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QUESTION 1

Which two statements are true concerning the Resource Manager plans for individual pluggable databases (PDB plans) in a multitenant container database (CDB)? (Choose two.)

- 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.

Correct Answer: AE

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

QUESTION 2

Which two statements are true when row-archival management is enabled? (Choose two.)

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

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 3

Your multitenant container (CDB) containing three pluggable databases (PDBs) is running in ARCHIVELOG mode. You find that the SYSAUX tablespace is corrupted in the root container.

The steps to recover the tablespace are as follows:

1.

Mount the CDB.

2.

Close all the PDBs.

3.

Open the database.

4.

Apply the archive redo logs.

5.

Restore the data file.

6.

Take the SYSAUX tablespace offline.

7.

Place the SYSAUX tablespace online.

8.

Open all the PDBs with RESETLOGS.

9.

Open the database with RESETLOGS.

10.

Execute the command SHUTDOWN ABORT.

Which option identifies the correct sequence to recover the SYSAUX tablespace?

A. 6, 5, 4, 7

B. 10, 1, 2, 5, 8

C. 10, 1, 2, 5, 4, 9, 8

D. 10, 1, 5, 8, 10

Correct Answer: A

```
RMAN> ALTER TABLESPACE sysaux OFFLINE IMMEDIATE;
```

```
RMAN> RESTORE TABLESPACE sysaux;
```

```
RMAN> RECOVER TABLESPACE sysaux;
```

```
RMAN> ALTER TABLESPACE sysaux ONLINE;
```

*

Example:

While evaluating the 12c beta3 I was not able to do the recover while testing "all pdb files lost".

Cannot close the pdb as the system datafile was missing...

So only option to recover was:

```
Shutdown cdb (10)
```

```
startup mount; (1)
```

```
restore pluggable database
```

```
recover pluggable database
```

```
alter database open;
```

```
alter pluggable database name open;
```

Oracle support says: You should be able to close the pdb and restore/recover the system tablespace of PDB.

*

Inconsistent backups are usually created by taking online database backups. You can also make an

inconsistent backup by backing up data files while a database is closed, either:

/ Immediately after the crash of an Oracle instance (or, in an Oracle RAC configuration, all instances) / After shutting down the database using SHUTDOWN ABORT

Inconsistent backups are only useful if the database is in ARCHIVELOG mode and all archived redo logs created since the backup are available.

* Open the database with the RESETLOGS option after finishing recovery: SQL> ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS;

QUESTION 4

A new report process containing a complex query is written, with high impact on the database. You want to collect basic statistics about query, such as the level of parallelism, total database time, and the number of I/O requests.

For the database instance `STATISTICS_LEVEL`, the initialization parameter is set to `TYPICAL` and the `CONTROL_MANAGEMENT_PACK_ACCESS` parameter is set to `DIAGNOSTIC+TUNING`.

What should you do to accomplish this task?

- A. Execute the query and view Active Session History (ASH) for information about the query.
- B. Enable SQL trace for the query.
- C. Create a database operation, execute the query, and use the `DBMS_SQL_MONITOR.REPORT_SQL_MONITOR` function to view the report.
- D. Use the `DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO.SET_SESSION_LONGOPS` procedure to monitor query execution and view the information from the `V$SESSION_LONGOPS` view.

Correct Answer: C

The `REPORT_SQL_MONITOR` function is used to return a SQL monitoring report for a specific SQL statement.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Not interested in session statistics, only in statistics for the particular SQL query.

B: We are interested in statistics, not tracing.

D: `SET_SESSION_LONGOPS` Procedure This procedure sets a row in the `V$SESSION_LONGOPS` view. This is a view that is used to indicate the on-going progress of a long running operation. Some Oracle functions, such as parallel execution and Server Managed Recovery, use rows in this view to indicate the status of, for example, a database backup.

Applications may use the `SET_SESSION_LONGOPS` procedure to advertise information on the progress of application specific long running tasks so that the progress can be monitored by way of the `V$SESSION_LONGOPS` view.

QUESTION 5

Identify three valid methods of opening, pluggable databases (PDBs).

- A. `ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE OPEN ALL ISSUED` from the root
- B. `ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE OPEN ALL ISSUED` from a PDB
- C. `ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE PDB OPEN` issued from the seed
- D. `ALTER DATABASE PDB OPEN` issued from the root
- E. `ALTER DATABASE OPEN` issued from that PDB
- F. `ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE PDB OPEN` issued from another PDB

G. ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE OPEN issued from that PDB

Correct Answer: AEG

E: You can perform all ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE tasks by connecting to a PDB and running the corresponding ALTER DATABASE statement. This functionality is provided to maintain backward compatibility for applications that have been migrated to a CDB environment.

A, G: When you issue an ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE OPEN statement, READ WRITE is the default unless a PDB being opened belongs to a CDB that is used as a physical standby database, in which case READ ONLY is the default.

You can specify which PDBs to modify in the following ways: List one or more PDBs.

Specify ALL to modify all of the PDBs.

Specify ALL EXCEPT to modify all of the PDBs, except for the PDBs listed.

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