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Oracle Database Cloud Service

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**QUESTION 1**

You want to migrate an Oracle Database 11.2.0.2 on-premises database to the Oracle Database 11g database of the Database as a Service (DBaaS) instance on Oracle Cloud. A subset of the data that you want to transfer includes data stored in LONG data type columns.

All required data is contained in a dedicated tablespace. The tablespace is 100 GB in size and has 20% free space.

The client wants the data migrated in the shortest possible time to minimize impact on end users.

Select the most appropriate migration method to meet this requirement.

- A. Data Pump TDB
- B. Data Pump TTS
- C. SQL*Loader Direct Path
- D. conventional export/import
- E. Remote Cloning

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

The Data Pump Transportable Tablespace can be used only if the on-premises platform is little endian, and the database character sets of your on-premises database and Oracle Database Cloud Service database are compatible.

The Transportable Tablespace method is generally much faster than a conventional export/import of the same data because the data files containing all of the actual data are simply copied to the destination location.

Incorrect Answers:

C: Data Pump TDB is not supported in this scenario.

D: The data pump conventional export/import method is simple to implement, provides the broadest cross-platform support and enables you to physically re-organize your target database; however, the time and resources required for export and import may rule out this approach for situations with large databases or limited timeframes.

E: Remote cloning is not supported in this scenario.

References: <https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/database-dbaas-cloud/csdbi/mig-11g-11g.html>

QUESTION 2

Which three will be supported after migrating an on-premises database to a Database as a Service (DBaaS) instance on Oracle Cloud?

- A. increased security of application roles



- B. reduction in operational costs
- C. ability to increase capacity on demand
- D. provisioning of application testing
- E. centralization of database management

Correct Answer: CDE

References: <https://www.oracle.com/database/solutions/private-dbaas.html>

QUESTION 3

What are two things can you do on the My Services Dashboard page?

- A. You can customize the metric icon for each valid service.
- B. You can add a data center and identity domain to your Cloud account.
- C. You can activate services for the current data center and identity domain.
- D. You can check the overall status of your active services for the current data center and identity domain.

Correct Answer: CD

Explanation:

The My Services Dashboard shows information limited to one identity domain in your account.

References: Using Oracle Database Cloud Service (February 2017), page 8-26

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/database-dbaas-cloud/csdbi/using-oracle-database-cloudservice.pdf>

QUESTION 4

You created a Database as a Service (DBaaS) instance. This action also created a virtual machine and configured it for the DBaaS instance. It also created two user accounts. One of the users is oracle.

What three functions can be used by Oracle users in a Database Deployment?

- A. Grant privileges and roles to database users.
- B. Create database users.
- C. Back up and recover databases.
- D. Create tablespaces.
- E. Reboot a VM.
- F. Use the sudo command to perform root user access operations.



Correct Answer: ABC

Explanation: Oracle is the Oracle Database administrator account you use to access the system and perform non-root database administration tasks. A home directory, /home/oracle, is created for this user. This user cannot use the sudo command to perform operations that require root-user access. Additionally, by default you cannot connect as this user to the compute node using SSH. You can add the public key to the user's \$HOME/.ssh/authorized_keys file to grant persistent SSH access, or you can connect as the opc user and then use the sudo -s command to start a root-user command shell, followed by an su - oracle command to switch to the oracle user.

Incorrect Answers:

F: root is the root administrator for the system. You do not have direct access to this account. To perform operations that require root-user access, use the sudo command as the opc, not the oracle, user.

References: <https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/database-dbaas-cloud/csdbi/linux-user-accounts>

rac.html http://www.oracle.com/webfolder/technetwork/tutorials/obe/cloud/dbaas/obe_dbaas_administering_your_database_cloud_service/obe_dbaas_administering_your_database_cloud_service.html

QUESTION 5

Which two statements are true about the SSH tunnels within an Oracle Database Cloud Service environment?

- A. An individual SSH tunnel is required for each port in the environment.
- B. The client must provide the server with the SSH private key.
- C. The SSH tunnel must be selected by a security rule to enable remote access.
- D. The server must hold the SSH public and private keys in the SSH authorized_keysfile.
- E. Oracle Database Cloud Service provides a centralized key server for all SSH connections.

Correct Answer: BC

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