

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

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**QUESTION 1**

Your multitenant container database (CDB) contains pluggable databases (PDBs), you are connected to the PDB HR\_PDB. You execute the following command:

```
SQL > CREATE UNDO TABLESPACE undotbs01  
DATAFILE '/u01/oracle/rbdb1/undotbs01.dbf' SIZE 60M AUTOEXTEND ON;
```

What is the result?

- A. It executes successfully and creates an UNDO tablespace in HR\_PDB.
- B. It fails and reports an error because there can be only one UNDO tablespace in a CDB.
- C. It fails and reports an error because the CONTAINER=ALL clause is not specified in the command.
- D. It fails and reports an error because the CONTAINER=CURRENT clause is not specified in the command.
- E. It executes successfully but neither tablespace nor the data file is created.

Correct Answer: E

Interesting behavior in 12.1.0.1 DB of creating an undo tablespace in a PDB. With the new Multitenant architecture the undo tablespace resides at the CDB level and PDBs all share the same UNDO tablespace.

When the current container is a PDB, an attempt to create an undo tablespace fails without returning an error.

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**QUESTION 2**

You Execute the Following command to create a password file in the database server:

```
$ orapwd file = \+DATA/PROD/orapwprod entries = 5 ignorecase = N format = 12\
```

Which two statements are true about the password file? (Choose two.)

- A. It records the usernames and passwords of users when granted the DBA role.
- B. It contains the usernames and passwords of users for whom auditing is enabled.
- C. Is used by Oracle to authenticate users for remote database administration.
- D. It records the usernames and passwords of all users when they are added to the OSDBA or OSOPER operating system groups.
- E. It supports the SYSBACKUP, SYSDG, and SYSKM system privileges.

Correct Answer: CE

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**QUESTION 3**

Examine the memory-related parameters of an Oracle database instance: Which statement is true?

```
*.memory_max_target=6G
*.memory_target=5G
*.pga_aggregate_target=500M
*.sga_max_size=0
*.sga_target=0
```

- A. The value of the memory\_target parameter cannot be changed dynamically.
- B. PGA size can grow automatically beyond 500 MB.
- C. Only the components of SGA are managed automatically.
- D. Memory is dynamically re-allocated between SGA and PGA as needed.

Correct Answer: B

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#### QUESTION 4

Which four actions are possible during an Online Data file Move operation?

- A. Creating and dropping tables in the data file being moved
- B. Performing file shrink of the data file being moved
- C. Querying tables in the data file being moved
- D. Performing Block Media Recovery for a data block in the data file being moved
- E. Flashing back the database
- F. Executing DML statements on objects stored in the data file being moved

Correct Answer: ACDF

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#### QUESTION 5

You configure your database Instance to support shared server connections.

Which two memory areas that are part of PGA are stored in SGA instead, for shared server connection?

- A. User session data
- B. Stack space
- C. Private SQL area
- D. Location of the runtime area for DML and DDL Statements

E. Location of a part of the runtime area for SELECT statements

Correct Answer: AC

A: PGA itself is subdivided. The UGA (User Global Area) contains session state information, including stuff like package-level variables, cursor state, etc. Note that, with shared server, the UGA is in the SGA. It has to be, because shared server means that the session state needs to be accessible to all server processes, as any one of them could be assigned a particular session. However, with dedicated server (which likely what you're using), the UGA is allocated in the PGA.

C: The Location of a private SQL area depends on the type of connection established for a session. If a session is connected through a dedicated server, private SQL areas are located in the server process's PGA. However, if a session is connected through a shared server, part of the private SQL area is kept in the SGA.

Note:

\*

System global area (SGA)

The SGA is a group of shared memory structures, known as SGA components, that contain data and control information for one Oracle Database instance. The SGA is shared by all server and background processes. Examples of data stored in the SGA include cached data blocks and shared SQL areas.

\*

Program global area (PGA)

A PGA is a memory region that contains data and control information for a server process. It is nonshared memory created by Oracle Database when a server process is started. Access to the PGA is exclusive to the server process. There is one PGA for each server process. Background processes also allocate their own PGAs. The total memory used by all individual PGAs is known as the total instance PGA memory, and the collection of individual PGAs is referred to as the total instance PGA, or just instance PGA. You use database initialization parameters to set the size of the instance PGA, not individual PGAs.

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