

➤ **Vendor: Oracle**

➤ **Exam Code: 1Z0-060**

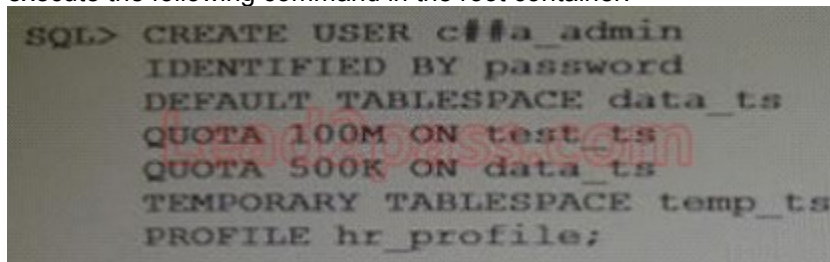
➤ **Exam Name: Upgrade to Oracle Database 12c**

➤ **Question 101 -- End**

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QUESTION 101

Your multitenant container database (CDB) contains some pluggable databases (PDBs), you execute the following command in the root container:



```
SQL> CREATE USER c##a_admin  
IDENTIFIED BY password  
DEFAULT TABLESPACE data_ts  
QUOTA 100M ON test_ts  
QUOTA 500K ON data_ts  
TEMPORARY TABLESPACE temp_ts  
PROFILE hr_profile;
```

Which two statements are true?

- A. Schema objects owned by the C##A_ADMIN common user can be shared across all PDBs.
- B. The C##A_ADMIN user will be able to use the TEMP_TS temporary tablespace only in root.
- C. The command will, create a common user whose description is contained in the root and each PDB.
- D. The schema for the common user C##A_ADMIN can be different in each container.
- E. The command will create a user in the root container only because the container clause is not used.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E16655_01/server.121/e17209/statements_8003.htm#SQLRF54751

If you omit this clause and the current container is a PDB, then CONTAINER = CURRENT is the default. If you omit this clause and the current container is the root, then CONTAINER = ALL is the default.

create table only in current container

QUESTION 102

You performed an incremental level 0 backup of a database:

```
RMAN > BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 0 DATABASE;
```

To enable block change tracking after the incremental level 0 backup, you issued this command:

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```
SQL > ALTER DATABASE ENABLE BLOCK CHANGE TRACKING USING FILE  
` /mydir/rman_change_track.f';
```

To perform an incremental level 1 cumulative backup, you issued this command:

```
RMAN> BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 1 CUMULATIVE DATABASE;
```

Which three statements are true?

- A. Backup change tracking will sometimes reduce I/O performed during cumulative incremental backups.
- B. The change tracking file must always be backed up when you perform a full database backup.
- C. Block change tracking will always reduce I/O performed during cumulative incremental backups.
- D. More than one database block may be read by an incremental backup for a change made to a single block.
- E. The incremental level 1 backup that immediately follows the enabling of block change tracking will not read the change tracking file to discover changed blocks.

Answer: ADE

Explanation:

A: In a cumulative level 1 backup, RMAN backs up all the blocks used since the most recent level 0 incremental backup.

E: Oracle Block Change Tracking

Once enabled; this new 10g feature records the modified since last backup and stores the log of it in a block change tracking file using the CTW (Change Tracking Writer) process. During backups RMAN uses the log file to identify the specific blocks that must be backed up. This improves RMAN's performance as it does not have to scan whole datafiles to detect changed blocks. Logging of changed blocks is performed by the CTRW process which is also responsible for writing data to the block change tracking file.

Note:

* An incremental level 0 backup backs up all blocks that have ever been in use in this database.

QUESTION 103

You find this query being used in your Oracle 12c database:

```
select employee_id, first_name, salary  
from hr.employees  
order by employee_id  
fetch first 20 percent rows only;
```

Which method is used by the optimizer to limit the rows being returned?

- A. A filter is added to the table query dynamically using ROWNUM to limit the rows to 20 percent of the total rows
- B. All the rows are returned to the client or middle tier but only the first 20 percent are returned to the screen or the application.
- C. A view is created during execution and a filter on the view limits the rows to 20 percent of the total rows.
- D. A TOP-N query is created to limit the rows to 20 percent of the total rows

Answer: C

QUESTION 104

Which three resources might be prioritized between competing pluggable databases when creating a multitenant container database plan (CDB plan) using Oracle Database Resource Manager?

- A. Maximum Undo per consumer group
- B. Maximum Idle time
- C. Parallel server limit
- D. CPU

- E. Exadata I/O
- F. Local file system I/O

Answer: CDE

QUESTION 105

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.

Answer: B

QUESTION 106

On your Oracle Database, you issue the following commands to create indexes:

```
SQL > CREATE INDEX oe.ord_customer_ix1 ON oe.orders (customer_id,  
sales_rep_id) INVISIBLE;
```

```
SQL> CREATE BITMAP INDEX oe.ord_customer_ix2 ON oe.orders (customer_id,  
sales_rep_id);
```

Which two statements are true?

- A. Only the ORD_CUSTOMER_IX1 index created.
- B. Both the indexes are updated when a row is inserted, updated, or deleted in the ORDERS table.
- C. Both the indexes are created: however, only ORD_CUSTOMERS_IX1 is used by the optimizer for queries on the ORDERS table.
- D. The ORD_CUSTOMER_IX1 index is not used by the optimizer even when the OPTIMIZER_USE_INVISIBLE_INDEXES parameters is set to true.
- E. Both the indexes are created and used by the optimizer for queries on the ORDERS table.
- F. Both the indexes are created: however, only ORD_CUSTOMERS_IX2 is used by the optimizer for queries on the ORDERS table.

Answer: BF

Explanation:

Not A: Both indexes are created fine.

B: The invisible index ORD_CUSTOMERS_IX1 and the bitmap index are both updated by DML operations on the Orders table.

F: Since ORD_CUSTOMERS_IX1 is invisible only ORD_CUSTOMERS_IX2 is used by the query optimizer.

Not C, Not D, Not E:

* ord_customer_ix1 is an invisible index and is therefore not used by the optimizer.

* VISIBLE | INVISIBLE Use this clause to specify whether the index is visible or invisible to the optimizer. An invisible index is maintained by DML operations, but it is not be used by the optimizer during queries unless you explicitly set the parameter OPTIMIZER_USE_INVISIBLE_INDEXES to TRUE at the session or system level.

Note: Specify BITMAP to indicate that index is to be created with a bitmap for each distinct key, rather than indexing each row separately. Bitmap indexes store the rowids associated with a key value as a bitmap. Each bit in the bitmap corresponds to a possible rowid. If the bit is set, then it means that the row with the corresponding rowid contains the key value. The internal representation of bitmaps is best suited for applications with low levels of concurrent transactions, such as data warehousing.

QUESTION 107

Which two statements are true when row archival management is enabled?

- A. The ORA_ARCHIVE_STATE column visibility is controlled by the ROW ARCHIVAL VISIBILITY session parameter.
- B. The ORA_ARCHIVE_STATE column is updated manually or by a program that could reference activity tracking columns, to indicate that a row is no longer considered active.
- C. The ROW ARCHIVAL VISIBILITY session parameter defaults to active rows only.
- D. The ORA_ARCHIVE_STATE column is visible if referenced in the select list of a query.
- E. The ORA_ARCHIVE_STATE column is updated automatically by the Oracle Server based on activity tracking columns, to indicate that a row is no longer considered active.

Answer: CD

QUESTION 108

A warehouse fact table in your Oracle 12c Database is range-partitioned by month and accessed frequently with queries that span multiple partitions

The table has a local prefixed, range partitioned index.

Some of these queries access very few rows in some partitions and all the rows in other partitions, but these queries still perform a full scan for all accessed partitions.

This commonly occurs when the range of dates begins at the end of a month or ends close to the start of a month.

You want an execution plan to be generated that uses indexed access when only a few rows are accessed from a segment, while still allowing full scans for segments where many rows are returned. Which three methods could transparently help to achieve this result?

- A. Using a partial local Index on the warehouse fact table month column with indexing disabled to the table partitions that return most of their rows to the queries.
- B. Using a partial local Index on the warehouse fact table month column with indexing disabled for the table partitions that return a few rows to the queries.
- C. Using a partitioned view that does a UNION ALL query on the partitions of the warehouse fact table, which retains the existing local partitioned column.
- D. Converting the partitioned table to a partitioned view that does a UNION ALL query on the monthly tables, which retains the existing local partitioned column.
- E. Using a partial global index on the warehouse fact table month column with indexing disabling for the table partitions that return most of their rows to the queries.
- F. Using a partial global index on the warehouse fact table month column with indexing disabled for the table partitions that return a few rows to the queries.

Answer: ACE

QUESTION 109

You use the segment advisor to help determine objects for which space may be reclaimed. Which three statements are true about the advisor given by the segment advisor?

- A. It may advise the use of online table redefinition for tables in dictionary managed tablespace.
- B. It may advise the use of segment shrink for tables in dictionary managed tablespaces if there are no chained rows.
- C. It may advise the use of online table redefinition for tables in locally managed tablespaces.
- D. It will detect and advise about chained rows.
- E. It may advise the use of segment shrink for free list managed tables.

Answer: ACD

QUESTION 110

You have altered a non-unique index to be invisible to determine if queries execute within an acceptable response time without using this index.

Which two are possible if table updates are performed which affect the invisible index columns?

- A. The index remains invisible.
- B. The index is not updated by the DML statements on the indexed table.
- C. The index automatically becomes visible in order to have it updated by DML on the table.
- D. The index becomes unusable but the table is updated by the DML.
- E. The index is updated by the DML on the table.

Answer: AE

Explanation:

Unlike unusable indexes, an invisible index is maintained during DML statements.

Note:

*Oracle 11g allows indexes to be marked as invisible. Invisible indexes are maintained like any other index, but they are ignored by the optimizer unless the `OPTIMIZER_USE_INVISIBLE_INDEXES` parameter is set to `TRUE` at the instance or session level. Indexes can be created as invisible by using the `INVISIBLE` keyword, and their visibility can be toggled using the `ALTER INDEX` command.

QUESTION 111

In your multitenant container database (CDB) containing same pluggable databases (PDBs), you execute the following commands in the root container:

```
SQL> CREATE ROLE c##role1;  
  
SQL> GRANT create view, create procedure to c##role1;  
  
SQL> GRANT c##role1 to c##a_admin;
```

Which two statements are true?

- A. The C ## ROLE1 role is created in the root database and all the PDBs.
- B. The C ## ROLE1 role is created only in the root database because the container clause is not used.
- C. Privileges are granted to the C##A_ADMIN user only in the root database.
- D. Privileges are granted to the C##A_ADMIN user in the root database and all PDBs.
- E. The statement for granting a role to a user fails because the `CONTAINER` clause is not used.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

*You can include the `CONTAINER` clause in several SQL statements, such as the `CREATE USER`,

ALTER USER, CREATE ROLE, GRANT, REVOKE, and ALTER SYSTEM statements.

* * CREATE ROLE with CONTAINER (optional) clause

/CONTAINER = ALL

Creates a common role.

/ CONTAINER = CURRENT

Creates a local role in the current PDB.

QUESTION 112

The persistent configuration settings for RMAN have default for all parameters.

Identify four RMAN commands that produce a multi-section backup.

- A. BACKUP TABLESPACE SYSTEM SECTION SIZE 100M;
- B. BACKUP AS COPY TABLESPACE SYSTEM SECTION SIZE 100M;
- C. BACKUP ARCHIVELOG ALL SECTION SIZE 25M;
- D. BACKUP TABLESPACE "TEMP" SECTION SIZE 10M;
- E. BACKUP TABLESPACE "UNDO" INCLUDE CURRENT CONTROLFILE SECTION SIZE 100M;
- F. BACKUP SPFILE SECTION SIZE 1M;
- G. BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 0 TABLESPACE SYSAUX SECTION SIZE 100M;

Answer:

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