

## [2016-6-NEWBraindump2go Latest 1Z0-060 Practice Exams Released for Free Downloading Today[NQ51-NQ60]

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**NEW QUESTION 51 - NEW QUESTION 60:**  
**QUESTION 51** You executed a DROP USER CASCADE on an Oracle 11g release 1 database and immediately realized that you forgot to copy the OCA.EXAM\_RESULTS table to the OCP schema. The RECYCLE\_BIN enabled before the DROP USER was executed and the OCP user has been granted the FLASHBACK ANY TABLE system privilege. What is the quickest way to recover the contents of the OCA.EXAM\_RESULTS table to the OCP schema?  
A. Execute FLASHBACK TABLE OCA.EXAM\_RESULTS TO BEFORE DROP RENAME TO OCP.EXAM\_RESULTS; connected as SYSTEM.  
B. Recover the table using traditional Tablespace Point In Time Recovery.  
C. Recover the table using Automated Tablespace Point In Time Recovery.  
D. Recover the table using Database Point In Time Recovery.  
E. Execute FLASHBACK TABLE OCA.EXAM\_RESULTS TO BEFORE DROP RENAME TO EXAM\_RESULTS; connected as the OCP user.  
Answer: C  
Explanation: RMAN tablespace point-in-time recovery (TSPITR). Recovery Manager (RMAN) TSPITR enables quick recovery of one or more tablespaces in a database to an earlier time without affecting the rest of the tablespaces and objects in the database. Fully Automated (the default) In this mode, RMAN manages the entire TSPITR process including the auxiliary instance. You specify the tablespaces of the recovery set, an auxiliary destination, the target time, and you allow RMAN to manage all other aspects of TSPITR. The default mode is recommended unless you specifically need more control over the location of recovery set files after TSPITR, auxiliary set files during TSPITR, channel settings and parameters or some other aspect of your auxiliary instance.  
**QUESTION 52** In your multitenant container database (CDB) containing pluggable database (PDBs), the HR user executes the following commands to create and grant privileges on a procedure:  
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE create\_test\_v (v\_emp\_id NUMBER, v\_ename VARCHAR2, v\_salary NUMBER, v\_dept\_id NUMBER) BEGIN INSERT INTO hr.test VALUES (V\_emp\_id, V\_ename, V\_salary, V\_dept\_id); END;  
GRANT EXECUTE ON CREATE\_TEST TO john, jim, smith, king;  
How can you prevent users having the EXECUTE privilege on the CREATE\_TEST procedure from inserting values into tables on which they do not have any privileges?  
A. Create the CREATE\_TEST procedure with definer's rights.  
B. Grant the EXECUTE privilege to users with GRANT OPTION on the CREATE\_TEST procedure.  
C. Create the CREATE\_TEST procedure with invoker's rights.  
D. Create the CREATE\_TEST procedure as part of a package and grant users the EXECUTE privilege the package.  
Answer: C  
Explanation: If a program unit does not need to be executed with the escalated privileges of the definer, you should specify that the program unit executes with the privileges of the caller, also known as the invoker. Invoker's rights can mitigate the risk of SQL injection.  
Incorrect: Not A: By default, stored procedures and SQL methods execute with the privileges of their owner, not their current user. Such definer-rights subprograms are bound to the schema in which they reside.  
not B: Using the GRANT option, a user can grant an Object privilege to another user or to PUBLIC.  
**QUESTION 53** You created a new database using the "create database" statement without specifying the "ENABLE PLUGGABLE" clause. What are two effects of not using the "ENABLE PLUGGABLE database" clause?  
A. The database is created as a non-CDB and can never contain a PDB.  
B. The database is treated as a PDB and must be plugged into an existing multitenant container database (CDB).  
C. The database is created as a non-CDB and can never be plugged into a CDB.  
D. The database is created as a non-CDB but can be plugged into an existing CDB.  
E. The database is created as a non-CDB but will become a CDB whenever the first PDB is plugged in.  
Answer: A  
Explanation: A (not B, not E): The CREATE DATABASE ... ENABLE PLUGGABLE DATABASE SQL statement creates a new CDB. If you do not specify the ENABLE PLUGGABLE DATABASE clause, then the newly created database is a non-CDB and can never contain PDBs.  
D: You can create a PDB by plugging in a Non-CDB as a PDB. The following graphic depicts the options for creating a PDB:  Description of cncpt358.png follows  
Incorrect: Not E: For the duration of its existence, a database is either a CDB or a non-CDB. You cannot transform a non-CDB into a CDB or vice versa. You must define a database as a CDB at creation, and then create PDBs within this CDB.  
**QUESTION 54** What is the effect of specifying the "ENABLE PLUGGABLE DATABASE" clause in a "CREATE DATABASE" statement?  
A. It will create a multitenant container database (CDB) with only the root opened.  
B. It will create a CDB with root opened and seed read only.  
C. It will create a CDB with root and seed opened and one PDB mounted.  
D. It will create a CDB that must be plugged into an existing CDB.  
E. It will create a CDB with root opened and seed mounted.  
Answer: B  
Explanation: \*The CREATE DATABASE ... ENABLE PLUGGABLE DATABASE SQL statement creates a new CDB. If you do not specify the ENABLE PLUGGABLE DATABASE clause, then the newly created database is a non-CDB and can never contain PDBs. Along with the root (CDB\$ROOT), Oracle Database automatically creates a seed PDB (PDB\$SEED). The following graphic shows a newly created CDB:  
\*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.

**QUESTION 55** You have installed two 64G flash devices to support the Database Smart Flash Cache feature on your database server that is running on Oracle Linux. You have set the DB\_SMART\_FLASH\_FILE parameter: DB\_FLASH\_CACHE\_FILE= '/dev/flash\_device\_1 ',' /dev/flash\_device\_2' How should the DB\_FLASH\_CACHE\_SIZE be configured to use both devices? A. Set DB\_FLASH\_CACHE\_SIZE = 64G. B. Set DB\_FLASH\_CACHE\_SIZE = 64G, 64G. C. Set DB\_FLASH\_CACHE\_SIZE = 128G. D. DB\_FLASH\_CACHE\_SIZE is automatically configured by the instance at startup. Answer: B

**Explanation:** \* Smart Flash Cache concept is not new in Oracle 12C - DB Smart Flash Cache in Oracle 11g. In this release Oracle has made changes related to both initialization parameters used by DB Smart Flash cache. Now you can define many files|devices and its sizes for "Database Smart Flash Cache" area. In previous releases only one file|device could be defined. DB\_FLASH\_CACHE\_FILE = /dev/sda, /dev/sdb, /dev/sdc DB\_FLASH\_CACHE\_SIZE = 32G, 32G, 64G So above settings defines 3 devices which will be in use by "DB Smart Flash Cache" /dev/sda ?size 32G /dev/sdb ?size 32G /dev/sdc ?size 64G

**New view V\$FLASHFILESTAT** ? it's used to determine the cumulative latency and read counts of each file|device and compute the average latency

**QUESTION 56** Examine the following parameters for a database instance: MEMORY\_MAX\_TARGET=0 MEMORY\_TARGET=0 SGA\_TARGET=0 PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET=500m Which three initialization parameters are not controlled by Automatic Shared Memory Management (ASMM)? 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 Answer: AEF

**Explanation:** 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

**QUESTION 57** Examine the contents of SQL loader control file: Which three statements are true regarding the SQL\* Loader operation performed using the control file? A. An EMP table is created if a table does not exist. Otherwise, if the EMP table is appended with the loaded data. B. The SQL\* Loader data file myfile1.dat has the column names for the EMP table. C. The SQL\* Loader operation fails because no record terminators are specified. D. Field names should be the first line in the both the SQL\* Loader data files. E. The SQL\* Loader operation assumes that the file must be a stream record format file with the normal carriage return string as the record terminator. Answer: BCE

**QUESTION 58** In your multitenant container database (CDB) containing pluggable database (PDBs), you granted the CREATE TABLE privilege to the common user C ## A\_ADMIN in root and all PDBs. You execute the following command from the root container: SQL > REVOKE create table FROM C ## A\_ADMIN; What is the result? A. It executes successfully and the CREATE TABLE privilege is revoked from C ## A\_ADMIN in root only. B. It fails and reports an error because the CONTAINER=ALL clause is not used. C. It excludes successfully and the CREATE TABLE privilege is revoked from C ## A\_ADMIN in root and all PDBs. D. It fails and reports an error because the CONTAINER=CURRENT clause is not used. E. It executes successfully and the CREATE TABLE privilege is revoked from C ## A\_ADMIN in all PDBs. Answer: AE

**Explanation:** REVOKE ..FROM If the current container is the root: / Specify CONTAINER = CURRENT to revoke a locally granted system privilege, object privilege, or role from a common user or common role. The privilege or role is revoked from the user or role only in the root. This clause does not revoke privileges granted with CONTAINER = ALL. / Specify CONTAINER = ALL to revoke a commonly granted system privilege, object privilege on a common object, or role from a common user or common role. The privilege or role is revoked from the user or role across the entire CDB. This clause can revoke only a privilege or role granted with CONTAINER = ALL from the specified common user or common role. This clause does not revoke privileges granted locally with CONTAINER = CURRENT. However, any locally granted privileges that depend on the commonly granted privilege being revoked are also revoked. If you omit this clause, then CONTAINER = CURRENT is the default.

**QUESTION 59** Which two statements are true concerning the Resource Manager plans for individual pluggable databases (PDB plans) in a multitenant container database (CDB)? A. If no PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, then all sessions for that PDB are treated to an equal degree of the resource share of that PDB. B. In a PDB plan, subplans may be used with up to eight consumer groups. C. If a PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, then resources are allocated to consumer groups across all PDBs in the CDB. D. If no PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, then the PDB share in the CDB plan is dynamically calculated. E. If a PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, then resources are allocated to consumer groups based on the shares provided to the PDB in the CDB plan and the shares provided to the consumer groups in the PDB plan.

Answer: A  
Explanation: A: Setting a PDB resource plan is optional. If not specified, all sessions within the PDB are treated equally.\*  
In a non-CDB database, workloads within a database are managed with resource plans. In a PDB, workloads are also managed with resource plans, also called PDB resource plans. The functionality is similar except for the following differences:  
Non-CDB Database Multi-level resource plans Up to 32 consumer groups Subplans/PDB Database Single-level resource plans only Up to 8 consumer groups (not B) No subplans  
Incorrect Not C  
QUESTION 60 You use a recovery catalog for maintaining your database backups. You execute the following command:  
\$rman TARGET / CATALOG rman / cat@catdb RMAN > BACKUP VALIDATE DATABASE ARCHIVELOG ALL;  
Which two statements are true?  
A. Corrupted blocks, if any, are repaired.  
B. Checks are performed for physical corruptions.  
C. Checks are performed for logical corruptions.  
D. Checks are performed to confirm whether all database files exist in correct locations.  
E. Backup sets containing both data files and archive logs are created.  
Answer: B  
Explanation: B (not C): You can validate that all database files and archived redo logs can be backed up by running a command as follows:  
RMAN > BACKUP VALIDATE DATABASE ARCHIVELOG ALL;  
This form of the command would check for physical corruption. To check for logical corruption, RMAN > BACKUP VALIDATE CHECK LOGICAL DATABASE ARCHIVELOG ALL;  
D: You can use the VALIDATE keyword of the BACKUP command to do the following:  
Check datafiles for physical and logical corruption  
Confirm that all database files exist and are in the correct locations.  
Note: You can use the VALIDATE option of the BACKUP command to verify that database files exist and are in the correct locations (D), and have no physical or logical corruptions that would prevent RMAN from creating backups of them. When performing a BACKUP...VALIDATE, RMAN reads the files to be backed up in their entirety, as it would during a real backup. It does not, however, actually produce any backup sets or image copies (Not A, not E).  
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