



1Z0-062^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 12c: Installation and Administration

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QUESTION 1

You want execution of large database operations to suspend, and then resume, in the event of space allocation failures.

You set the value of the initialization parameter `RESUMABLE_TIMEOUT` to 3600.

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Before a statement executes in resumable mode, the `ALTER SESSION ENABLE RESUMABLE` statement must be issued in its session.
- B. Data Manipulation Language (DML) operations are resumable, provided that they are not embedded in a PL/SQL block.
- C. A resumable statement can be suspended and resumed only once during execution.
- D. A suspended statement will report an error if no corrective action has taken place during a timeout period.
- E. Suspending a statement automatically results in suspending a transaction and releasing all the resources held by the transaction.

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 2

A database runs in `NOARCHIVELOG` mode.

Backup scheduling for this database must be automated before upgrading to a new version of the database.

Which two tools or utilities can do this? (Choose two.)

- A. Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Express (EM Express)
- B. Database Upgrade Assistant (DBUA)
- C. SQL Developer
- D. Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA)
- E. Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 3

Your database supports an online transaction processing (OLTP) application. The application is undergoing some major schema changes, such as addition of new indexes and materialized views. You want to check the impact of these changes on workload performance.



What should you use to achieve this?

- A. Database replay
- B. SQL Tuning Advisor
- C. SQL Access Advisor
- D. SQL Performance Analyzer
- E. Automatic Workload Repository compare reports

Correct Answer: D

You can use the SQL Performance Analyzer to analyze the SQL performance impact of any type of system change. Examples of common system changes include: ?Database upgrades ?Configuration changes to the operating system, hardware, or database ?Database initialization parameter changes ?Schema changes, such as adding new indexes or materialized views ?Gathering optimizer statistics ?SQL tuning actions, such as creating SQL profiles

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28318/intro.htm#CNCPT961

QUESTION 4

Identify three benefits of Unified Auditing.

- A. Decreased use of storage to store audit trail rows in the database.
- B. It improves overall auditing performance.
- C. It guarantees zero-loss auditing.
- D. The audit trail cannot be easily modified because it is read-only.
- E. It automatically audits Recovery Manager (RMAN) events.

Correct Answer: ABE

A: Starting with 12c, Oracle has unified all of the auditing types into one single unit called Unified auditing. You don't have to turn on or off all of the different auditing types individually and as a matter of fact auditing is enabled by default right out of the box. The AUD\$ and FGA\$ tables have been replaced with one single audit trail table. All of the audit data is now stored in Secure Files table thus improving the overall management aspects of audit data itself.

B: Further the audit data can also be buffered solving most of the common performance related problems seen on busy environments.

E: Unified Auditing is able to collect audit data for Fine Grained Audit, RMAN, Data Pump, Label Security, Database Vault and Real Application Security operations.

Note:

* Benefits of the Unified Audit Trail

The benefits of a unified audit trail are many: / (B) Overall auditing performance is greatly improved. The default mode that unified audit works is Queued Write mode. In this mode, the audit records are batched in SGA queue and is persisted in a periodic way. Because the audit records are written to SGA queue, there is a significant performance



improvement.

/ The unified auditing functionality is always enabled and does not depend on the initialization parameters that were used in previous releases

/ (A) The audit records, including records from the SYS audit trail, for all the audited components of your Oracle Database installation are placed in one location and in one format, rather than your having to look in different places to find audit trails in varying formats. This consolidated view enables auditors to co-relate audit information from different components. For example, if an error occurred during an INSERT statement, standard auditing can indicate the error number and the SQL that was executed. Oracle Database Vault-specific information can indicate whether this error happened because of a command rule violation or realm violation. Note that there will be two audit records with a distinct AUDIT_TYPE. With this unification in place, SYS audit records appear with AUDIT_TYPE set to Standard Audit.

/ The management and security of the audit trail is also improved by having it in single audit trail.

/ You can create named audit policies that enable you to audit the supported components listed at the beginning of this section, as well as SYS administrative users. Furthermore, you can build conditions and exclusions into your policies.

*

Oracle Database 12c Unified Auditing enables selective and effective auditing inside the Oracle database using policies and conditions. The new policy based syntax simplifies management of auditing within the database and provides the ability to accelerate auditing based on conditions.

*

The new architecture unifies the existing audit trails into a single audit trail, enabling simplified management and increasing the security of audit data generated by the database.

QUESTION 5

You must upgrade your Oracle 11g to Database to Oracle 12c R2. Which method can you use?

- A. Perform a rolling upgrade.
- B. Perform a direct upgrade by running the Database Upgrade Assistant (DBUA).
- C. Use Enterprise Manager Express.
- D. Use SQL*Developer
- E. Use the Database Creation Assistant (DBCA) to upgrade

Correct Answer: B

Reference: <https://oracle-base.com/articles/12c/upgrading-to-12c>

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