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QUESTION 51You enabled block change tracking for faster incremental backups in your database. Which background process writes to the change tracking file? A. RBALB. CKPTC. SMOND. PMONE. MMONF. CTWRG. DBWR Answer: F

QUESTION 52You configured the flash recovery area in the database. Which two files would you expect to find in the flash recovery area? (Choose two.) A. backup piecesB. copies of all the parameter filesC. trace file generated using BACKUP CONTROLFILE TO TRACED. control file autobackups Answer: AD

QUESTION 53You use a recovery catalog for maintaining your database backups.You execute the following command:\$rman TARGET / CATALOG rman / cat@catdbRMAN > BACKUP VALIDATE DATABASE ARCHIVELOG ALL;Which two statements are true? A. Corrupted blocks, if any, are repaired.B. Checks are performed for physical corruptions.C. Checks are performed for logical corruptions.D. Checks are performed to confirm whether all database files exist in correct locationsE. Backup sets containing both data files and archive logs are created. Answer: B

Explanation:B (not C): You can validate that all database files and archived redo logs can be backed up by running a command as follows:RMAN> BACKUP VALIDATE DATABASE ARCHIVELOG ALL;This form of the command would check for physical corruption. To check for logical corruption, RMAN> BACKUP VALIDATE CHECK LOGICAL DATABASE ARCHIVELOG ALL;D: You can use the VALIDATE keyword of the BACKUP command to do the following:Check datafiles for physical and logical corruption Confirm that all database files exist and are in the correct locations.Note:You can use the VALIDATE option of the BACKUP command to verify that database files exist and are in the correct locations (D), and have no physical or logical corruptions that would prevent RMAN from creating backups of them. When performing a BACKUP...VALIDATE, RMAN reads the files to be backed up in their entirety, as it would during a real backup. It does not, however, actually produce any backup sets or image copies (Not A, not E).

QUESTION 54Which three statements are true concerning the multitenant architecture? A. Each pluggable database (PDB) has its own set of background processes.B. A PDB can have a private temp tablespace.C. PDBs can share the sysaux tablespace.D. Log switches occur only at the multitenant container database (CDB) level.E. Different PDBs can have different default block sizes.F. PDBs share a common system tablespace.G. Instance recovery is always performed at the CDB level. Answer: BDG

Explanation:B: * A PDB would have its SYSTEM, SYSAUX, TEMP tablespaces.It can also contains other user created tablespaces in it.* There is one default temporary tablespace for the entire CDB. However, you can create additional temporary tablespaces in individual PDBs.D:* There is a single redo log and a single control file for an entire CDB* A log switch is the point at which the database stops writing to one redo log file and begins writing to another. Normally, a log switch occurs when the current redo log file is completely filled and writing must continue to the next redo log file.G: instance recoveryThe automatic application of redo log records to uncommitted data blocks when an database instance is restarted after a failure.Incorrect:Not A:* There is one set of background processes shared by the root and all PDBs. ?* High consolidation density. The many pluggable databases in a single container database share its memory and background processes, letting you operate many more pluggable databases on a particular platform than you can single databases that use the old architecture.Not C: There is a separate SYSAUX tablespace for the root and for each PDB.Not F: There is a separate SYSTEM tablespace for the root and for each PDB.

QUESTION 55You notice that the elapsed time for an important database scheduler Job is unacceptably long.The job belongs to a scheduler job class and window.Which two actions would reduce the job's elapsed time? A. Increasing the priority of the job class to which the job belongsB. Increasing the job's relative priority within the Job class to which it belongsC. Increasing the resource allocation for the consumer group mapped to the scheduler job's job class within the plan mapped to the scheduler windowD. Moving the job to an existing higher priority scheduler window with the same schedule and durationE. Increasing the value of the JOB_QUEUE_PROCESSES parameterF. Increasing the priority of the scheduler window to which the job belongs Answer: BC

Explanation:B: Job priorities are used only to prioritize among jobs in the same class.Note: Group jobs for prioritizationWithin the same job class, you can assign priority values of 1-5 to individual jobs so that if two jobs in the class are scheduled to start at the same time, the one with the higher priority takes precedence. This ensures that you do not have a less important job preventing the timely completion of a more important one.C: Set resource allocation for member jobsJob classes provide the link between the Database Resource Manager and the Scheduler, because each job class can specify a resource consumer group as an attribute. Member jobs then belong to the specified consumer group and are assigned resources according to settings in the current resource plan.

QUESTION 56You plan to migrate your database from a File system to Automata Storage Management (ASM) on same

platform. Which two methods or commands would you use to accomplish this task? A. RMAN CONVERT command B. Data Pump Export and import C. Conventional Export and Import D. The BACKUP AS COPY DATABASE . . . command of RMAN E. DBMS_FILE_TRANSFER with transportable tablespace

Answer: A D

Explanation: A: 1. Get the list of all datafiles. Note: RMAN Backup of ASM Storage

There is often a need to move the files from the file system to the ASM storage and vice versa. This may come in handy when one of the file systems is corrupted by some means and then the file may need to be moved to the other file system.

D: Migrating a Database into ASM

* To take advantage of Automatic Storage Management with an existing database you must migrate that database into ASM. This migration is performed using Recovery Manager (RMAN) even if you are not using RMAN for your primary backup and recovery strategy.

* Example: Back up your database files as copies to the ASM disk group.

BACKUP AS COPY INCREMENTAL LEVEL 0 DATABASE FORMAT '+DISK' TAG 'ORA_ASM_MIGRATION';

QUESTION 57

You run a script that completes successfully using SQL*Plus that performs these actions:

1. Creates a multitenant container database (CDB)
2. Plugs in three pluggable databases (PDBs)
3. Shuts down the CDB instance
4. Starts up the CDB instance using STARTUP OPEN READ WRITE

Which two statements are true about the outcome after running the script? A. The seed will be in mount state. B. The seed will be opened read-only. C. The seed will be opened read/write. D. The other PDBs will be in mount state. E. The other PDBs will be opened read-only. F. The PDBs will be opened read/write.

Answer: B D

Explanation: B: The seed is always read-only. D: Pluggable databases can be started and stopped using SQL*Plus commands or the ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE command.

QUESTION 58

Your database is open and the LISTENER listener running. You stopped the wrong listener LISTENER by issuing the following command: `lsnrctl > STOP`

What happens to the sessions that are presently connected to the database Instance? A. They are able to perform only queries. B. They are not affected and continue to function normally. C. They are terminated and the active transactions are rolled back. D. They are not allowed to perform any operations until the listener LISTENER is started.

Answer: B

Explanation: The listener is used when the connection is established. The immediate impact of stopping the listener will be that no new session can be established from a remote host. Existing sessions are not compromised.

QUESTION 59

You execute the following piece of code with appropriate privileges: User SCOTT has been granted the CREATE SESSION privilege and the MGR role. Which two statements are true when a session logged in as SCOTT queries the SAL column in the view and the table? A. Data is redacted for the EMP.SAL column only if the SCOTT session does not have the MGR role set. B. Data is redacted for EMP.SAL column only if the SCOTT session has the MGR role set. C. Data is never redacted for the EMP_V.SAL column. D. Data is redacted for the EMP_V.SAL column only if the SCOTT session has the MGR role set. E. Data is redacted for the EMP_V.SAL column only if the SCOTT session does not have the MGR role set.

Answer: A C

Explanation: Note: * DBMS_REDACT.FULL completely redacts the column data. * DBMS_REDACT.NONE applies no redaction on the column data. Use this function for development testing purposes. LOB columns are not supported. * The DBMS_REDACT package provides an interface to Oracle Data Redaction, which enables you to mask (redact) data that is returned from queries issued by low-privileged users or an application. * If you create a view chain (that is, a view based on another view), then the Data Redaction policy also applies throughout this view chain. The policies remain in effect all of the way up through this view chain, but if another policy is created for one of these views, then for the columns affected in the subsequent views, this new policy takes precedence.

QUESTION 60

Which three statements are true about using flashback database in a multitenant container database (CDB)? A. The root container can be flashed back without flashing back the pluggable databases (PDBs). B. To enable flashback database, the CDB must be mounted. C. Individual PDBs can be flashed back without flashing back the entire CDB. D. The DB_FLASHBACK_RETENTION_TARGET parameter must be set to enable flashback of the CDB. E. A CDB can be flashed back specifying the desired target point in time or an SCN, but not a restore point.

Answer: A B D

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