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**QUESTION 1**

You administer a database that was created using Oracle Database 10g.

The default tablespace type property was not changed. You execute this statement to create a tablespace, mytbs:

```
CREATE TABLESPACE mytbs DATAFILE '/u1/data/mytbs.dbf' SIZE 100M;
```

Which two statements are correct regarding the mytbs tablespace? (Choose two.)

- A. It is a bigfile tablespace
- B. It is a locally managed tablespace with uniform size of 8m
- C. It is a locally managed tablespace with autoallocate
- D. It is a dictionary-managed tablespace
- E. It is a smallfile tablespace

Correct Answer: CE

QUESTION 2

In which situation can you use Flashback Database?

- A. when undoing a shrink data file operation
- B. when retrieving a dropped tablespace
- C. when returning to a point in time before the restoration or re-creation of a control file
- D. when returning to a point in time before the most recent open resetlogs operation

Correct Answer: D

TO BEFORE RESETLOGS Returns the database to its state including all changes up to the SCN of the most recent OPEN RESETLOGS. Note: FLASHBACK DATABASE can only return the database to a point before the most recent OPEN RESETLOGS operation if your database has been upgraded to Oracle Database 10g Release 2 or later. Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/backup.111/b28273/rcmsynta023.htm#RCMRF194

QUESTION 3

Examine these parameter settings:

```
SGA_TARGET = 700M SGA_MAX_SIZE = 1024M
```



DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE = 124M LOG_BUFFER = 200M You attempt this:

```
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE=140M
```

Which statement is true based on the information available?

- A. It will fail because DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE cannot be changed dynamically.
- B. It succeeds only if memory is available from the autotuned components of the SGA.
- C. It will fail because an increase in DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE cannot be accommodated within SGA_TARGET.
- D. It will fail because an increase in DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE cannot be accommodated within SGA_MAX_SIZE.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

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.

Correct Answer: B

Configuration encryption will be used 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. 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.

Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E25054_01/backup.1111/e10642/rcmbckad.htm#CEGEJABH

QUESTION 5

Which two statements are true about unified auditing?

- A. A unified audit trail captures audit information from unified audit policies and audit settings.
- B. Unified auditing is enabled by executing make-fins_rdbms.mk uniaud_onioracle ORACLE_HOME=SORACLE_HOME.
- C. Audit records are created for all users except sys.



D. Audit records are created only for the DML and DDL operations performed on database objects.

E. Unified auditing is enabled by setting the audit_trail parameter to db, extended.

F. A unified audit trail resides in a read-only table in the audsys schema in the system tablespace.

Correct Answer: AB

In unified auditing, the unified audit trail captures audit information from a variety of sources. Audit records (including SYS audit records) from unified audit policies and AUDIT settings Fine-grained audit records from the DBMS_FGA PL/SQL package Oracle Database Real Application Security audit records Oracle Recovery Manager audit records Oracle Database Vault audit records Oracle Label Security audit records Oracle Data Mining records Oracle Data Pump Oracle SQL*Loader Direct Load Enable the unified auditing executable. UNIX: Run the following command: make -f ins_rdbms.mk uniaud_on ioracle ORACLE_HOME=\$ORACLE_HOME The unified audit trail, which resides in a read-only table in the AUDSYS schema in the SYSAUX tablespace References:

<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/DBSEG/auditing.htm#DBSEG343>

<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/TDPSPG/GUID-BF747771-01D1-4BFB-848908988E1181F6.htm#TDPSPG55281>

<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/DBSEG/auditing.htm#DBSEG1024>

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