

Valid 1Z0-060 Dumps with VCE and PDF for Free (Question 61 - Question 70)

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https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B-ob6L_QjGLpNjQta2dQSmFJLWs QUESTION 61 Which three statements are true concerning

the multitenant architecture? 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. Answer: BDG Explanation: B: * A PDB would have its SYSTEM, SYSAUX, TEMP tablespaces. It can also contain 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 a database instance is restarted after a failure. Incorrect: Not 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. Not C: There is a separate SYSAUX tablespace for the root and for each PDB. Not F: There is a separate SYSTEM tablespace for the root and for each PDB. QUESTION 62 You notice that the elapsed time for an important database scheduler Job is unacceptably long. The job belongs to a scheduler job class and window. Which two actions would reduce the job's elapsed time?

A. Increasing the priority of the job class to which the job belongs B. Increasing the job's relative priority within the Job class to which it belongs C. Increasing the resource allocation for the consumer group mapped to the scheduler job's job class within the plan mapped to the scheduler window D. Moving the job to an existing higher priority scheduler window with the same schedule and duration E. Increasing the value of the JOB_QUEUE_PROCESSES parameter F. Increasing the priority of the scheduler window to which the job belongs Answer: BC Explanation: B: Job priorities are used only to prioritize among jobs in the same class. C: Set resource allocation for member jobs. Job classes provide the link between the Database Resource Manager and the Scheduler, because each job class can specify a resource consumer group as an attribute. Member jobs then belong to the specified consumer group and are assigned resources according to settings in the current resource plan. QUESTION 63 You plan to migrate your database from a File system to Automata Storage Management (ASM) on same platform. Which two methods or commands would you use to accomplish this task? A. RMAN CONVERT command B. Data Pump Export and import C. Conventional Export and Import D. The BACKUP AS COPY DATABASE ... command of RMAN. DBMS_FILE_TRANSFER with transportable tablespace Answer: AD QUESTION 64 You run a script that completes successfully using SQL*Plus that performs these actions: 1. Creates a multitenant container database (CDB) 2. Plugs in three pluggable databases (PDBs) 3. Shuts down the CDB instance 4. Starts up the CDB instance using STARTUP OPEN READ WRITE Which two statements are true about the outcome after running the script? A. The seed will be in mount state. B. The seed will be opened read-only. C. The seed will be opened read/write. D. The other PDBs will be in mount state. E. The other PDBs will be opened read-only. F. The PDBs will be opened read/write. Answer: BD Explanation: B: The seed is always read-only. D: Pluggable databases can be started and stopped using SQL*Plus commands or the ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE command. QUESTION 65 You execute the following piece of code with appropriate privileges

```
BEGIN
DBMS_REDACT.ADD_POLICY (
  OBJECT_SCHEMA => 'SCOTT',
  OBJECT_NAME   => 'EMP',
  POLICY_NAME   => 'SCOTT_EMP',
  COLUMN_NAME   => 'SAL',
  FUNCTION_TYPE => DBMS_REDACT.FULL,
  EXPRESSION    => 'SYS_CONTEXT(''SYS_SESSION_ROLES'', 'MGR') = ''FALSE''',
);
END;
/

CREATE VIEW SCOTT.EMP_V AS SELECT * FROM SCOTT.EMP;

BEGIN
DBMS_REDACT.ADD_POLICY (
  OBJECT_SCHEMA => 'SCOTT',
  OBJECT_NAME   => 'EMP_V',
  POLICY_NAME   => 'SCOTT_EMP_V',
  COLUMN_NAME   => 'SAL',
  FUNCTION_TYPE => DBMS_REDACT.NONE,
  EXPRESSION    => 'SYS_CONTEXT(''SYS_SESSION_ROLES'', 'MGR') = ''FALSE''',
);
END;
/
```

User SCOTT has been granted the CREATE SESSION privilege and the MGR role. Which two statements are true when a session logged in as SCOTT queries the SAL column in the view and the table? A. Data is redacted for the EMP.SAL column only if the

SCOTT session does not have the MGR role set.B. Data is redacted for EMP.SAL column only if the SCOTT session has the MGR role set.C. Data is never redacted for the EMP_V.SAL column.D. Data is redacted for the EMP_V.SAL column only if the SCOTT session has the MGR role set.E. Data is redacted for the EMP_V.SAL column only if the SCOTT session does not have the MGR role set. Answer: ACExplanation:Note:* DBMS_REDACT.FULL completely redacts the column data.*

DBMS_REDACT.NONE applies no redaction on the column data. Use this function for development testing purposes. LOB columns are not supported. *The DBMS_REDACT package provides an interface to Oracle Data Redaction, which enables you to mask (redact) data that is returned from queries issued by low-privileged users or an application.* If you create a view chain (that is, a view based on another view), then the Data Redaction policy also applies throughout this view chain. The policies remain in effect all of the way up through this view chain, but if another policy is created for one of these views, then for the columns affected in the subsequent views, this new policy takes precedence. QUESTION 66Your database is open and the LISTENER listener running. You stopped the wrong listener LISTENER by issuing the following command:lsnrctl > STOPWhat happens to the sessions that are presently connected to the database Instance? A. They are able to perform only queries.B. They are not affected and continue to function normally.C. They are terminated and the active transactions are rolled back.D. They are not allowed to perform any operations until the listener LISTENER is started. Answer: BExplanation:The listener is used when the connection is established.

The immediate impact of stopping the listener will be that no new session can be established from a remote host. Existing sessions are not compromised. QUESTION 67Which three statements are true about using flashback database in a multitenant container database (CDB)? A. The root container can be flashed back without flashing back the pluggable databases (PDBs).B. To enable flashback database, the CDB must be mounted.C. Individual PDBs can be flashed back without flashing back the entire CDB.D. The DB_FLASHBACK RETENTION_TARGET parameter must be set to enable flashback of the CDB.E. A CDB can be flashed back specifying the desired target point in time or an SCN, but not a restore point. Answer: BDE QUESTION 68You execute the following PL/SQL

```
BEGIN
DBMS_FGA.add_policy(
object_schema => 'JIM',
object_name => 'PRODUCTS',
policy_name => 'PRICE_AUDIT',
audit_condition => 'PRICE > 10000',
audit_column => 'PRICE');
END;
```

Which two statements are true? A. Fine-Grained Auditing (FGA) is enabled for the PRICE column in the PRODUCTS table for SELECT statements only when a row with PRICE > 10000 is accessed.B. FGA is enabled for the PRODUCTS.PRICE column and an audit record is written whenever a row with PRICE > 10000 is accessed.C. FGA is enabled for all DML operations by JIM on the PRODUCTS.PRICE column.D. FGA is enabled for the PRICE column of the PRODUCTS table and the SQL statements is captured in the FGA audit trail. Answer: AD QUESTION 69You execute the following commands to audit database activities:SQL > ALTER SYSTEM SET AUDIT_TRIAL=DB, EXTENDED SCOPE=SPFILE;SQL > AUDIT SELECT TABLE, INSERT TABLE, DELETE TABLE BY JOHN BY SESSION WHENEVER SUCCESSFUL;Which statement is true about the audit record that generated when auditing after instance restarts? A. One audit record is created for every successful execution of a SELECT, INSERT OR DELETE command on a table, and contains the SQL text for the SQL Statements.B. One audit record is created for every successful execution of a SELECT, INSERT OR DELETE command, and contains the execution plan for the SQL statements.

C. One audit record is created for the whole session if john successfully executes a SELECT, INSERT, or DELETE command, and contains the execution plan for the SQL statements.D. One audit record is created for the whole session if JOHN successfully executes a select command, and contains the SQL text and bind variables used.E. One audit record is created for the whole session if john successfully executes a SELECT, INSERT, or DELETE command on a table, and contains the execution plan, SQL text, and bind variables used. Answer: D QUESTION 70You support Oracle Database 12c Oracle Database 11g, and Oracle Database log on the same server. All databases of all versions use Automatic Storage Management (ASM). Which three statements are true about the ASM disk group compatibility attributes that are set for a disk group? A. The ASM compatibility attribute controls the format of the disk group metadata.B. RDBMS compatibility together with the database version determines whether a database Instance can mount the ASM disk group.C. The RDBMS compatibility setting allows only databases set to the same version as the compatibility value, to mount the ASM disk group.D. The ASM compatibility attribute determines some of the ASM features that may be used by the Oracle disk group.E. The ADVM compatibility attribute determines the ACFS features that may be used by the Oracle 10g database. Answer: ABD

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