



1Z0-060^{Q&As}

Upgrade to Oracle Database 12c

Pass Oracle 1Z0-060 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.pass4itsure.com/1z0-060.html>

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Oracle
Official Exam Center

-  **Instant Download** After Purchase
-  **100% Money Back** Guarantee
-  **365 Days** Free Update
-  **800,000+** Satisfied Customers



**QUESTION 1**

What is the result of executing a TRUNCATE TABLE command on a table, in a non-CDB database, that has Flashback Archiving enabled?

- A. It fails with the ORA-665610 Invalid DDL statement on history-tracked message
- B. The rows in the table and the archive are truncated, and flashback archiving is disabled.
- C. The rows in the table are truncated without being archived.
- D. The rows in the table are archived, and then truncated.
- E. The rows in both the table and the archive are truncated.

Correct Answer: D

<http://surachartopun.com/2010/06/ddl-on-tables-enabled-for-flashback.html>

QUESTION 2

Flashback is enabled for your multitenant container database (CDB), which contains two pluggable database (PDBs). A local user was accidentally dropped from one of the PDBs.

You want to flash back the PDB to the time before the local user was dropped. You connect to the CDB and execute the following commands:

```
SQL > SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE SQL > STARTUP MOUNT SQL > FLASHBACK DATABASE to TIME "TO_DATE  
(\08/20/12\,\MM/DD/YY\);
```

Examine following commands:

1.

```
ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE ALL OPEN;
```

2.

```
ALTER DATABASE OPEN;
```

3.

```
ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS;
```

Which command or commands should you execute next to allow updates to the flashed back schema?

- A. Only 1
- B. Only 2
- C. Only 3
- D. 3 and 1



E. 1 and 2

Correct Answer: D

<http://www.oracle-base.com/articles/12c/multitenant-flashback-of-container-database-12cr1.php>

QUESTION 3

You issue the following commands:

```
SQL>ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST = '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl';  
  
SQL>CREATE TABLESPACE august_sales DATAFILE '/u01/app/oracle/mydata/mysales.dbf' size  
10M;  
  
SQL>CREATE TEMPORARY TABLESPACE temp101 TEMPFILE  
'/u01/app/oracle/mydata/mytemp101.tmp' SIZE 20M;
```

The directories '\\u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl\\' and '\\u01/app/oracle/mydata\\' exist.

Which statement describes the outcome?

- A. The AUGUST_SALES tablespace is created with its data file in the DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST location and the TEMP101 tablespace is created with its temp file in the '\\u01/app/oracle/mydata\\' location.
- B. The TEMP101 tablespace is created with its temp file in the DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST location and the AUGUST_SALES tablespace is created with its data file in the '\\u01/app/oracle/mydata/ mysales.dbf\\' location.
- C. The two tablespaces are created with the data file and temp file in their respective locations as specified in the CREATE commands.
- D. Tablespace creation ignores the data file and temp file locations specified in the CREATE commands, and creates both the tablespaces in the DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST location.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

In your multitenant container database (CDB) with two pluggable database (PDBs). You want to create a new PDB by using SQL Developer.

Which statement is true?

- A. The CDB must be open.
- B. The CDB must be in the mount stage.
- C. The CDB must be in the nomount stage.
- D. All existing PDBs must be closed.

Correct Answer: A



* Creating a PDB Rather than constructing the data dictionary tables that define an empty PDB from scratch, and then populating its Obj\$ and Dependency\$ tables, the empty PDB is created when the CDB is created. (Here, we use empty to mean containing no customer-created artifacts.) It is referred to as the seed PDB and has the name PDB\$Seed. Every CDB non-negotiably contains a seed PDB; it is non-negotiably always open in read-only mode. This has no conceptual significance; rather, it is just an optimization device. The create PDB operation is implemented as a special case of the clone PDB operation. The size of the seed PDB is only about 1 gigabyte and it takes only a few seconds on a typical machine to copy it.

QUESTION 5

Examine the following parameters for a database instance: Which three initialization parameters are not controlled by Automatic Shared Memory Management (ASMM)? (Choose three.)

```
MEMORY_MAX_TARGET=0
MEMORY_TARGET=0
SGA_TARGET=1024
PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET=500m
```

- A. LOG_BUFFER
- B. SORT_AREA_SIZE
- C. JAVA_POOL_SIZE
- D. STREAMS_POOL_SIZE
- E. DB_16K_CACHE_SIZE
- F. DB_KEEP_CACHE_SIZE

Correct Answer: AEF

Manually Sized SGA Components that Use SGA_TARGET Space SGA Component, Initialization Parameter / The log buffer LOG_BUFFER / The keep and recycle buffer caches DB_KEEP_CACHE_SIZE DB_RECYCLE_CACHE_SIZE / Nonstandard block size buffer caches DB_nK_CACHE_SIZE

Note:

*

In addition to setting SGA_TARGET to a nonzero value, you must set to zero all initialization parameters listed in the table below to enable full automatic tuning of the automatically sized SGA components.

*

Table, Automatically Sized SGA Components and Corresponding Parameters



SGA Component	Initialization Parameter
Fixed SGA and other internal allocations needed by the Oracle Database instance	N/A
The shared pool	SHARED_POOL_SIZE
The large pool	LARGE_POOL_SIZE
The Java pool	JAVA_POOL_SIZE
The buffer cache	DB_CACHE_SIZE
The Streams pool	STREAMS_POOL_SIZE

[Latest 1Z0-060 Dumps](#)

[1Z0-060 VCE Dumps](#)

[1Z0-060 Braindumps](#)