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QUESTION 1

In your database, you want to ensure that idle sessions that are blocking active are automatically terminated after a specified period of time.

How would you accomplish this?

- A. Setting a metric threshold
- B. Implementing Database Resource Manager
- C. Enabling resumable timeout for user sessions
- D. Decreasing the value of the IDLE_TIME resource limit in the default profile

Correct Answer: B

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e25494/dbrm.htm#ADMIN11844

QUESTION 2

You support Oracle Database 12c Oracle Database 11g, and Oracle Database log on the same server.

All databases of all versions use Automatic Storage Management (ASM).

Which three statements are true about the ASM disk group compatibility attributes that are set for a disk group?

- A. The ASM compatibility attribute controls the format of the disk group metadata.
- B. RDBMS compatibility together with the database version determines whether a database Instance can mount the ASM disk group.
- C. The RDBMS compatibility setting allows only databases set to the same version as the compatibility value, to mount the ASM disk group.
- D. The ASM compatibility attribute determines some of the ASM features that may be used by the Oracle disk group.
- E. The ADVM compatibility attribute determines the ACFS features that may be used by the Oracle 10 g database.

Correct Answer: ABD

A, D: The value for the disk group COMPATIBLE.ASM attribute determines the minimum software version for an Oracle ASM instance that can use the disk group. This setting also affects the format of the data structures for the Oracle ASM metadata on the disk.

B: The value for the disk group COMPATIBLE.RDBMS attribute determines the minimum COMPATIBLE database initialization parameter setting for any database instance that is allowed to use the disk group. Before advancing the COMPATIBLE.RDBMS attribute, ensure that the values for the COMPATIBLE initialization parameter for all of the databases that access the disk group are set to at least the value of the new setting for COMPATIBLE.RDBMS. For example, if the COMPATIBLE initialization parameters of the databases are set to either 11.1 or 11.2, then COMPATIBLE.RDBMS can be set to any value between

10.1 and 11.1 inclusively.



Incorrect Answers:

E: /The value for the disk group COMPATIBLE.ADVM attribute determines whether the disk group can contain Oracle ASM volumes. The value must be set to 11.2 or higher. Before setting this attribute, the COMPATIBLE.ASM value must be 11.2 or higher. Also, the Oracle ADVM volume drivers must be loaded in the supported environment.

/ You can create an Oracle ASM Dynamic Volume Manager (Oracle ADVM) volume in a disk group. The volume device associated with the dynamic volume can then be used to host an Oracle ACFS file system.

The compatibility parameters COMPATIBLE.ASM and COMPATIBLE.ADVM must be set to 11.2 or higher for the disk group.

Note:

* The disk group attributes that determine compatibility are COMPATIBLE.ASM, COMPATIBLE.RDBMS, and COMPATIBLE.ADVM. The COMPATIBLE.ASM and COMPATIBLE.RDBMS attribute settings determine the minimum Oracle Database software version numbers that a system can use for Oracle ASM and the database instance types respectively. For example, if the Oracle ASM compatibility setting is 11.2, and RDBMS compatibility is set to 11.1, then the Oracle ASM software version must be at least 11.2, and the Oracle Database client software version must be at least 11.1. The COMPATIBLE.ADVM attribute determines whether the Oracle ASM Dynamic Volume Manager feature can create a volume in a disk group.

QUESTION 3

Which two statements are true about Oracle Direct Network File System (NFS)?

- A. Direct NFS can use only the orafstab configuration file located in \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/.
- B. It utilizes the operating system file system cache.
- C. Oracle Database requires mount points to be mounted by the kernel NFS system even when served through the Direct NFS client.
- D. The Oracle database files available on the NFS server that are served by the Direct NFS Client cannot be accessed through the operating system kernel NFS.
- E. Direct NFS performs load balancing across all specified paths. If a specified path fails, Direct NFS reissues I/O commands over any remaining paths.

Correct Answer: CE

QUESTION 4

You execute 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.

RECYCLE_BIN was 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. Recovery the table using Database Point In Time Recovery.
- D. Execute FLASHBACK TABLE OCA.EXAM_RESULTS TO BEFORE DROP RENAME TO EXAM_RESULTS; connected as the OCP user.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 5

The current system change number (SCN) for a live database is 663571.

You decide to use the FLASHBACK TABLE statement to flash back the CUSTOMERS table to SCN 662116.

After flashing back the CUSTOMERS table, you query it and decide to undo the effects of the FLASHBACK TABLE command.

Which is the fastest way to do this?

- A. Execute the RMAN RECOVER BLOCK command by specifying the table name and SCN 663571 because FLASHBACK TABLE cannot be performed on a table that has already been flashed back.
- B. Execute another FLASHBACK TABLE statement to restore the CUSTOMERS table to SCN 663571.
- C. Perform table point-in-time recovery because FLASHBACK TABLE cannot be performed on a table that has already been flashed back.
- D. Perform tablespace point-in-time recovery because FLASHBACK TABLE cannot be performed on a table that has already been flashed back.

Correct Answer: B

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