# 1Z0-160Q&As

Oracle Database Cloud Service

## Pass Oracle 1Z0-160 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

**https://www.certbus.com/1z0-160.html**

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Oracle Official Exam Center

- **Instant Download** After Purchase
- **100% Money Back** Guarantee
- **365 Days** Free Update
- **800,000+** Satisfied Customers

**QUESTION 1**

Which three statements are true about the Oracle Cloud Service storage volumes that are created as part of a Database Deployment in Oracle Public Cloud?

A. The database data file storage and the tempfile storage are placed on the same storage volume.

B. The database backup storage and the redo log storage are placed on the same storage volume.

C. The Oracle database product software storage and the database data file storage are placed on the same storage volume.

D. The database backup storage and the database product software storage are placed on different storage volumes.

E. The database data file storage and the redo log storage are placed on different storage volumes.

Correct Answer: ADE

Explanation:

Compute Cloud Service Storage Volumes

When a Database Cloud Service deployment is created using the Oracle Database Cloud Service service

level, the following storage volumes are created.

| Storage Volume | Description |
|---|---|
| bits | 60 GB volume completely allocated to /u01 on the virtual machine. |
| boot | 32 GB volume allocated to the following file system mounts on the virtual machine:<br>• / (root)<br>• /boot<br>• swap space |
| data | GB size equal to the value provided in the **Usable Data Storage** field during the database deployment creation process, with a minimum of 15 GB. This volume is completely allocated to /u02 on the virtual machine. |
| fra | GB size depends on the choice of **Backup Destination** during the database deployment creation process:<br>• **Both Cloud Storage and Local Storage**: GB size equal to 1.7 times the size of the **data** volume.<br>• **Cloud Storage Only** or **None**: GB size equal to 0.1 times the size of the **data** volume, with a minimum of 7 GB<br>.<br>This volume is completely allocated to /u03 on the virtual machine. |
| redo | 25 GB volume completely allocated to /u04 on the virtual machine. |

References: Using Oracle Database Cloud Service (February 2017), page A-3

http://docs.oracle.com/cloud/latest/dbcs_dbaas/CSDBI/CSDBI.pdf

**QUESTION 2**

The first step to connecting to Oracle Cloud is generating an SSH key pair.

To generate a key pair on a Unix or Linux machine, you would run the ssh-keygenutility.

What should be the number of bits in the key that must be created?

A. 1014

B. 2024

C. 2048

D. 1234

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

To generate an SSH key pair on UNIX and UNIX-like platforms using the ssh-keygen utility:

1.

Navigate to your home directory:

$ cd $HOME

2.

Run the ssh-keygen utility, providing as filename your choice of file name for the private key:

$ ssh-keygen -b 2048 -t rsa -f filename

The ssh-keygen utility prompts you for a passphrase for the private key.

3.

Enter a passphrase for the private key, or press Enter to create a private key without a passphrase Etc.

References: Using Oracle Database Cloud Service (February 2017), page 3-3

https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/database-dbaas-cloud/csdbi/using-oracle-database-cloudservice.pdf

**QUESTION 3**

Which two problems indicate that you should consider scaling up your Database Deployment that hosts an Oracle Database 12c multitenant container database (CDB) with four pluggable databases (PDBs)?

A. shortage of CPU for two PDBs in the CDB

B. shortage of I/O bandwidth for the parallel queries that are issued by the CDB instance

C. shortage of memory for the Database Deployment

D. shortage of memory in the Shared Pool of the CDB

E. shortage of CPU for the Database Deployment

Correct Answer: CE

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cloud-machine/latest/dbcs_dbaas/CSDBI/GUID-457D283C-D8904B4F-B65C-26D05B4C80CC.htm#CSDBI3339

**QUESTION 4**

With Oracle Database Cloud Service as the subscription type, you must configure a database for Backup and Recovery.

Which two options do you have to back up your database instance?

A. No backups required. You are responsible for configuring the database backups.

B. Backup to cloud storage and VM block storage. Ten days worth of backups are kept, with five most recent days worth of backups available directly on VM block storage.

C. Backup to Oracle Cloud Service storage volumes that is equal to five times the value that was provided in Usable Data Storage when the instance was created.

D. Backup to cloud storage and VM block storage. Fourteen days worth of backups are kept, with seven most recent days worth of backups available directly on VM block storage.

Correct Answer: AC

Explanation:

When creating a new database deployment on Oracle Database Cloud Service, you choose whether you

want automatic backups to be configured for the database. Your choices are:

Both Cloud Storage and Local Storage—30 days\\' worth of backups are kept, with the 7 most recent days\\'

worth available directly on the compute node\\'s local storage.

Cloud Storage Only—30 days\\' worth of backups are kept, with all backups on cloud storage.

None—automatic backups are not configured.

References: https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/database-dbaas-cloud/csdbi/db-deployments.html

**QUESTION 5**

Which are two of the tasks that must be performed to enable SQL*NET access for your database instance on a Database Deployment over SSL?

A. You must open a port on the virtual machine (compute node) that is hosting the instance.

B. You use Net Manager (NETMGR) to configure a database alias and set the connect string.

C. You use Oracle Connection Manager to configure the required network settings.

D. You must configure SSL support on the instance.

Correct Answer: AB

Explanation:

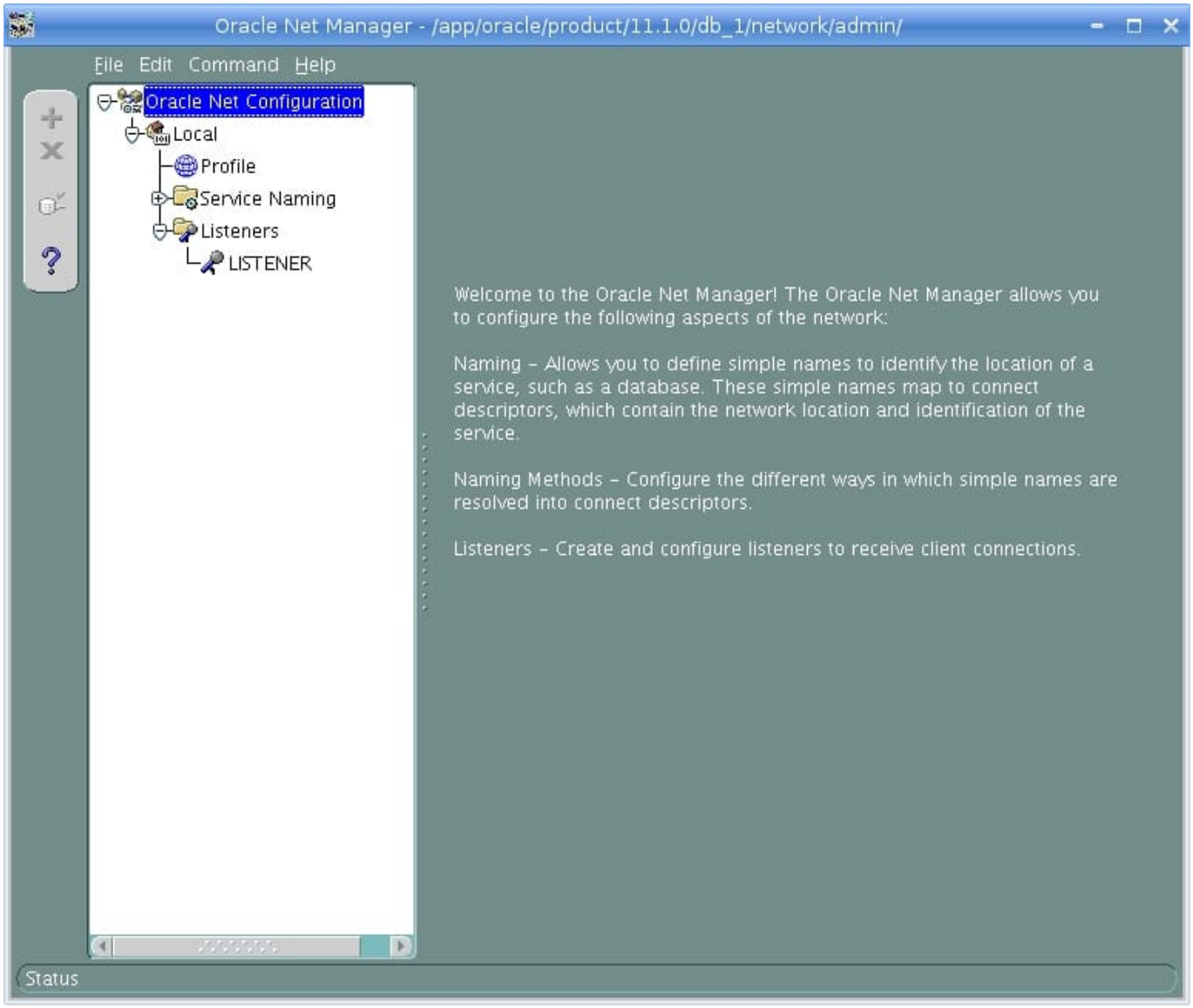
SQL*Net is Oracle\\'s remote data access protocol that enables client-server and server-server

communications across networks.

An Oracle client connects to the server using the port address of the listener, which is normally defined as

TCP port 1521 during Oracle installation.

Oracle Net Manager is a utility used for configuring SQL*Net.




References: http://www.orafaq.com/wiki/Net_Manager

**QUESTION 6**

Which command would you execute to perform DBaaS recovery with the latest backup?

A. dbaascli rec -args -latest

B. dbaascli orec -args -latest

C. dbaascli rec -args -last

D. dbaascli orec -args -last

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

dbaascli orec latest command restores the most recent backup and performs complete recovery.

References: https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/database-dbaas-cloud/csdbi/dbaascli.html

**QUESTION 7**

How would you enable Oracle DBaaS Monitor?

A. Create an SSH tunnel to port 443.

B. Add Oracle DBaaS Monitor access to SYS, SYSTEMusers profile.

C. Disable the ora_p2_httpslsecurity rule in the Oracle Compute Cloud Service console.

D. Use the enable_dbaas_monitorcommand.

E. Use the Oracle Application Express Administration Console.

Correct Answer: A

**QUESTION 8**

You are configuring network connections for your database instance.

What does each network group represent?

A. allows unrestricted communication among some of your Oracle Database Cloud service instances by using a set of defined policies and access rules.

B. defines load balancing and failover configurations between RAC database instances.

C. defines network connections to the Pluggable Databases (PDBs) within a Container Database.

D. manages the connections between your external application servers (application servers that you currently use in your business environment) and your Oracle Database Cloud service instances.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation:

Network groups provide a method for VMs to be grouped together for communications and firewall rules.

You can define network groups to allow VMs within a group to communicate with each other, while also

preventing those VMs from communicating outside the group.

Note:

Access rule. Access rules define the permitted paths of communication for VMs that are within a network

group. You can define an access rule to enable a specific path of communication between two network

groups, or between a network group and a specified list of IP addresses.

References: http://www.oracle.com/webfolder/technetwork/tutorials/obe/cloud/dbaas/OU/IntroDBaaS/

ConfiguringNetworkSettings/ConfiguringNetworkSettings.html#section2s2

**QUESTION 9**

Which two statements are true about the Database Deployments and Oracle database instances that are provided by Oracle Public Cloud?

A. A Database Deployment Virtual Image always provides a pre-created Oracle database.

B. An Oracle database instance that is provided as part of Oracle Database Cloud Service runs a different executable than would be run with the same version and release of Oracle Database on private premises.

C. A Database Deployment Virtual Image always provides a Linux virtual machine.

D. A Database Deployment Virtual Image requires customers to install their preferred version on the Oracle database software.

E. Multiple Oracle database instances can run in a Database Deployment on Oracle Public Cloud.

Correct Answer: CD

**QUESTION 10**

How do you access “none default ports” on a Database Deployment\\'s compute node?

A. Review a file called portlist.ini in your installation directory to acquire the list of “none default ports” that are assigned to your compute node.

B. File a service request with your Oracle Database Cloud Service support team to have the “none default ports” opened for use.

C. Create an SSH tunnel to the “none default port”.

D. All communication to Oracle Database Cloud Service must be configured only by using the default ports that are assigned to your compute node during the installation of your Database Deployments.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

To enable access to a compute node port, you enable the appropriate security rule. When you enable one

of the predefined security rules, the given port on the compute node is opened to the public internet. To

enable access to a different port, or restrict access to a port, you must create a security rule.

Note: When a database deployment is created, the following Oracle Compute Cloud Service security rules

are created, but set to a disabled status.

1.

ora_p2_dbconsole, which controls access to port 1158, the port used by Enterprise Manager 11g Database Control.

2.

ora_p2_dbexpress, which controls access to port 5500, the port used by Enterprise Manager Database Express 12c.

3.

ora_p2_dblistener, which controls access to the port used by SQL*Net.

4.

ora_p2_http, which controls access to port 80, the port used for HTTP connections.

5.

ora_p2_httpssl, which controls access to port 443, the port used for HTTPS connections, including Oracle REST Data Services, Oracle Application Express, and Oracle DBaaS Monitor.

References: References: Using Oracle Database Cloud Service (February 2017), page 3-7

https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/database-dbaas-cloud/csdbi/using-oracle-database-cloudservice.pdf

**QUESTION 11**

Where is the Oracle Database Cloud software for monitoring and backup installed?

A. The Oracle Database Cloud software is located in the Database Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR).

B. The installation is done at /var/opt/oracle/dbaascliand /var/opt/oracle/bkup_api.

C. The location must be set during installation as user-defined locations for the installation to start.

D. The location is based on Oracle Flex Architecture, which is similar to non-DBaaS systems.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

When a database deployment is created using the Oracle Database Cloud Service service level, software

is installed in the following locations.

*

bkup_api utility /var/opt/oracle/bkup_api

*

dbaascli utility /var/opt/oracle/dbaascli

*

Oracle REST Data Services /u01/app/oracle/product/apex_listener

*

Oracle Database $ORACLE_HOME:

1.

Oracle Database 12c: /u01/app/oracle/product/12.1.0/dbhome_1

2.

Oracle Database 11g: /u01/app/oracle/product/11.2.0/dbhome_1

Note: Using the dbaascli utility, you can perform operations like:

1.

Changing the password of the SYS user

2.

Checking the status of the Oracle Data Guard configuration

3.

Switchover and failover in an Oracle Data Guard configuration

4.

Patching the database deployment

5.

Database recovery

6.

Rotating the master encryption key

References: Using Oracle Database Cloud Service (February 2017), A-4

https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/database-dbaas-cloud/csdbi/using-oracle-database-cloudservice.pdf

**QUESTION 12**

How would you connect from your local machine to the database instance on a Database Deployment by using SQL*Net?

A. You start an SSH process on your local machine to communicate to a tunnel created on the Database Deployment compute node.

B. You must use port 1521 and the TCP/IP SSL communication protocol.

C. You can use only the SSH connection that is defined on port 22 that is configured by default during Database Deployment installation.

D. You use Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) to secure connections to the database instance on the Database Deployment.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

To confirm remote access to the database through the SQL*Net security rule, create a connection to the

database in Oracle SQL Developer. When creating the connection, fill out the fields as follows:

1.

Username: enter SYSTEM.

2.

Password: enter Pa55_WoRd.

3.

Hostname: enter the Public IP address of the compute node associated with the database deployment. To find out this address, display details of the service as described in Viewing Detailed Information for a Database Deployment

4.

Port: enter 1521.

5.

SID: enter ORCL.

After entering values, click Test to test the connection.

Note: TCPS is TCP/IP with SSL.

References: Using Oracle Database Cloud Service (February 2017), 4-24

https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/database-dbaas-cloud/csdbi/using-oracle-database-cloudservice.pdf

**QUESTION 13**

You created a Database Deployment and predefined security rules were generated.

Which two predefined security rules were generated when you created the Database Deployment?

A. The ora_p2_ssh security rule for the public-internet security IP list was created to communicate with the ora_dbpredefined network group over SSH.

B. The ora_db_public security rules to manage database access through the default port 1521 and the ora_db_admin security rules for SSH connection via SQL*Net through port 5500 were created.

C. The ora_access db security rule for SSH connection via PuTTY is created to configure network rules and ora_access_consolefor HTTPS access to Oracle Cloud Services Console.

D. No security rules are created by default and users must manually configure all access rules.

E. The ora_p2_dblistener security rule for the public-internet security IP list (any host on the Internet) was created to communicate with the ora_dbpredefined network group over SQL*Net.

Correct Answer: AE

Explanation:

When a database deployment is created, the following Oracle Compute Cloud Service security rules are

created, but set to a disabled status.

1.

ora_p2_dbconsole, which controls access to port 1158, the port used by Enterprise Manager 11g Database Control.

2.

ora_p2_dbexpress, which controls access to port 5500, the port used by Enterprise Manager Database Express 12c.

3.

ora_p2_dblistener, which controls access to the port used by SQL*Net.

4.

ora_p2_http, which controls access to port 80, the port used for HTTP connections.

5.

ora_p2_httpssl, which controls access to port 443, the port used for HTTPS connections, including Oracle REST Data Services, Oracle Application Express, and Oracle DBaaS Monitor.

References: References: Using Oracle Database Cloud Service (February 2017), page A-5
https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/database-dbaas-cloud/csdbi/using-oracle-database-cloudservice.pdf

**QUESTION 14**

Users must be granted roles to manage Cloud services.

Which three statements are true about roles and role assignment in Database as a Service (DBaaS)?

A. Service administrators can assign and remove roles only for users of the services that they manage.

B. The DBaaS Database Administrator role permits granting the DBaaS Database Administrator role to existing users.

C. Identity domain administrators can assign and remove roles for users in any identity domains.

D. The DBaaS Database Operator role permits scaling, patching, and backing up or restoring service instances.

E. DBaaS network administrators can grant access privileges to designated users.

Correct Answer: ADE

Explanation:

A: A Service administrator manages administrative functions related to Oracle Cloud services within an identity domain.

D: The privileges given to the DBaaS Database Administrator role include: Can scale, patch, and back up or restore database deployments

Incorrect Answers:

B: The privileges given to the DBaaS Database Administrator role are:

1.

Can create and delete database deployments

2.

Can scale, patch, and back up or restore database deployments

3.

Can monitor and manage service usage in Oracle Cloud

C: Only identity domain administrators can manage user accounts, and they are allowed to add, modify, and remove user accounts only in the identity domains that they have been designated to administer.

References: https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/database-dbaas-cloud/csdbi/service-roles-andusers.html

**QUESTION 15**

You did not configure Backup and Recovery during instance creation. You therefore need to schedule your backup strategy with RMAN.

Which two tasks would you need to perform to customize the backup configuration?

A. Use the bkup_apiutility logged in as the oracleuser to reconfigure the retention period and cycle period of the backups.

B. Edit the /home/oracle/bkup/oscfg.specspecification file that is used by the DBaaS backup feature to maintain the list of system files and folders that are to be backed up.

C. Edit the /home/oracle/bkup/dbcfg.specspecification file that is used by the DBaaS backup feature to maintain the list of database configuration files that are to be backed up.

D. Use dbms_schedulerto perform automatic backups.

Correct Answer: AC

Explanation:

A: You can use the bkup_api utility to create an on-demand backup of a database deployment hosting a single-instance database or an Oracle Data Guard configuration.

By default, the backup is given a timestamp-based tag. To specify a custom backup tag, add the --tag option to the bkup_api command; for example, to create a longterm backup with the tag "monthly", enter the following command: # /var/opt/oracle/bkup_api/bkup_api bkup_start --keep --tag=monthly C. Customizing Which Database Configuration Files Are Backed Up To change which database configuration files are backed up:

1.

Connect as the oracle user to the compute node. For detailed instructions, see Connecting to a Compute Node Through Secure Shell (SSH).

2.

Edit the contents of the /home/oracle/bkup/dbcfg.spec file: The backup feature provided by Oracle Database Cloud Service backs up the files and folders listed in this specification file.

References: Using Oracle Database Cloud Service (February 2017) , pages 6-4, 6-10

https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/database-dbaas-cloud/csdbi/using-oracle-database-cloudservice.pdf