

Oracle

1Z0-528 Exam

Oracle Database 11g Security Essentials

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Explanation:

Question: 1	
Which of the following tasks is the first task to perform when impleme	enting Oracle Database Vault?
A. Create command rules	
B. Create command rule sets	
C. Create protection realms	
D. Define master keys	
	Answer: C
Explanation:	
From Vault Administrator Guide What Are Realms?	
After you create a realm, you can register a set of schema objects or re	
protection and authorize a set of users or roles to access the secured of	objects.
Question: 2	
Question: 2	
Why would you use an auto-open wallet Instead of a standard encrypt	ion wallet?
A. To save on storage space	
B. To increase the level of security on your encrypted data	
C. To avoid manual Intervention to allow access to encrypted data after	er an automatic system restart
D. You must use an auto-open wallet with table space-based Transpare	ent Data Encryption (TDE)
	Answer: C
Explanation: Beacose wallet is closed after restart and it has to be opened again to	for using TDE You must onable
auto login if you want single sign-on access to multiple Oracle data	_
disabled, by default. Sometimes the obfuscated autologin wallets ar	
they support single sign-on capability.	
Question: 3	
Which two of the following features or options give you the ability to s	set fine-grained access control?
A. Advanced Security Option	
B. Oracle Database Vault	
C. Oracle Audit Vault	
D. Virtual Private Database	
E. Oracle Label Security	
	Answer: A,E

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Label Security	is useu to ii	IIIDIEILIEHI SECU	nnv vaseu on	uata values ili	. IIIUIVIUUAI IUWS

Question: 4

When will the changes in Database Vault access permissions take effect?

- A. Immediately
- B. The next time the database server is stopped and started
- C. After the next database backup
- D. After an ALTER SYSTEM DBV is issued

Answer: A

Explanation:

Changes to Database Vault permissions take effect immediately.

Question: 5

Your customer wants to add an additional level of security to their data, based on values in individual records.

They can specify a group of records for access control with a simple WHERE clause. Which security feature or option will give them this capability for the lowest cost?

- A. Advanced Security Option
- B. Oracle Database Vault
- C. Oracle Audit Vault
- D. Oracle Data Masking Pack
- E. Virtual Private Database
- F. Oracle Label Security

Answer: E

Explanation:

Oracle Virtual Private Database (VPD). This feature restricts data access by creating a policy that enforces a WHERE clause for all SQL statements that query the database. You create and manage the VPD policy at thedatabase table or view level, which means that you do not modify the applications that access the database.

Question: 6

Which of the following tasks is the first task to perform when implementing Oracle Database Vault?

- A. Create command rules
- B. Create command rule sets
- C. Create protection realms
- D. Define master keys

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	Answer: C
Explanation: After you create a realm, you can register a set of schema objects or role protection and authorize a set of users or roles to access the secured obj	
Question: 7	
Which of the following Is NOT a responsibility defined within Oracle Data	abase Vault?
A. Account Management B. Database Administration C. Security Administration D. RAC Administration	
-	Answer: B
Explanation: You can add\delete and configure Vault on RAC nodes. Can manage acco	unts and security.
Question: 8	
What data masking technique ensures that a customer number gets across all databases?	masked to the same value
A. Condition-based masking B. Compound masking C. Deterministic masking D. Relationship masking	
	Answer: D
Explanation: According to labels	
Question: 9	

When implementing Transparent Data Encryption (TDE), which of the following answers describes the correct order of the listed operations?

- A. Create a wallet, create a master key, and create tables that contain encrypted columns.
- B. Create tables that contain encrypted columns, create a wallet, create a master key, and open the wallet.
- C. Create a wallet, open the wallet, create a master key, and create tables that contain encrypted columns.
- D. Create a master key, create a wallet, open the wallet, and create tables that contain encrypted columns.

Answer: A	

Explanation:

Step 2: Create the Wallet To create the wallet, use the ALTER SYSTEM SQL statement. By default, the Oracle wallet stores a history ofretired master keys, which enables you to change them and still be able to decrypt data that was encryptedunder an old master key ALTER SYSTEM SET ENCRYPTION KEY IDENTIFIED BY "password"; This statement generates the wallet with a new encryption key and sets it as the current transparent data encryption master key.

Immediately after you create the wallet key, the wallet is open, and you are ready to start encrypting data.

Question: 10

When is Transparent Data Encryption invoked?

- A. When triggered by an administrator
- B. During all I/O operations
- C. Automatically in batches
- D. Only when the data is initially loaded into the database

Explanation:

How Transparent Data Encryption Works

Afterward, when a user enters data into an encrypted column, Oracle Database performs the following steps:

- 1.Retrieves the master key from the wallet.
- 2. Decrypts the encryption key of the table from the data dictionary.
- 3. Uses the encryption key to encrypt the data the user entered into the encrypted column.
- 4. Stores the data in encrypted format in the database.

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