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Q1. Which two statements are true about Oracle Managed Files (OMF)?

- A. OMF cannot be used in a database that already has data files created with user- specified directions.
- B. The file system directions that are specified by OMF parameters are created automatically.
- C. OMF can be used with ASM disk groups, as well as with raw devices, for better file management.
- D. OMF automatically creates unique file names for table spaces and control files.
- E. OMF may affect the location of the redo log files and archived log files.

Option D is correct.

Explanation:Explanation not provided for the free version. To know more contact: www.certification-questions.com

Q2. You plan to use the In Database Archiving feature of Oracle Database 12c, and store rows that are inactive for over three months, in Hybrid Columnar Compressed (HCC) format. Which three storage options support the use of HCC?

- A. ASM disk groups with ASM disks consisting of Exadata Grid Disks.
- B. ASM disk groups with ASM disks consisting of LUNS on any Storage Area Network array
- C. ASM disk groups with ASM disks consisting of any zero padded NFS-mounted files
- D. Database files stored in ZFS and accessed using conventional NFS mounts.
- E. Database files stored in ZFS and accessed using the Oracle Direct NFS feature
- F. Database files stored in any file system and accessed using the Oracle Direct NFS feature
- G. ASM disk groups with ASM disks consisting of LUNs on Pillar Axiom Storage arrays

Option A,E,G are correct.

Explanation:Explanation not provided for the free version. To know more contact: www.certification-questions.com

Q3. You want to capture column group usage and gather extended statistics for better cardinality estimates for the CUSTOMERS table in the SH schema.

Examine the following steps:

- 1.Issue the SELECT DBMS_STATS.CREATE_EXTENDED_STATS ('SH', 'CUSTOMERS') FROM dual statement.
- 2.Execute the DBMS_STATS.SEED_COL_USAGE (null, 'SH', 500) procedure.
- 3.Execute the required queries on the CUSTOMERS table.
- 4.Issue the SELECT DBMS_STATS.REPORT_COL_USAGE ('SH', 'CUSTOMERS') FROM dual statement.

Identify the correct sequence of steps.

- A. 3, 2, 1, 4
- B. 2, 3, 4, 1
- C. 4, 1, 3, 2
- D. 3, 2, 4, 1

Option B is correct.

Explanation:For this free product demo we don't provide explanation. To know more contact: info@certification-questions.com

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Q4. Which three statements are true about using flashback database in a multitenant container database (CDB)?

- A. The root container can be flashed back without flashing back the pluggable databases (PDBs).
- B. To enable flashback database, the CDB must be mounted.
- C. Individual PDBs can be flashed back without flashing back the entire CDB.
- D. The DB_FLASHBACK_RETENTION_TARGET parameter must be set to enable flashback of the CDB.
- E. A CDB can be flashed back specifying the desired target point in time or an SCN, but not a restore point.

Option B,D,E are correct.

Explanation:For this free product demo we don't provide explanation. To know more contact: info@certification-questions.com

Q5. 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.

Option A,E are correct.

Explanation:For this free product demo we don't provide explanation. To know more contact: info@certification-questions.com

Q6. Which two statements are true about variable extent size support for large ASM files?

- A. The metadata used to track extents in SGA is reduced.
- B. Rebalance operations are completed faster than with a fixed extent size
- C. An ASM Instance automatically allocates an appropriate extent size.
- D. Resync operations are completed faster when a disk comes online after being taken offline.
- E. Performance improves in a stretch cluster configuration by reading from a local copy of an extent.

OptionA,C are correct.

Explanation:Explanation not provided for the free version. To know more contact: www.certification-questions.com

Q7. Which three statements are true about Flashback Database?

- A. Flashback logs are written sequentially, and are archived.
- B. Flashback Database uses a restored control file to recover a database.
- C. The Oracle database automatically creates, deletes, and resides flashback logs in the Fast Recovery Area.
- D. Flashback Database can recover a database to the state that it was in before a reset logs operation.
- E. Flashback Database can recover a data file that was dropped during the span of time of the flashback.
- F. Flashback logs are used to restore to the blocks' before images, and then the redo data may be used to roll forward to the desired flashback time.

Option C,D,F are correct.

Explanation:Explanation not provided for the free version. To know more contact: www.certification-questions.com

Q8. Your database supports a DSS workload that involves the execution of complex queries: Currently, the library cache contains the ideal workload for analysis. You want to analyze some of the queries for an application that are cached in the library cache.

What must you do to receive recommendations about the efficient use of indexes and materialized views to improve query performance?

- A. Create a SQL Tuning Set (STS) that contains the queries cached in the library cache and run the SQL Tuning Advisor (STA) on the workload captured in the STS.
- B. Run the Automatic Workload Repository Monitor (AWRM).

- C. Create an STS that contains the queries cached in the library cache and run the SQL Performance Analyzer (SPA) on the workload captured in the STS.
- D. Create an STS that contains the queries cached in the library cache and run the SQL Access Advisor on the workload captured in the STS.

Option D is correct.

Explanation:Explanation not provided for the free version. To know more contact: www.certification-questions.com

Q9. 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.

Option A,C,E are correct.

Explanation:Explanation not provided for the free version. To know more contact: www.certification-questions.com

Q10. 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.

Option A,E are correct.

Explanation:Explanation not provided for the free version. To know more contact: www.certification-questions.com

Q11. Which three features work together, to allow a SQL statement to have different cursors for the same statement based on different selectivity ranges?

- A. Bind Variable Peeking
- B. SQL Plan Baselines
- C. Adaptive Cursor Sharing
- D. Bind variable used in a SQL statement
- E. Literals in a SQL statement

Option A,C,E are correct.

Explanation:Explanation not provided for the free version. To know more contact: www.certification-questions.com

Q12. You must track all transactions that modify certain tables in the sales schema for at least three years.

Automatic undo management is enabled for the database with a retention of one day.

Which two must you do to track the transactions?

- A. Enable supplemental logging for the database.
- B. Specify undo retention guarantee for the database.
- C. Create a Flashback Data Archive in the tablespace where the tables are stored.
- D. Create a Flashback Data Archive in any suitable tablespace.
- E. Enable Flashback Data Archiving for the tables that require tracking.

Option D,E are correct.

Explanation:Explanation not provided for the free version. To know more contact: www.certification-questions.com

Q13. Examine the following commands for redefining a table with Virtual Private Database (VPD) policies:

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_RLS.ADD_POLICY (
    object_schema => 'hr',
    object_name   => 'employees',
    policy_name   => 'employees_policy',
    function_schema => 'hr',
    policy_function => 'auth_emp_dep_100',
    statement_types => 'select, insert, update, delete'
  );
END;

BEGIN
  DBMS_REDEFINITION.START_REDEF_TABLE (
    uname          => 'hr',
    orig_table     => 'employees',
    int_table      => 'int_employees',
    col_mapping    => NULL,
    options_flag   => DBMS_REDEFINITION.CONSTRAINT_USE_PK,
    orderby_cols  => NULL,
    part_name     => NULL,
    copy_vpd_opt  => DBMS_REDEFINITION.CONSTRAINT_VPD_AUTO);
END;
```

Which two statements are true about redefining the table?

- A. All the triggers for the table are disabled without changing any of the column names or column types in the table.
- B. The primary key constraint on the EMPLOYEES table is disabled during redefinition.
- C. VPD policies are copied from the original table to the new table during online redefinition.
- D. You must copy the VPD policies manually from the original table to the new table during online redefinition.

Option A,C are correct.

Explanation:Explanation not provided for the free version. To know more contact: www.certification-questions.com

Q14. Which three operations can be performed as multipartition operations in Oracle?

- A. Merge partitions of a list partitioned table
- B. Drop partitions of a list partitioned table
- C. Coalesce partitions of a hash-partitioned global index.
- D. Move partitions of a range-partitioned table
- E. Rename partitions of a range partitioned table
- F. Merge partitions of a reference partitioned index

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Option A,B,F are correct.

Explanation:Explanation not provided for the free version. To know more contact: www.certification-questions.com

Q15. Identify two situations in which the alert log file is updated.

- A. Running a query on a table returns ORA-600: Internal Error.
- B. Inserting a value into a table returns ORA-01722: invalid number.
- C. Creating a table returns ORA-00955: name us already in used by an existing objects.
- D. Inserting a value into a table returns ORA-00001: unique constraint (SYS.OK_TECHP) violated.
- E. Rebuilding an index using ALTER INDEX . . . REBUILD fails with an ORA-01578: ORACLE data block corrupted (file # 14, block # 50) error.

Option A,E are correct.

Explanation:Explanation not provided for the free version. To know more contact: www.certification-questions.com