and oe1 schemas, respectively.

Correct Answer: B

ORA-39165: Schema not found error will be resulted

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#### QUESTION 10

You are administering a database that supports a data warehousing workload and is running in noarchive log 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.

Which action must you take for recovery?

- A. Restore the data file, recover it by using the recover datafile noredo command, and use the resetlogs option to open the database.
- B. Restore the control file and all the data files, recover them by using the recover database noredo command, and use the resetlogs option to open the database.
- C. Restore all the data files, recover them by using the recover database command, and open the database.
- D. Restore all the data files, recover them by using the recover database noredo command, and use the resetlogs option to open the database.

Correct Answer: B

See Example 3-6 Recovering a NOARCHIVELOG Database  
STARTUP FORCE NOMOUNT; RESTORE CONTROLFILE; # restore control file from consistent backup  
ALTER DATABASE MOUNT; RESTORE DATABASE; # restore data files from consistent backup  
RECOVER DATABASE NOREDO; # specify NOREDO because online redo logs are lost  
ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS; Reference:  
<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/RCMRF/rcmsynta2001.htm#RCMRF140>

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#### QUESTION 11

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.

Correct Answer: C

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## QUESTION 12

Identify three scenarios in which RMAN will use backup sets to perform active database duplication.

- A. when the duplicate ... from active database command contains the section size clause
- B. when you perform active database duplication on a database with flashback disabled
- C. when you specify set encryption before the duplicate ... from active database command
- D. when the number of auxiliary channels allocated is equal to or greater than the number of target channels
- E. when you perform active database duplication on a database that has read-only tablespaces

Correct Answer: ACD

Starting with Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1), RMAN can use backup sets to transfer the source database files that need to be duplicated. The backup sets are transferred over the network to the auxiliary database. Backup sets can be encrypted for additional security. Specify the encryption algorithm by using the SET ENCRYPTION ALGORITHM command before the DUPLICATE command. RMAN uses backup sets to perform active database duplication when the connection to the target database is established using a net service name and any one of the following conditions is satisfied: The DUPLICATE ... FROM ACTIVE DATABASE command contains either the USING BACKUPSET, USING COMPRESSED BACKUPSET, or SECTION SIZE clause. The number of auxiliary channels allocated is equal to or greater than the number of target channels allocated.

Reference:<http://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/rcmdupdb.htm#BRADV298>