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QUESTION 1

The tnsnames.ora file has an entry for the service alias ORCL as follows:

```
ORCL =  
  ( DESCRIPTION =  
    ( ADDRESS = ( PROTOCOL = TCP ) ( HOST = 10.156.24.216 ) ( PORT = 1521 ) )  
    ( CONNECT_DATA =  
      ( SERVER = DEDICATED )  
      ( SERVICE_NAME = orcl.oracle.com )  
    )  
  )
```

The TNSPING command executes successfully when tested with ORCL; however, from the same OS user session, you are not able to connect to the database instance with the following command:

```
SQL > CONNECT scott/tiger@orcl
```

What could be the reason for this?

- A. The listener is not running on the database node.
- B. The TNS_ADMIN environment variable is set to the wrong value.
- C. The orcl.oracle.com database service is not registered with the listener.
- D. The DEFAULT_DOMAIN parameter is set to the wrong value in the sqlnet.ora file.
- E. The listener is running on a different port.

Correct Answer: C

Service registration enables the listener to determine whether a database service and its service handlers are available. A service handler is a dedicated server process or dispatcher that acts as a connection point to a database. During registration, the LREG process provides the listener with the instance name, database service names, and the type and addresses of service handlers. This information enables the listener to start a service handler when a client request arrives.

QUESTION 2

You execute a DROP USER CASCADE on an Oracle 11g release 1 database and immediately realized that you forgot to copy the OCA.EXAM_RESULTS table to the OCP schema.

RECYCLE_BIN was enabled before the DROP USER was executed and the OCP user has been granted the FLASHBACK ANY TABLE system privilege.

What is the quickest way to recover the contents of the OCA.EXAM_RESULTS table to the OCP schema?

- A. Execute FLASHBACK TABLE OCA.EXAM_RESULTS TO BEFORE DROP RENAME TO OCP.EXAM_RESULTS; connected as SYSTEM.



- B. Recover the table using traditional Tablespace Point In Time Recovery.
- C. Recovery the table using Database Point In Time Recovery.
- D. Execute FLASHBACK TABLE OCA.EXAM_RESULTS TO BEFORE DROP RENAME TO EXAM_RESULTS; connected as the OCP user.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 3

Which three statements are true concerning the multitenant architecture? (Choose three.)

- 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.

Correct Answer: BDG

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 recovery

The automatic application of redo log records to uncommitted data blocks when an database instance is restarted after a failure.

Incorrect Answers:

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.

C: There is a separate SYSAUX tablespace for the root and for each PDB.

F: There is a separate SYSTEM tablespace for the root and for each PDB.

QUESTION 4

Which three activities are supported by the Data Recovery Advisor? (Choose three.)

- A. Advising on block checksum failures
- B. Advising on inaccessible control files
- C. Advising on inaccessible block change tracking files
- D. Advising on empty password files
- E. Advising on invalid block header field values

Correct Answer: ABE

* Data Recovery Advisor can diagnose failures such as the following:

/ (B) Components such as datafiles and control files that are not accessible because they do not exist, do not have the correct access permissions, have been taken offline, and so on

/ (A, E) Physical corruptions such as block checksum failures and invalid block header field values

/ Inconsistencies such as a datafile that is older than other database files

/ I/O failures such as hardware errors, operating system driver failures, and exceeding operating system resource limits (for example, the number of open files)



* The Data Recovery Advisor automatically diagnoses corruption or loss of persistent data on disk, determines the appropriate repair options, and executes repairs at the user's request. This reduces the complexity of recovery process, thereby reducing the Mean Time To Recover (MTTR).

QUESTION 5

In your multitenant container database (CDB) containing same pluggable databases (PDBs), you execute the following commands in the root container:

```
SQL> CREATE ROLE c##role1;
```

```
SQL> GRANT create view, create procedure to c##role1;
```

```
SQL> GRANT c##role1 to c##a_admin;
```

Which two statements are true?

- A. The C ## ROLE1 role is created in the root database and all the PDBs.
- B. The C ## ROLE1 role is created only in the root database because the container clause is not used.
- C. Privileges are granted to the C##A_ADMIN user only in the root database.
- D. Privileges are granted to the C##A_ADMIN user in the root database and all PDBs.
- E. The statement for granting a role to a user fails because the CONTAINER clause is not used.

Correct Answer: AC

* You can include the CONTAINER clause in several SQL statements, such as the CREATE USER, ALTER USER, CREATE ROLE, GRANT, REVOKE, and ALTER SYSTEM statements.

** CREATE ROLE with CONTAINER (optional) clause

/ CONTAINER = ALL

Creates a common role.

/ CONTAINER = CURRENT

Creates a local role in the current PDB.

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