



ORACLE 1Z0-116

Oracle Database Security Administration Certification Questions & Answers

Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

1Z0-116

Oracle Certified Professional Oracle Database Security Expert

72 Questions Exam – 59% Cut Score – Duration of 120 minutes

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Know Your 1Z0-116 Certification Well:

The 1Z0-116 is best suitable for candidates who want to gain knowledge in the Oracle Database Security. Before you start your 1Z0-116 preparation you may struggle to get all the crucial Database Security Administration materials like 1Z0-116 syllabus, sample questions, study guide.

But don't worry the 1Z0-116 PDF is here to help you prepare in a stress free manner.

The PDF is a combination of all your queries like-

- What is in the 1Z0-116 syllabus?
- How many questions are there in the 1Z0-116 exam?
- Which Practice test would help me to pass the 1Z0-116 exam at the first attempt?

Passing the 1Z0-116 exam makes you Oracle Certified Professional Oracle Database Security Expert. Having the Database Security Administration certification opens multiple opportunities for you. You can grab a new job, get a higher salary or simply get recognition within your current organization.

Oracle 1Z0-116 Database Security Administration Certification Details:

Exam Name	Oracle Database Security Administration
Exam Code	1Z0-116
Exam Price	USD \$245 (Pricing may vary by country or by localized currency)
Duration	120 minutes
Number of Questions	72
Passing Score	65%
Format	Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)
Recommended Training	Earn the Oracle Database Security Expert Credential
Schedule Exam	Pearson VUE

Sample Questions	<u>Oracle Certified Professional Oracle Database Security Expert</u>
Recommended Practice	<u>1Z0-116 Online Practice Exam</u>

1Z0-116 Syllabus:

Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assess security needs (risk reduction, regulatory compliance) - Assess the typical attack points for a database - Deploy the Maximum Security Architecture
Manage Database Users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Administer OS Authentication - Administer Kerberos Authentication - Administer PKI Certificate Authentication - Administer Enterprise User Security - Administer Centrally Managed Users - Identify Inactive accounts
Manage and Secure passwords	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Secure Passwords in scripts and applications - Change a user's password securely - Administer a secure external password store to secure passwords - Administer the Database Password File - Control the use of a password file
Configure and Use Contexts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understand and use USERENV variables - Understand and Use Client Identifiers - Extend Unified Auditing with Context information - Use context information with Secure Application Roles
Manage Authorization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Administer System and Object Privileges - Assign Administrative Privileges - Configure Secure Application Roles - Configure Global Roles (EUS/CMU) - Perform Privilege Analysis
Configure Fine Grained Access Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Configure Fine Grained Access Control (FGAC) - Configure FGAC with Real Application Security - Configure FGAC with Virtual Private Database - Configure FGAC with Oracle Label Security
Configure and Manage Database Vault	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe the Default Separation of Duties with Database Vault - Configure Database Vault Factors, Rules, and Rule Sets - Configure Database Vault Mandatory and non-Mandatory Realms - Configure Database Vault Command Rules - Configure Realms, Command Rules, and Application

	Context to enforce trusted path access - Perform Database Vault Operations Control
Configure and Use Auditing	- Perform Privileged User Audit - Configure Standard Audit - Configure Fine Grained Auditing - Configure and use Unified Audit
Configure Network Security	- Assess the need for Network access control (ACL) - Manage Network ACLs in relation to microservice deployments - Configure ACLs to access passwords in a wallet - Configure Network Service Profiles - Configure and use Listener Valid-Node Checking - Enhance Database Communication Security with SEC_ parameters
Configure and Implement Encryption	- Encrypt data in motion - Configure Native Network Encryption - Configure TLS Encryption - Encrypt data at rest with Transparent Database Encryption - Configure Column level and Tablespace level Encryption - Encrypt the Data Dictionary - Migrate unencrypted to encrypted data - Manage Encryption Keys - Administer and use the SYSKM Administrative Privilege - Administer Encryption Wallets
Implement Data Masking and Data Redaction	- Implement Data Redaction - Implement Enterprise Manager Data Masking Pack - Configure and use the Application Data Model - Perform Sensitive Data Discovery - Deploy Data Masking Formats - Compare In-Database -vs- At-Source execution - Automate Masking operations with EMCLI - Configure Transparent Sensitive Data Protection (TSDP)
Invoke the Database Security Assessment Tool	- Run the Database Security Assessment Tool
Patch Databases	- Assess the need for of a CVE - Decode CVSS Risk Scoring
Manage Database Security in the Cloud	- Assess the Shared Responsibility Model - Manage hybrid cloud scenarios - Assess Autonomous Database Self Securing

Oracle 1Z0-116 Sample Questions:

Question: 1

For which two reasons would you define Network ACLs?

(Choose two)

- a) for configuring fine-grained access control to Oracle wallets to make HTTP requests that require password or client-certificate authentication
- b) to Improve the performance of the database applications that require access to remote network services
- c) to block network attacks or denial of service attacks directed at the database
- d) for configuring fine-grained access control for users and roles that need to access external network services from the database
- e) to create auditing policies regarding the usage of network services from the database

Answer: c, d

Question: 2

Database Vault is not used in your installation. Why is a conventional secure application role more secure than a normal role?

- a) It is in effect only when configured as a default role for the user.
- b) It can be set only by users with the grant any role privilege.
- c) It can be set only by a package or procedure that is created with definer's rights.
- d) It requires a password to be set.
- e) It can be set only by a package or procedure associated with the role definition.

Answer: b

Question: 3

When querying the database view, VSECURITY_WALLET, the status is OPEN_NO_MASTER_KEY. What does this mean?

- a) You do not have select privileges on this database view.
- b) The key store is not open.
- c) The master key has been corrupted.
- d) The master key has not been created.
- e) This is expected behavior for this view.

Answer: b

Question: 4

A policy predicate function is associated with an enabled Virtual Private Database (VPD) policy for a table. Which two arguments are passed to the function?

(Choose two)

- a) the table name
- b) the schema owning the table
- c) the policy type
- d) the policy name
- e) the policy group to which the policy belongs

Answer: b, d

Question: 5

You issue this statement as user SYS:

```
audit, context namespace kilimanjaro attributes a, b;
```

Which is true?

- a) The statement must be updated to specify which users to audit.
- b) The statement will audit all users.
- c) The statement will only audit sys.
- d) The statement will not audit any users.

Answer: c

Question: 6

Which type of attack attempts to find data by repeatedly trying similar SQL with a modified predicate?

- a) timing attack
- b) Inference attack
- c) data remanence attack
- d) cache attack
- e) side-channel attack
- f) known-plaintext attack

Answer: d

Question: 7

Which tool can be used to monitor and tune database performance in Oracle?

- a) SQL Developer
- b) Load for Oracle
- c) Oracle Application Express
- d) Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control
- e) SQL*Plus

Answer: d

Question: 8

What does the Application Data Modeling module of the Oracle Data Masking and Subsetting Pack search for?

- a) data redaction policies
- b) data masking transformations
- c) parent/child relationships between the columns holding sensitive information
- d) encrypted columns

Answer: c

Question: 9

If a column is not specified in a Data Redaction Policy, to which column(s) is it applied?

- a) columns with any type of constraint
- b) none of the columns
- c) the primary and foreign key columns
- d) the primary key column only
- e) foreign key columns only

Answer: c

Question: 10

What is true about the client identifier?

- a) The client Identifier is automatically set by the SQL-Net layer.
- b) The client Identifier is automatically included in the audit trail.
- c) A session can have multiple client Identifier values set simultaneously.
- d) The client Identifier cannot be changed during the session.

Answer: a

Study Guide to Crack Oracle Database Security Administration 1Z0-116 Exam:

- Getting details of the 1Z0-116 syllabus, is the first step of a study plan. This pdf is going to be of ultimate help. Completion of the syllabus is must to pass the 1Z0-116 exam.
- Making a schedule is vital. A structured method of preparation leads to success. A candidate must plan his schedule and follow it rigorously to attain success.
- Joining the Oracle provided training for 1Z0-116 exam could be of much help. If there is specific training for the exam, you can discover it from the link above.
- Read from the 1Z0-116 sample questions to gain your idea about the actual exam questions. In this PDF useful sample questions are provided to make your exam preparation easy.
- Practicing on 1Z0-116 practice tests is must. Continuous practice will make you an expert in all syllabus areas.

Reliable Online Practice Test for 1Z0-116 Certification

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