# Oracle

## Exam 1z0-160

### Oracle Database Cloud Service

**Version: 7.0**

**[ Total Questions:   70 ]**

**Question No : 1**

Which two statements are true about the sequence of steps that are performed when creating a Database as a Service (DBaaS) instance in Oracle Public Cloud?

**A.** A Secure Shell (SSH) key is provided by Oracle for accessing the DBaaS environment as the first step in creating a DBaaSinstance.
**B.** The billing frequency depends on the Oracle database software edition that is selected for the DBaaS instance.
**C.** The public SSH key is provided when configuring the database in the DBaaS instance.
**D.** Storage configuration must be selected forthe DBaaS instance.
**E.** The database that is configured may be an Oracle 11g database.

**Answer: A,E**

**Explanation:**

E: Onwizard Software Release page page to select the Oracle Database software release that you want to run on your instance.
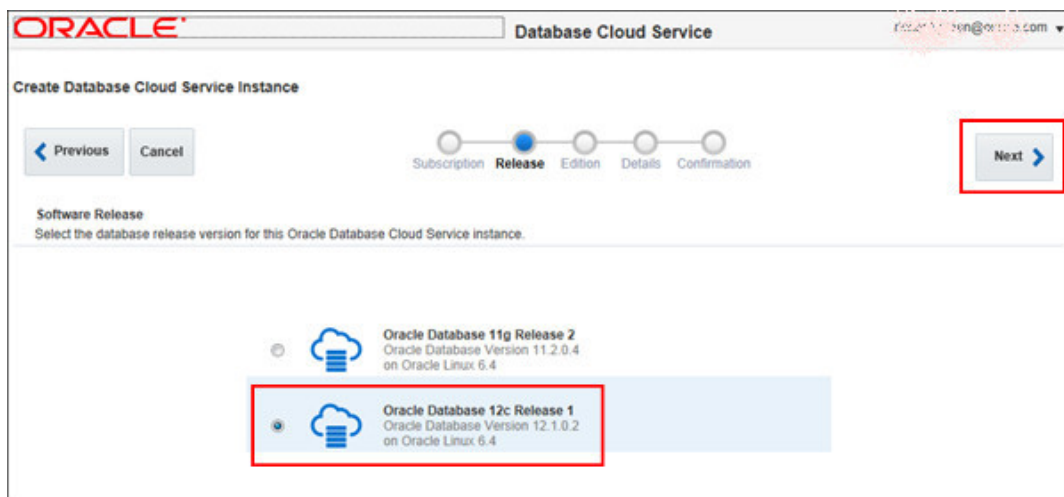


Note: When you create a database instance, you use the Create Database Cloud Service wizard, which steps you through the process of making the choices that produce a service instance tailored to your needs. These choices include:

**Question No : 2**

Your Database as a Service (DBaaS) instance hosts a multitenant container database

(CDB) with four pluggable database (PDB) tenants.

Users of an application in one PDB and users of another application in another PDB complain of poor performance.

Investigation shows that the application sessions are not using excessive CPU nor are they requesting an unusual amount of I/O.

Which two steps should you perform to resolve this problem?

**A.** Add storage to the DBaaS instance.
**B.** Add CPU to the DBaaS instance.
**C.** Examine the shares of resources allocated to each PDB within the CDB.
**D.** Examine the shares of resources allocated to each consumer group within all four PDBs.
**E.** Examine the shares of resources allocated to each consumer group within the PDBs that contain the two applications.
**F.** Add memory to the DBaaS instance.

**Answer: E,F**

**Question No : 3**

You want to perform an on-demand backup.

Which two statements are true?

**A.** Connect to the instance's VM as theopcuser.
**B.** Connect to the instance's VM as theoracleuser.
**C.** Disable the backup configuration (crontab).
**D.** Enable the backup configuration (crontab).

**Answer: A,D**
**Explanation:**
A:Creating an On-Demand Backup by Using the bkup_api Utility
You can use the bkup_api utility to create an on-demand backup of a databasedeployment hosting a single-instance database or an Oracle Data Guard configuration.

D: If some activity you want to perform requires you to temporarily disable regularly

scheduledbackups, you can do so by removing the scheduling information from the system-wide /etc/crontab file.

References: Using Oracle Database Cloud Service (February 2017), 6-4
https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/database-dbaas-cloud/csdbi/using-oracle-database-cloud-service.pdf

## Question No : 4

dbaascli is a command-line interface for managing a database instance on cloud.

Which two functions can you manage with dbaascli?

**A.** running health checks on your database
**B.** creating users in the database instance
**C.** restoring fromthe most recent backup
**D.** creating a database instance
**E.** applying a patch

### Answer: C,E

**Explanation:**
The dbaascli utility is provided on Oracle Database Cloud Service deployments to perform a variety of life-cycle and administration operations.

Using the dbaascli utility, you can perform operations like:
*Database recovery
The orec latest subcommand restores the most recent backup and performs complete recovery.

*Patching the database deployment
Thedbpatchmapplysubcommandapplies the patch.

*Changing the password of the SYS user
*Checking the status of the Oracle Data Guard configuration

*Switchover and failover in an Oracle Data Guard configuration
*Rotating the master encryption key

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

## Question No : 5

You wish to perform database recovery and restore the most recent backup.

Which two steps will you perform?

**A.** Disable the scheduled backup configuration.
**B.** Disable thescheduled recovery configuration.
**C.** Perform the restore with thedbaascli orec --args –latestcommand.
**D.** Perform the restore with thedbaascli orec –-args –lastcommand.
**E.** Perform the restore with thedbaascli orec –-args –stop-lastcommand.
**F.** Performthe restore with thedbaascli orec –-args –close –lastcommand.

**Answer: A,C**

**Explanation:**

A: Note: If some activity you want to perform requires you to temporarily disable regularly
scheduled backups, you can do so by removing the scheduling information from the
system-wide /etc/crontab file.

C:You can use the dbaascli utility to restore from the most recent backup and perform
complete recovery on a database deployment hosting a single-instance database:

References: Using Oracle Database Cloud Service (February 2017), page 6-23
https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/database-dbaas-cloud/csdbi/using-oracle-database-
cloud-service.pdf

**Question No : 6**

Which users are created and can be used for database and host management of your DBaaS database servers?

**A.** root,opcandoracleusers
**B.** root,oracleandcloudusers
**C.** rootandoracleusers
**D.** opcandoracleusers
**E.** cloudandoracleusers

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**
Linux user accounts that are provisioned on an Oracle Database Cloud Service deployment that hosts an Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) database:

* opc
The system administrator account you use to connect to the compute node using SSH. This user can use the sudo command to perform operations that require root-user access.

* oracle
The Oracle Database administrator account you use to access the system and perform non-root database administration tasks.

* grid
The Oracle Grid Infrastructure administrator account you use to perform ASM, ACFS, and clusterware administration tasks.

* root
The root administrator for the system. You do not have direct access to this account. To perform operations that require root-user access, use the sudo command as the opc user.

References:https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/database-dbaas-cloud/csdbi/linux-user-accounts-rac.html

## Question No : 7

You created a Database as a Service (DBaaS) instance. This action also created a virtual machine and configured it for the DBaaS instance. It also created two user accounts. One of the users is opc.

Which three functions can the opc user perform?

**A.** dropping the database instance
**B.** any root-user operation
**C.** database tuning
**D.** database backup and recovery
**E.** administrative operations in the virtual machine
**F.** operations that requires root-user access

### Answer: D,E,F

**Explanation:**
Opcis the system administrator account you use to connect to the compute node using SSH. This user can use the sudo command to perform operations that require root-user access.

Connect as the user opc to perform operations that require root access to thecompute node, such as backing up or patching; this user can use the sudocommand to gain root access to the compute node.

## Question No : 8

You have an Oracle Database 12c on-premise non-CDB database that is running on the AIX platform.

Which two methods can be used to migrate the on-premise database to a database that is running in a Database as a Service (DBaaS) instance on Oracle Cloud?

**A.** Remote Cloning
**B.** Transporting Tablespaces by using RMAN convert
**C.** Data Pump
**D.** Transporting Tablespaces by using RMAN "backup from platform"
**E.** scpfile copy

**Answer: A,C**

**Explanation:**

You can migrate Oracle Database 12c non-CDB databases from on-premises to Oracle Database 12c databases in Oracle Database Cloud using several different methods including:

* Data Pump Conventional Export/Import
This method can be used regardless of the endian format and database character set of the on-premises database.

* Remote Cloning (non-CDB)

This method can be used only if the on-premises platform is little endian, the on-premises database release is 12.1.0.2 or higher, and the on-premises database and Database Cloud Service database have compatible database character sets and national character sets.

You can use the remote cloning method to copy an Oracle Database 12c non-CDB on-premises database to your Oracle Database 12cdatabase in the cloud.

* RMAN CONVERT Transportable Tablespace with Data Pump
This method can be used only if the database character sets of your on-premises database and Oracle Database Cloud Service database are compatible.

* RMAN Cross-Platform Transportable Tablespace Backup Sets

This method can be used only if the database character sets of your on-premises database and Oracle Database Cloud Service database are compatible.

References:https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/database-dbaas-cloud/csdbi/mig-12c-non-cdb-12c.html

**Question No : 9**

When you are using Oracle Compute Service Console and reviewing the network configuration of your database instance, what do the arrows that are shown within the Access Rules define?

**A.** They are used to show if the connection was completely secured.
**B.** They define the availability of network access to the database instance.
**C.** They define the direction of network access to the database instance.
**D.** They show the status of the database instance.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The arrows indicate if the access rule is enabled or not.

Example:



References:https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/database-dbaas-cloud/csdbi/service-console-access-rules-page.html

**Question No : 10**

Which two statements are true about the Database as a Service (DBaaS) instances and Oracle database instances that are provided by Oracle Public Cloud?

**A.** A DBaaS instance requires customers to installany additional management tools for their environment.

**B.** A DBaaS instance never provides a pre-created Oracle database.

**C.** An Oracle database instance that is provided as part of DBaaS runs the same executable that would be run with the same version andrelease of Oracle Database on private premises.

**D.** A DBaaS instance always provides a customer-selected version of the Oracle database software.

**E.** Only one Oracle database instance can run in a DBaaS instance on Oracle Public Cloud.
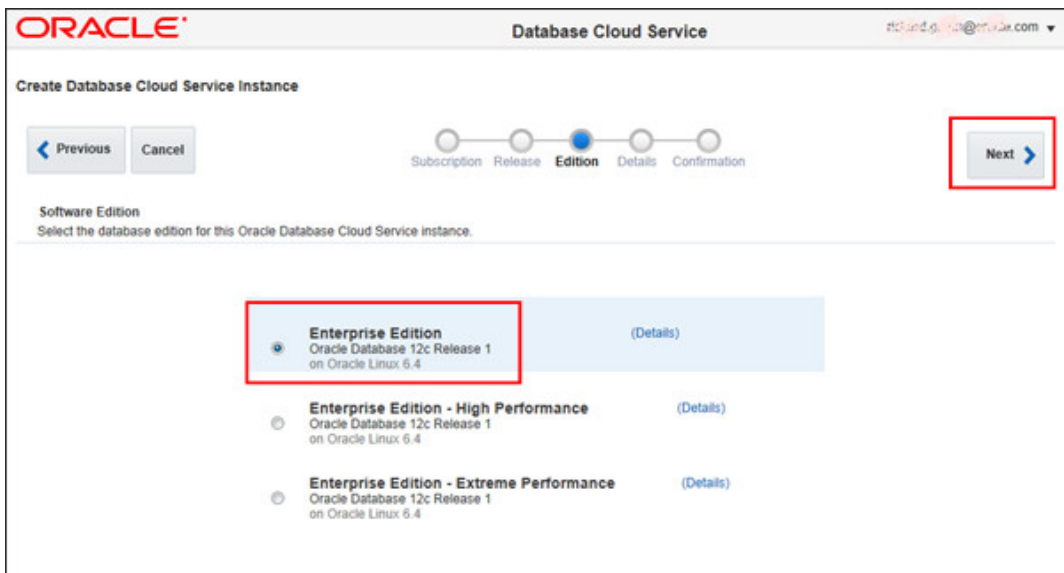
**Answer: C,D**

**Explanation:**

D: The wizard's Software Release page is used to select the Oracle Database software release that you want to run on your instance.
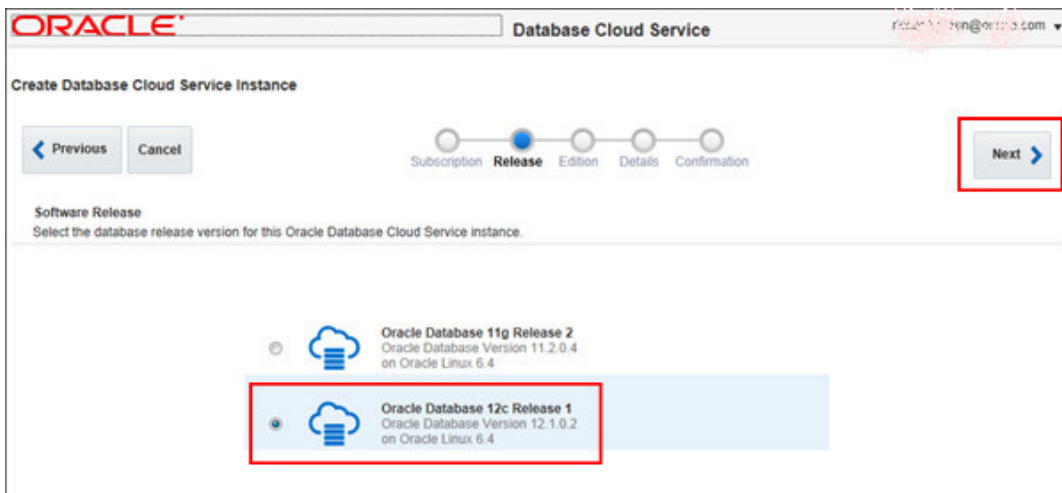


On the Software Edition page select the Oracle Database software edition that you want to run on your instance.

References:http://www.oracle.com/webfolder/technetwork/tutorials/obe/cloud/dbaas/obe_dbaas_creating_an_instance/obe_dbaas_creating_an_instance.html

**Question No : 11**

You want to control network traffic among your DBaaS instances.

Which two statements are true about network groups?

**A.** By default, the DBaaS instances in a network group are accessible from hosts outside the network group.
**B.** You can add a DBaaS instance to a network group, but this enables communication only within this network group.
**C.** You can add a DBaaS instance to a network group, thus enabling communication with all other DBaaS instances both inside and outside thenetwork group.
**D.** You can create a network group to enable unrestricted communication among your DBaaS instances.
**E.** DBaaS prevents network groups from having unrestricted communication among DBaaS instances.

**Answer: B,E**

**Explanation:**

Network groups provide a method for VMs to be grouped together forcommunications and firewall rules. You can define network groups to allow VMs within agroup to communicate with each other, while also preventing those VMs fromcommunicating 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, orbetween 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 No : 12**

You want to apply a patch to your Oracle Database Cloud – Database as a Service.

What command will you execute to patch your database instance?

**A.** dbaascli dbpatchm --run -config
**B.** dbaascli dbpatchm --run -setup
**C.** dbaascli dbpatchm --run-apply
**D.** dbaascli dbpatchm --run -patch

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Options of the command: dbaascli dbpatchm

apply – applies the patch.

clonedb – applies a patch to a test deployment.

list_patches – displays a list of available patches.

list_tools – checks whether anycloud tooling updates are available.

prereq – checks the prerequisites of a patch.

rollback – rolls back the last deployment patch.

switchback – restores database software to a prior state.

toolsinst – downloads

References: References: Using Oracle Database Cloud Service (February 2017), page D-1
https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/database-dbaas-cloud/csdbi/using-oracle-database-
cloud-service.pdf

**Question No : 13**

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 thebkup_apiutility logged in as theoracleuser 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 DBaaSbackup
feature to maintain the list of database configuration files that are to be backed up.

**D.** Usedbms_schedulerto perform automatic backups.

**Answer: A,C**

**Explanation:**

A:You can use the bkup_api utility to create an on-demand backup of a database
deployment hostinga 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:

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-cloud-service.pdf

**Question No : 14**

You created your Database as a Service (DBaaS) database instance. Predefined network access rules are also created.

Which two predefined network access rules are created when you created the DBaaS database instance?

**A.** Theora_p2_sshaccess rule for the public-internet network group is created to communicate with theora_dbpredefined network group over SSH.
**B.** Theora_db_publicaccess rules to manage database access through the default port 1521 and theora_db_adminaccess rules for SSH connection via SQL*Net through port 5500 are created.
**C.** Theora_access dbaccess rule for SSH connection via PuTTY is created to configure network rules andora_access_consolefor HTTPS access to Oracle Cloud Services Console.
**D.** No access rules are created by default and users must manually configure all access rules.
**E.** Theora_p2_dblisteneraccess rule for the public-internet network group (any host on the Internet) is created to communicate with theora_dbpredefined network group over SQL*Net.

**Answer: A,E**

**Explanation:**

When a database deployment is created, the following Oracle Compute Cloud Servicesecurity rules are created, but set to a disabled status.

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-cloud-service.pdf

**Question No : 15**

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 theservices that they manage.
**B.** The DBaaS Database Administrator role permits granting the DBaaS Database Administrator or DBaaS Database Operator role to existing users.
**C.** Identity domain administrators can assign and remove roles for users in any identitydomains.
**D.** The DBaaS Database Operator role permits the ability to scale, patch, and backup or restore service instances.
**E.** DBaaS network administrators can grant access privileges to designated users.

**Answer: A,D,E**

**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

**Question No : 16**

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

**A.** You must open a port on the virtual machine (VM) 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.

**Answer: A,B**

**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.
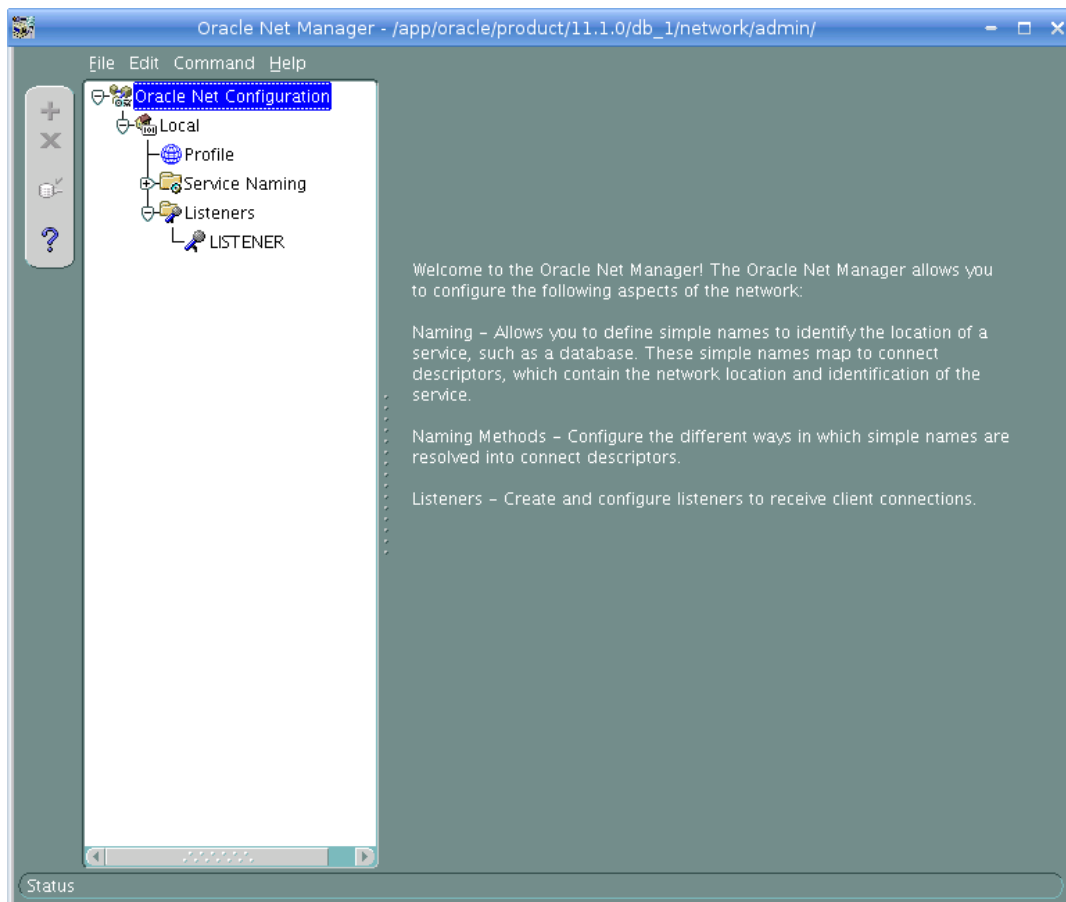


References:http://www.orafaq.com/wiki/Net_Manager

**Question No : 17**

You want to use traditional GUI tools on a Database as a Service (DBaaS) instance. You have configured PuTTY and SSH sessions.

What two things would you need to configure?

**A.** X server program
**B.** VPN connection
**C.** X11 forwarding
**D.** Remote Desktop Connection

**Answer: C,D**

**Explanation:**

The key benefitsof using X11 over SSH is:

Server can have less packages installed.
None of the desktop packages and services need to be installed (such as CUPS, Bluetooth, & Network Manager). Freeing CPU & Memory on the server.
User accesses server over a secure connection. Graphics are tunneled over SSH.

**Question No : 18**

How do you enable a default connection between Database as a Service (DBaaS) instances?

**A.** by creating network groups and adding the instances that you want to communicate to that group
**B.** by creatingdedicated communication keys and setting them to be used only for your DBaaS instance-to-instance communication
**C.** by creating nothing for communication between the DBaaS instances because all instances are interconnected by default
**D.** by installing and configuring theNETMGRutility for your DBaaS environment, and then using it to set up the required communication channels

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**