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QUESTION 1

Which three statements are true when the listener handles connection requests to an Oracle 12c database instance with multithreaded architecture enabled in UNIX? (Choose three.)

- A. Thread creation must be routed through a dispatcher process
- B. The local listener may spawn a new process and have that new process create a thread
- C. Each Oracle process runs an SCM thread.
- D. Each multithreaded Oracle process has an SCM thread.
- E. The local listener may pass the request to an existing process which in turn will create a thread.

Correct Answer: ABE

QUESTION 2

You connected using SQL Plus to the root container of a multitenant container database (CDB) with SYSDBA privilege.

The CDB has several pluggable databases (PDBs) open in the read/write mode.

There are ongoing transactions in both the CDB and PDBs.

What happens after issuing the SHUTDOWN TRANSACTIONAL statement?

- A. The shutdown proceeds immediately. The shutdown proceeds as soon as all transactions in the PDBs are either committed or rolled back.
- B. The shutdown proceeds as soon as all transactions in the CDB are either committed or rolled back.
- C. The shutdown proceeds as soon as all transactions in both the CDB and PDBs are either committed or rolled back.
- D. The statement results in an error because there are open PDBs.

Correct Answer: B

* SHUTDOWN [ABORT | IMMEDIATE | NORMAL | TRANSACTIONAL [LOCAL]]

Shuts down a currently running Oracle Database instance, optionally closing and dismounting a database. If the current database is a pluggable database, only the pluggable database is closed. The consolidated instance continues to run.

Shutdown commands that wait for current calls to complete or users to disconnect such as SHUTDOWN NORMAL and SHUTDOWN TRANSACTIONAL have a time limit that the SHUTDOWN command will wait. If all events blocking the shutdown have not occurred within the time limit, the shutdown command cancels with the following message:

ORA-01013: user requested cancel of current operation

* If logged into a CDB, shutdown closes the CDB instance.

To shutdown a CDB or non CDB, you must be connected to the CDB or non CDB instance that you want to close, and then enter



SHUTDOWN

Database closed.

Database dismounted.

Oracle instance shut down.

To shutdown a PDB, you must log into the PDB to issue the SHUTDOWN command.

SHUTDOWN

Pluggable Database closed.

Note:

* Prerequisites for PDB Shutdown

When the current container is a pluggable database (PDB), the SHUTDOWN command can only be used if:

The current user has SYSDBA, SYSOPER, SYSBACKUP, or SYSDG system privilege.

The privilege is either commonly granted or locally granted in the PDB.

The current user exercises the privilege using AS SYSDBA, AS SYSOPER, AS SYSBACKUP, or AS SYSDG at connect time.

To close a PDB, the PDB must be open.

QUESTION 3

A warehouse fact table in your Oracle 12c Database is range-partitioned by month and accessed frequently with queries that span multiple partitions. The table has a local prefixed, range partitioned index.

Some of these queries access very few rows in some partitions and all the rows in other partitions, but these queries still perform a full scan for all accessed partitions.

This commonly occurs when the range of dates begins at the end of a month or ends close to the start of a month.

You want an execution plan to be generated that uses indexed access when only a few rows are accessed from a segment, while still allowing full scans for segments where many rows are returned.

Which three methods could transparently help to achieve this result?

- A. Using a partial local Index on the warehouse fact table month column with indexing disabled to the table partitions that return most of their rows to the queries.
- B. Using a partial local Index on the warehouse fact table month column with indexing disabled for the table partitions that return a few rows to the queries.
- C. Using a partitioned view that does a UNION ALL query on the partitions of the warehouse fact table, which retains the existing local partitioned column.
- D. Converting the partitioned table to a partitioned view that does a UNION ALL query on the monthly tables, which retains the existing local partitioned column.



E. Using a partial global index on the warehouse fact table month column with indexing disabling for the table partitions that return most of their rows to the queries.

F. Using a partial global index on the warehouse fact table month column with indexing disabled for the table partitions that return a few rows to the queries.

Correct Answer: ACE

QUESTION 4

Which statement is true concerning compression during an Online Datafile Move?

A. Only tables may be compressed during the Online Datafile Move.

B. The DBA may choose which objects in the datafile to be moved get compressed.

C. All objects in a data file to be moved will always to be compressed.

D. Uncompressed data files may be moved online to compress the entire file with Hybrid Columnar Compression.

E. If an object is already compressed in the source location, then the compression type for that object remains unchanged after the move.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

Which three are true about the large pool for an Oracle database instance that supports shared server connections?

A. Allocates memory for RMAN backup and restore operations

B. Allocates memory for shared and private SQL areas

C. Contains a cursor area for storing runtime information about cursors

D. Contains stack space

E. Contains a hash area performing hash joins of tables

Correct Answer: ABC

The large pool can provide large memory allocations for the following: / (B)UGA (User Global Area) for the shared server and the Oracle XA interface (used where transactions interact with multiple databases) /Message buffers used in the parallel execution of statements / (A) Buffers for Recovery Manager (RMAN) I/O slaves

Note:

*

large pool

Optional area in the SGA that provides large memory allocations for backup and restore operations, I/O



server processes, and session memory for the shared server and Oracle XA.

*

Oracle XA

An external interface that allows global transactions to be coordinated by a transaction manager other than Oracle Database.

*

UGA

User global area. Session memory that stores session variables, such as logon information, and can also contain the OLAP pool.

*

Configuring the Large Pool

Unlike the shared pool, the large pool does not have an LRU list (not D). Oracle Database does not attempt to age objects out of the large pool. Consider configuring a large pool if the database instance uses any of the following Oracle Database features:

*

Shared server

In a shared server architecture, the session memory for each client process is included in the shared pool.

*

Parallel query

Parallel query uses shared pool memory to cache parallel execution message buffers.

*

Recovery Manager

Recovery Manager (RMAN) uses the shared pool to cache I/O buffers during backup and restore operations. For I/O server processes, backup, and restore operations, Oracle Database allocates buffers that are a few hundred kilobytes in size.

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