# Upgrade to Oracle Database 12c

## Oracle 1Z0-060 Dumps Available Here at:

**https://www.certification-questions.com/oracle-exam/1z0-060-dumps.html**

Enrolling now you will get access to 216 questions in a unique set of 1Z0-060 dumps

### Question 1

Your multitenant container (CDB) contains two pluggable databases (PDB), HR_PDB and ACCOUNTS_PDB,

both of which use the CDB tablespace. The temp file is called temp01.tmp.

A user issues a query on a table on one of the PDBs and receives the following error:

ERROR at line 1:

ORA-01565: error in identifying file '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/CDB1/temp01.tmp'

ORA-27037: unable to obtain file status

Identify two ways to rectify the error. (Choose two.)

**Options:**

A. Add a new temp file to the temporary tablespace and drop the temp file that that produced the error.

B. Shut down the database instance, restore the temp01.tmp file from the backup, and then restart the

database.

C. Take the temporary tablespace offline, recover the missing temp file by applying redo logs, and then

bring the temporary tablespace online.

D. Shut down the database instance, restore and recover the temp file from the backup, and then open the

database with RESETLOGS.

E. Shut down the database instance and then restart the CDB and PDBs.

**Answer: A, E**

**Explanation:**

\* Because temp files cannot be backed up and because no redo is ever generated for them, RMAN never restores or recovers temp files. RMAN does track the names of temp files, but only so that it can automatically re-create them when needed.

* If you use RMAN in a Data Guard environment, then RMAN transparently converts primary control files to standby control files and vice versa. RMAN automatically updates file names for data files, online redo logs, standby redo logs, and temp files when you issue RESTORE and RECOVER.

## Question 2

Examine these commands for redefining a table with Virtual Private Database (VPD) policies:

```
BEGIN
     DBMS_RLS.ADD_POLICY (
            object_schema          => 'hr',
            object_name            => 'employees',
            policy_name            => 'employees_policy',
            function_schema        => 'hr',
            policy_function        => 'auth_emp_dep_100',
            statement_types        => 'select, insert, update, delete'
     );
END

BEGIN
     DBMS_REDEFINITION.START_REDEF_TABLE (
            uname                  => 'hr',
            orig_table             => 'employees',
            int_table              => 'int_employees',
            col_mapping            => NULL
            options_flag           => DBMS_REDEFINITION.CONS_USE_PK,
            orderby_cols           => NULL,
            part_name              => NULL,
            copy_vpd_opt           => DBMS_REDEFINITION.CONS_VPD_AUTO);
END;
```

Which two statements are true about redefining the table? (Choose two.)

**Options:**

A. All the triggers for the table are disabled without changing any of the column names or column types in
the table.

B. The primary key constraint on the EMPLOYEES table is disabled during redefinition.

C. VPD policies are copied from the original table to the new table during online redefinition.

D. You must copy the VPD policies manually from the original table to the new table during online redefinition.

**Answer: A, C**

**Explanation:**
The triggers cloned to the interim table are disabled until the redefinition is completed. Once the redefinition is complete, all cloned objects are renamed to the original names used by they objects they were cloned from.
References: http://www.oracle-base.com/articles/10g/online-table-redefinition-enhancements-10gr1.php

# Question 3

Your multitenant container database, CDB1, is running in ARCHIVELOG mode and has two pluggable databases, HR_PDB and ACCOUNTS_PDB. An RMAN backup exists for the database.
You issue the command to open ACCOUNTS_PDB and find that the USERDATA.DBF data file for the default
permanent tablespace USERDATA belonging to ACCOUNTS_PDB is corrupted.
What should you do before executing the commands to restore and recover the data file in ACCOUNTS_PDB?

**Options:**

A. Place CDB1 in the mount stage and then take the USERDATA tablespace offline in ACCOUNTS_PDB.

B. Place CDB1 in the mount stage and issue the ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE accounts_pdb CLOSE IMMEDIATE command.

C. Issue the ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE accounts_pdb OPEN RESTRICTED command.

D. Take the USERDATA tablespace offline in ACCOUNTS_PDB.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**
* You can take an online tablespace offline so that it is temporarily unavailable for general use. The rest of the database remains open and available for users to access data. Conversely, you can bring an offline tablespace online to make the schema objects within the tablespace available to database users. The database must be open to alter the availability of a tablespace.

# Question 4

Your multitenant container (CDB) containing three pluggable databases (PDBs) is running in ARCHIVELOG
mode. You find that the SYSAUX tablespace is corrupted in the root container.
The steps to recover the tablespace are as follows:
1. Mount the CDB.

2. Close all the PDBs.

3. Open the database.

4. Apply the archive redo logs.

5. Restore the data file.

6. Take the SYSAUX tablespace offline.

7. Place the SYSAUX tablespace online.

8. Open all the PDBs with RESETLOGS.

9. Open the database with RESETLOGS.

10. Execute the command SHUTDOWN ABORT.

Which option identifies the correct sequence to recover the SYSAUX tablespace?

**Options:**

A. 6, 5, 4, 7

B. 10, 1, 2, 5, 8

C. 10, 1, 2, 5, 4, 9, 8

D. 10, 1, 5, 8, 10

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

RMAN> ALTER TABLESPACE sysaux OFFLINE IMMEDIATE;

RMAN> RESTORE TABLESPACE sysaux;

RMAN> RECOVER TABLESPACE sysaux;

RMAN> ALTER TABLESPACE sysaux ONLINE;

* Example:

While evaluating the 12c beta3 I was not able to do the recover while testing "all pdb files lost".

Cannot close the pdb as the system datafile was missing…

So only option to recover was:

Shutdown cdb (10)

startup mount; (1)

restore pluggable database

recover pluggable database

alter database open;

alter pluggable database name open;

Oracle support says: You should be able to close the pdb and restore/recover the system tablespace of PDB.

* Inconsistent backups are usually created by taking online database backups. You can also make an inconsistent backup by backing up data files while a database is closed, either:

/ Immediately after the crash of an Oracle instance (or, in an Oracle RAC configuration, all instances)

/ After shutting down the database using SHUTDOWN ABORT

Inconsistent backups are only useful if the database is in ARCHIVELOG mode and all archived redo logs created since the backup are available.

* Open the database with the RESETLOGS option after finishing recovery:

SQL> ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS;

# Question 5

Which three are direct benefits of the multiprocess, multithreaded architecture of Oracle Database 12c when it is enabled?

**Options:**

A. Reduced logical I/O

B. Reduced virtual memory utilization

C. Improved parallel Execution performance

D. Improved Serial Execution performance

E. Reduced physical I/O

F. Reduced CPU utilization

**Answer: B, C, F**

**Explanation:**
* Multiprocess and Multithreaded Oracle Database Systems
Multiprocess Oracle Database (also called multiuser Oracle Database) uses several processes to run different parts of the Oracle Database code and additional Oracle processes for the users—either one process for each connected user or one or more processes shared by multiple users. Most databases are multiuser because a primary advantage of a database is managing data needed by multiple users simultaneously.
Each process in a database instance performs a specific job. By dividing the work of the database and applications into several processes, multiple users and applications can connect to an instance simultaneously while the system gives good performance.
* In previous releases, Oracle processes did not run as threads on UNIX and Linux systems. Starting in Oracle Database 12c, the multithreaded Oracle Database model enables Oracle processes to execute as operating system threads in separate address spaces.

# Question 6

In order to exploit some new storage tiers that have been provisioned by a storage administrator, the partitions of a large heap table must be moved to other tablespaces in your Oracle 12c database?
Both local and global partitioned B-tree Indexes are defined on the table.
A high volume of transactions access the table during the day and a medium volume of transactions access it at night and during weekends.
Minimal disruption to availability is required.
Which three statements are true about this requirement? (Choose three.)

**Options:**

A. The partitions can be moved online to new tablespaces.

B. Global indexes must be rebuilt manually after moving the partitions.

C. The partitions can be compressed in the same tablespaces.

D. The partitions can be compressed in the new tablespaces.

E. Local indexes must be rebuilt manually after moving the partitions.

**Answer: A, C, D**

**Explanation:**
A: You can create and rebuild indexes online. Therefore, you can update base tables at the same time you are building or rebuilding indexes on that table. You can perform DML operations while the index build is taking place, but DDL operations are not allowed. Parallel execution is not supported when creating or rebuilding an index online.
D: Moving (Rebuilding) Index-Organized Tables Because index-organized tables are primarily stored in a B-tree index, you can encounter fragmentation as a consequence of incremental updates. However, you can use the ALTER TABLE...MOVE statement to rebuild the index and reduce this fragmentation.
C: If a table can be compressed in the new tablespace, also it can be compressed in the same tablespace.
Incorrect Answers:
B, E: Local and Global indexes can be automatically rebuild with UPDATE INDEXES when you move the table.
References: http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/issue-archive/2014/14-may/o34dba-2193424.html

## Question 7
Which two statements are true about the use of the procedures listed in the v$sysaux_occupants.move_procedure column? (Choose two.)

**Options:**

A. The procedures may be used for some components to relocate component data to the SYSAUX

tablespace from its current tablespace.

B. The procedures may be used for some components to relocate component data from the SYSAUX

tablespace to another tablespace.

C. All the components may be moved into SYSAUX tablespace.

D. All the components may be moved from the SYSAUX tablespace.

**Answer: A, B**

**Explanation:**
References: http://www.dba-oracle.com/t_v_sysaux_contents_tips.htm

# Question 8

Which statement is true about Oracle Net Listener?

**Options:**

A. It acts as the listening endpoint for the Oracle database instance for all local and non-local user connections.

B. A single listener can service only one database instance and multiple remote client connections.

C. Service registration with the listener is performed by the listener registration process (LREG) process of
each database instance.

D. The listener.ora configuration file must be configured with one or more listening protocol addresses to allow remote users to connect to a database instance.

E. The listener.ora configuration file must be located in the ORACLE_HOME/network/admin directory.

**Answer: C**

# Question 9

An Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) finding in your production database reports that the shared pool is inadequately sized. You diagnose that this is due to the different kinds of workloads and this occurs only during peak hours. The following are the parameter settings for the database instance:

```
NAME                            TYPE               VALUE
------------------------------- ------------------ ------------------
lock_sga                        boolean            FALSE
pre_page_sga                    boolean            FALSE
sga_max_size                    big integer        300M
sga_target                      big integer        0
fast_start_mttr_target          integer            0
memory_max_target               big integer        0
memory_target                   big integer        0
pga_aggregate_target            big integer        100M
sga_target                      big integer        0
```

You want to balance the memory between the System Global Area (SGA) components depending on the workload.

Which option would solve this problem?

**Options:**

A. setting the PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET parameter to 200M and the SGA_MAX_SIZE parameter to 400M

B. setting the MEMORY_TARGET and SGA_MAX_SIZE parameters to 400M

C. setting the SGA_TARGET parameter to 300M

D. setting the SGA_MAX_SIZE parameter to 400M

**Answer: C**

## Question 10

Which Oracle Database component is audited by default if the unified Auditing option is enabled?

**Options:**

A. Oracle Data Pump

B. Oracle Recovery Manager (RMAN)

C. Oracle Label Security

D. Oracle Database Vault

E. Oracle Real Application Security

**Answer: B**

# Would you like to see more? Don't miss our 1Z0-060 PDF file at:

https://www.certification-questions.com/oracle-pdf/1z0-060-pdf.html