



# 1Z0-060<sup>Q&As</sup>

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**QUESTION 1**

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).

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**QUESTION 2**

You created an encrypted tablespace:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLESPACE securespace
      DATAFILE '/home/user/oradata/secure01.dbf'
      SIZE 150M
      ENCRYPTION USING '3DES168'
      DEFAULT STORAGE (ENCRYPT) ;
```

You then closed the encryption wallet because you were advised that this is secure.

Later in the day, you attempt to create the EMPLOYEES table in the SECURESPACE tablespace with the SALT option on the EMPLOYEE column.

Which is true about the result?

- A. It creates the table successfully but does not encrypt any inserted data in the EMPNAME column because the wallet



must be opened to encrypt columns with SALT.

B. It generates an error when creating the table because the wallet is closed.

C. It creates the table successfully, and encrypts any inserted data in the EMPNAME column because the wallet needs to be open only for tablespace creation.

D. It generates error when creating the table, because the salt option cannot be used with encrypted tablespaces.

Correct Answer: B

---

### QUESTION 3

You are connected to a pluggable database (PDB) as a common user with DBA privileges. The STATISTICS\_LEVEL parameter is PDB\_MODIFIABLE. You execute the following: SQL > ALTER SYSTEM SET STATISTICS\_LEVEL = ALL SID = '\*'\\ SCOPE = SPFILE; Which is true about the result of this command?

A. The STATISTICS\_LEVEL parameter is set to all whenever this PDB is re-opened.

B. The STATISTICS\_LEVEL parameter is set to ALL whenever any PDB is reopened.

C. The STATISTICS\_LEVEL parameter is set to all whenever the multitenant container database (CDB) is restarted.

D. Nothing happens; because there is no SPFILE for each PDB, the statement is ignored.

Correct Answer: A

[http://docs.oracle.com/database/121/ADMIN/cdb\\_pdb\\_admin.htm#ADMIN14017](http://docs.oracle.com/database/121/ADMIN/cdb_pdb_admin.htm#ADMIN14017)

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### QUESTION 4

You are administering a database and you receive a requirement to apply the following restrictions:

1.

A connection must be terminated after four unsuccessful login attempts by user.

2.

A user should not be able to create more than four simultaneous sessions.

3.

User session must be terminated after 15 minutes of inactivity.

4.

Users must be prompted to change their passwords every 15 days.

How would you accomplish these requirements?

A. by granting a secure application role to the users



- B. by creating and assigning a profile to the users and setting the REMOTE\_OS\_AUTHENT parameter to FALSE
- C. By creating and assigning a profile to the users and setting the SEC\_MAX\_FAILED\_LOGIN\_ATTEMPTS parameter to 4
- D. By Implementing Fine-Grained Auditing (FGA) and setting the REMOTE\_LOGIN\_PASSWORD\_FILE parameter to NONE.
- E. By implementing the database resource Manager plan and setting the SEC\_MAX\_FAILED\_LOGIN\_ATTEMPTS parameters to 4.

Correct Answer: C

SEC\_MAX\_FAILED\_LOGIN\_ATTEMPTS specifies the number of authentication attempts that can be made by a client on a connection to the server process. These login attempts can be for multiple user accounts in the same connection. After the specified number of failure attempts, the connection will be automatically dropped by the server process.

References: <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/REFRN/GUID-DEC2A3B2-F49B-499E-A3CFD097F3A5BA83.htm#REFRN10274>

## QUESTION 5

After implementing full Oracle Data Redaction, you change the default value for the NUMBER data type as follows:

```
SQL> SELECT NUMBER_VALUE FROM REDACTION_VALUES_FOR_TYPE_FULL;
```

```
NUMBER_VALUE
-----
0
```

```
SQL> EXEC DBMS_REDACT.UPDATE_FULL_REDACTION_VALUES(-1)
```

```
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

```
SQL> select number_value from redaction_values_for_type_full;
```

```
NUMBER_VALUE
-----
-1
```

After changing the value, you notice that FULL redaction continues to redact numeric data with a zero.

What must you do to activate the new default value for numeric full redaction?

- A. Re-enable redaction policies that use FULL data redaction.
- B. Re-create redaction policies that use FULL data redaction.
- C. Re-connect the sessions that access objects with redaction policies defined on them.
- D. Flush the shared pool.
- E. Restart the database instance.

Correct Answer: E



**About Altering the Default Full Data Redaction Value** You can alter the default displayed values for full Data Redaction policies. By default, 0 is the redacted value when Oracle Database performs full redaction (DBMS\_REDACT.FULL) on a column of the NUMBER data type. If you want to change it to another value (for example, 7), then you can run the DBMS\_REDACT.UPDATE\_FULL\_REDACTION\_VALUES procedure to modify this value. The modification applies to all of the Data Redaction policies in the current database instance. After you modify a value, you must restart the database for it to take effect.

Note:

\*

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.

\*

#### UPDATE\_FULL\_REDACTION\_VALUES Procedure

This procedure modifies the default displayed values for a Data Redaction policy for full redaction.

\*

After you create the Data Redaction policy, it is automatically enabled and ready to redact data.

\*

Oracle Data Redaction enables you to mask (redact) data that is returned from queries issued by low-privileged users or applications. You can redact column data by using one of the following methods:

/ Full redaction. / Partial redaction. / Regular expressions. / Random redaction. / No redaction.

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