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QUESTION 1

Which three statements are true about Oracle Restart?

- A. It can be configured to automatically attempt to restart various components after a hardware or software failure.
- B. While starting any components, it automatically attempts to start all dependencies first and in proper order.
- C. It can be configured to automatically restart a database in case of normal shutdown of the database instance.
- D. It can be used to only start Oracle components.
- E. It runs periodic check operations to monitor the health of Oracle components.

Correct Answer: ABE

A is correct: Oracle Restart improves the availability of your Oracle database. When you install Oracle Restart, various Oracle components can be automatically restarted after a hardware or software failure or whenever your database host computer restarts E is correct: Oracle Restart runs periodic check operations to monitor the health of these components. If a check operation fails for a component, the component is shut down and restarted. B is also true About Startup Dependencies Oracle Restart ensures that Oracle components are started in the proper order, in accordance with component dependencies. For example, if database files are stored in Oracle ASM disk groups, then before starting the database instance, Oracle Restart ensures that the Oracle ASM instance is started and the required disk groups are mounted. Likewise, if a component must be shut down, Oracle Restart ensures that dependent components are cleanly shut down first. Oracle Restart also manages the weak dependency between database instances and the Oracle Net listener (the listener): When a database instance is started, Oracle Restart attempts to start the listener. If the listener startup fails, then the database is still started. If the listener later fails, Oracle Restart does not shut down and restart any database instances. References: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E18283_01/server.112/e17120/restart001.htm

QUESTION 2

In your multitenant container database (CDB) that contains pluggable databases (PDBs), the hr user executes the following commands to create and grant privileges on a procedure:

CREATEORREPLACEPROCEDUREcreate_test_v

(v_emp_idNUMBER,v_enameVARCHAR2,v_SALARYNUMBER,v_dept_idNUMBER)

BEGIN

INSERT INTO hr.test VALUES (v_emp_id, v_ename, v salary, v_dept_id);

END;

/

GRANT EXECUTE ON CREATE_TEST TO John, jim, smith, king;

How can you prevent users having the execute privilege on the create_test_v procedure from inserting values into tables on which they do not have any privileges?



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- A. Create the create_test procedure with definer\\'s rights.
- B. Grant the execute privilege to users with grant option on the create_test procedure.
- C. Create the create test procedure with invoker\\'s rights.
- D. Create the create_test procedure as part of a package and grant users the execute privilege on the package.

Correct Answer: C

You can control access to privileges that are necessary to run user-created procedures by using definer\\'s rights, which execute with the privileges of the owner, or with invoker\\'s rights, which execute with the privileges of the user running the procedure.

QUESTION 3

Which two statements are true about Resource Manager plans for individual pluggable databases (PDB plans) in a multitenant container database (CDB)? (Choose two.)

- A. If no PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, the PDB uses the CDB plan.
- B. To enable a resource plan for a PDB, a CDB resource plan must be created and enabled.
- C. If no PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, all sessions for that PDB are treated to an equal share of resources.
- D. If a PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, Resource Manager uses the resource allocation at the PDB level and ignores the limits set at the CDB level.
- E. If a PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, resources are allocated to consumer groups based on the shares provided to the PDB in the CDB plan and the shares provided to the consumer groups in the PDB plan.

Correct Answer: AE

QUESTION 4

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



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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

Correct Answer: C

Reference:

https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/RATUG/GUID-29988B63-F974-46EF-9AAD3D04AF774337.htm#RATUG4122

QUESTION 5

You issue the command:

SQL> ALTER DATABASE BACKUP CONTROLFILE TO TRACE:

Which statement is true about the command?

A. It creates a copy of the control file and stores it in the location specified in the diagnostic_dest initialization parameter.

- B. It creates a file that contains the SQL statement, which is required to re-create the control file.
- C. It updates the alert log file with the location and contents of the control file.
- D. It creates a binary backup of the control file.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: "TO TRACE" creates a file with the SQL, not a copy of the control file.

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