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QUESTION 1

In your multitenant container database (CDB) with two pluggable database (PDBs). You want to create a new PDB by using SQL Developer.

Which statement is true?

- A. The CDB must be open.
- B. The CDB must be in the mount stage.
- C. The CDB must be in the nomount stage.
- D. All existing PDBs must be closed.

Correct Answer: A

* Creating a PDB Rather than constructing the data dictionary tables that define an empty PDB from scratch, and then populating its Obj\$ and Dependency\$ tables, the empty PDB is created when the CDB is created. (Here, we use empty to mean containing no customer-created artifacts.) It is referred to as the seed PDB and has the name PDB\$Seed. Every CDB non-negotiably contains a seed PDB; it is non-negotiably always open in read-only mode. This has no conceptual significance; rather, it is just an optimization device. The create PDB operation is implemented as a special case of the clone PDB operation. The size of the seed PDB is only about 1 gigabyte and it takes only a few seconds on a typical machine to copy it.

QUESTION 2

You create a table with the PERIOD FOR clause to enable the use of the Temporal Validity feature of Oracle Database 12c.

Examine the table definition: Which three statements are true concerning the use of the Valid Time Temporal feature for the EMPLOYEES table?

```
create table employees
(empno number, salary number,
deptid number, name varchar2(100),
period for employee_time);
```

- A. The valid time columns employee_time_start and employee_time_end are automatically created.
- B. The same statement may filter on both transaction time and valid temporal time by using the AS OF TIMESTAMP and PERIOD FOR clauses.
- C. The valid time columns are not populated by the Oracle Server automatically.
- D. The valid time columns are visible by default when the table is described.
- E. Setting the session valid time using DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE.ENABLE_AT_VALID_TIME sets the visibility for data manipulation language (DML), data definition language (DDL), and queries performed by the session.



Correct Answer: ABE

A: To implement Temporal Validity(TV), 12c offers the option to have two date columns in that table which is having TV enabled using the new clause Period For in the Create Table for the newly created tables or in the Alter Table for the existing ones. The columns that are used can be defined while creating the table itself and will be used in the Period For clause or you can skip having them in the table's definition in the case of which, the Period For clause would be creating them internally.

E: ENABLE_AT_VALID_TIME Procedure

This procedure enables session level valid time flashback.

QUESTION 3

Flashback is enabled for your multitenant container database (CDB), which contains two pluggable database (PDBs). A local user was accidentally dropped from one of the PDBs.

You want to flash back the PDB to the time before the local user was dropped. You connect to the CDB and execute the following commands:

```
SQL > SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE SQL > STARTUP MOUNT SQL > FLASHBACK DATABASE to TIME "TO_DATE  
(\08/20/12\,\MM/DD/YY\)"
```

Examine following commands:

1.

```
ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE ALL OPEN;
```

2.

```
ALTER DATABASE OPEN;
```

3.

```
ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS;
```

Which command or commands should you execute next to allow updates to the flashed back schema?

A. Only 1

B. Only 2

C. Only 3

D. 3 and 1

E. 1 and 2

Correct Answer: D



<http://www.oracle-base.com/articles/12c/multitenant-flashback-of-container-database-12cr1.php>

QUESTION 4

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

- 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

Correct Answer: BCF

* 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 5

Your multitenant container database (CDB) contains a pluggable database, HR_PDB. The default permanent tablespace in HR_PDB is USERDATA. The container database (CDB) is open and you connect RMAN.

You want to issue the following RMAN command:

```
RMAN > BACKUP TABLESPACE hr_pdb:userdata;
```

Which task should you perform before issuing the command?

- A. Place the root container in ARCHIVELOG mode.
- B. Take the USERDATA tablespace offline.
- C. Place the root container in the nomount stage.



D. Ensure that HR_PDB is open.

Correct Answer: A

```
RMAN> select name,open_mode from v$pdb; using target database control file instead of recovery catalogNAME
OPEN_MODE-----PDB$SEED READ ONLYORA12P1 READ WRITEORA12P2 MOUNTED RMAN>
backup tablespace ora12p2:users; Starting backup at 31-MAR-14allocated channel: ORA_DISK_1channel
ORA_DISK_1: SID=137 device type=DISKchannel ORA_DISK_1: starting full datafile backup setchannel ORA_DISK_1:
specifying datafile
```

```
(s) in backup setinput datafile file number=00013 name=/appl/oradata/cdbroot/ORA12C1/
```

```
F5D05369C4B23E83E0430100007F6D99/datafile/o1_mf_users_9mhr0o5l_.dbfchannel ORA_DISK_1:
```

```
starting piece 1 at 31-MAR-14channel ORA_DISK_1: finished piece 1 at 31- MAR-14piece handle=/appl/
```

```
oradata/flash_recovery/ORA12C1/F5D05369C4B23E83E0430100007F6D99/backupset/2014_03_31/
```

```
o1_mf_nnndf_TAG20140331T001832_9mhzdb6w_.bkp tag=TAG20140331T001832
```

```
comment=NONEchannel ORA_DISK_1: backup set complete, elapsed time: 00:00:01Finished backup at
31-MAR-14
```

```
Starting Control File and SPFILE Autobackup at 31-MAR-14piece handle=/appl/oradata/flash_recovery/
```

```
ORA12C1/autobackup/2014_03_31/o1_mf_s_843610715_9mhzdcv8_.bkp comment=NONEFinished
```

```
Control File and SPFILE Autobackup at 31-MAR-14
```

```
RMAN>
```

The above example illustrates that if root container is open and in archive log it can do the backup of tablespace whether the pdb is mounted or open.

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