



# 1Z0-074<sup>Q&As</sup>

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**QUESTION 1**

You want to restrict PGA usage to 200 MB for a set of database users\\ sessions as part of your organization\\'s security requirements for combating denial of service (DOS) attacks. Which statement is true about limiting PGA usage for those users\\ sessions?

- A. You can limit their PGA usage by setting SORT\_AREA\_SIZE to 200 MB.
- B. You cannot limit PGA for a set of database user sessions.
- C. You can limit their PGA usage by setting PGA\_AGGREGATE\_LIMIT to 200 MB.
- D. You can limit their PGA usage by setting PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET to 200 MB.
- E. You can limit their PGA usage by setting the SESSION\_PGA\_LIMIT directive by using Database Resource Manager

Correct Answer: C

Reference: [https://oracle-base.com/articles/12c/pgs\\_aggregate\\_limit\\_12cR1](https://oracle-base.com/articles/12c/pgs_aggregate_limit_12cR1)

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**QUESTION 2**

The TESTDB container database (CDB) running in ARCHIVELOG mode contains two pluggable databases (PDBs) PDB1 and PDB2. A connect descriptor for TESTDB is mapped to the TNS alias testdb in tnsnames.ora.

The default RMAN configuration is used.

Examine these commands:

```
$ RMAN sys/oracle_4U@TESTDB  
RMAN> BACKUP PLUGGABLE DATABASE "CDB$ROOT", PDB1;
```

Which files are backed up?

- A. all root and PDB1 data files, and the CONTROLFILE, SPFILE, and FLASHBACKLOGS
- B. all root and PDB1 data files, and the CONTROLFILE, SPFILE, and ARCHIVELOGS
- C. all root and PDB1 data files, and the CONTROLFILE and SPFILE
- D. all root and PDB1 data files, and the CONTROLFILE, SPFILE, ONLINE REDO LOG FILES, and ARCHIVELOGS
- E. all root and PDB1 data files

Correct Answer: E

Reference: <https://oracle-base.com/articles/12c/multitenant-rman-backup-recovery-cdb-and-pdb-12cr1>

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**QUESTION 3**

QUERY\_REWRITE\_INTEGRITY and QUERY\_REWRITE\_ENABLED are set to TRUSTED and TRUE respectively in an Oracle 12c Release 2 database. You create the SALES\_EVAL real-time materialized view (MV) on the SALES, CUSTOMERS, and PRODUCTS tables, which supports COMPLETE REFRESH by executing these statements.

```
SQL> CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW SALES_EVAL
      BUILD IMMEDIATE
      REFRESH COMPLETE
      ENABLE QUERY REWRITE
      AS SELECT c.cust_id, sum(s.amount_sold)
      AS dollars,
      p.prod_id, sum(s.quantity_sold) as quantity
      FROM sales s, customers c, products p
      WHERE c.cust_id=s.cust_id AND s.prod_id = p.prod_id
      GROUP BY c.cust_id, p.prod_id;
```

```
SQL> SELECT c.cust_last_name,
      sum(s.quantity_sold) as quantity
      FROM sales s, customers c, products p
      WHERE c.cust_id = s.cust_id AND s.prod_id = p.prod_id
      GROUP BY c.cust_last_name, p.prod;
```

There is a constraint on the PRODUCTS table with ENABLE, NOVALIDATE, and RELY attributes. No updates have been done to SALES, CUSTOMERS, or PRODUCTS since the MV was created. From where are rows returned and why?

- A. from the SALES\_EVAL MV because the QUERY\_REWRITE\_ENABLED setting permits rewrites on unverified constraints if the table is not stale
- B. from the SALES, CUSTOMERS, and PRODUCTS tables because QUERY\_REWRITE\_INTEGRITY is set to TRUSTED
- C. from the SALES, CUSTOMERS, and PRODUCTS tables because the column in the GROUP BY clause is different from the SALES\_EVAL MV definition
- D. from the SALES, CUSTOMERS, and PRODUCTS tables because the columns used in the SELECT list are different from the SALES\_EVAL MV definition
- E. from the SALES\_EVAL MV because the WHERE clause in the query and in the SALES\_EVAL definition are the same

Correct Answer: E

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**QUESTION 4**



You receive complaints about poor performance in an Oracle 12c database while long running queries execute. You must obtain statistics such as elapsed time, CPU time, number of reads and writes, I/O wait time, and other wait times for each step of each execution plan to help diagnose the problem during query execution. How would you achieve this?

- A. by viewing Active Reports for that time period
- B. by enabling SQL trace for each query
- C. by running the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) report for that time period
- D. by running the Active Session History (ASH) report for that time period
- E. by enabling tracing for sessions that run these queries

Correct Answer: E

Reference: [https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/TDPPT/tdppt\\_realtime.htm#TDPPT034](https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/TDPPT/tdppt_realtime.htm#TDPPT034)

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#### **QUESTION 5**

Which method can be used to migrate from an on-premises Oracle Database 11g to Oracle Database 12c in the cloud if the on-premises platform is big-endian?

- A. Oracle Loader-type external tables
- B. remote cloning
- C. RMAN Transportable Tablespace with Data Pump for all tablespaces
- D. Data Pump Transportable Tablespace for all tablespaces
- E. Data Pump Conventional Export/Import

Correct Answer: C

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