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QUESTION 1

You use RMAN to back up a database which uses Automatic Storage Management (ASM) and you use the MD_BACKUP command to back up the ASM metadata regularly.

You lose an ASM disk group DG1 due to a hardware failure.

In which two ways can you re-create the lost disk group and restore the data? (Choose two.)

- A. Use RMAN to restore both the metadata and the data.
- B. Use the MKDG command to add a new disk group DG1 with the same or different specifications as those from the lost disk group and use RMAN to restore the data.
- C. Use the MD_RESTORE command to restore both the metadata and data for the failed disk group.
- D. Use the MD_RESTORE command to restore the disk group metadata and use RMAN to restore the data.

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 2

To implement Automatic Management (AMM), you set the following parameters:

```
MEMORY_MAX_TARGET=600M  
SGA_MAX_SIZE=500M  
MEMORY_TARGET=600M  
OPEN_CURSORS=300  
SGA_TARGET=300M  
PROCESSES=150  
STATISTICS_LEVEL=BASIC  
PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET=0
```

When you try to start the database instance with these parameter settings, you receive the following error message:

```
SQL > startup  
ORA-00824: cannot set SGA_TARGET or MEMORY_TARGET due to existing  
internal settings, see alert log for more information.
```

Identify the reason the instance failed to start.

- A. The PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET parameter is set to zero.
- B. The STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter is set to BASIC.
- C. Both the SGA_TARGET and MEMORY_TARGET parameters are set.
- D. The SGA_MAX_SIZE and SGA_TARGET parameter values are not equal.



Correct Answer: B

Example: SQL> startup force ORA-00824: cannot set SGA_TARGET or MEMORY_TARGET due to existing internal settings ORA-00848: STATISTICS_LEVEL cannot be set to BASIC with SGA_TARGET or MEMORY_TARGET

QUESTION 3

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.)

- 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.

Correct Answer: AE

*

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 4

You are the DBA for an Oracle Database 11g Release 1 data warehouse database running on Oracle

Linux with little endianness.



You want to plug in a transportable tablespace with a 16K blocksize from an Oracle Database 10g

database that is running on a SPARC-based Oracle Solaris system with big endianness.

The data warehouse database has the following parameters set:

```
DB_BLOCK_SIZE=8192
DB_CACHE_SIZE=200M
DB_16K_CACHE_SIZE=0
SHARED_POOL_SIZE=400M
LARGE_POOL_SIZE=32M
JAVA_POOL_SIZE=0
PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET=1200M
```

The following parameters are not explicitly set:

```
SGA_TARGET
SGA_MAX_SIZE
MEMORY_TARGET
MEMORY_MAX_TARGET
```

What action must you perform on the data warehouse database to prepare it for the transportable tablespace plug in operation?

- A. Do nothing, because Automatic Memory Management will size DB_16K_CACHE_SIZE automatically
- B. Set ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_CACHE_SIZE=192M followed by ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_16K_CACHE_SIZE=8M;
- C. Do nothing, because you cannot transport a tablespace between databases with different endian formats.
- D. Do nothing, because Automatic Shared Memory Management will size DB_16K_CACHE_SIZE automatically.
- E. Set ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_16K_CACHE_SIZE=8M and leave other parameters set to their current settings.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

You must configure Oracle Data Redaction for the EMP table to satisfy the following requirements: RANDOM redaction on the SAL and COMM columns PARTIAL redaction on the HIREDATE column FULL redaction on the MGR column

What would you define to implement this?

- A. several redaction policies, with one redaction policy for each data type defined for the table must be redacted
- B. several redaction policies, with each redaction policy specifying the redaction for table columns of that redaction type



C. one redaction policy on the table, which specifies the redaction types for all table columns that must be redacted

D. several redaction policies, with one redaction policy for each table column that must be redacted

Correct Answer: C

You can redact columns of different data types, using different redaction types, for one table or view.

1.

Create the policy for the first column that you want to redact.

2.

Use the DBMS_REDACT.ALTER_POLICY procedure to add the next column to the policy.

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/network.112/e40393/redaction_config.htm

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