



1Z0-063^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 12c: Advanced Administration

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QUESTION 1

Which three statements are true about unplugging a pluggable database (PDB)? (Choose three.)

- A. The PDB must be open in read only mode.
- B. The PDB must be closed.
- C. The unplugged PDB becomes a non-CDB.
- D. The unplugged PDB can be plugged into the same multitenant container database (CDB)
- E. The unplugged PDB can be plugged into another CDB.
- F. The PDB data files are automatically removed from disk.

Correct Answer: BDE

B (not A): The PDB must be closed before unplugging it.

D: An unplugged PDB contains data dictionary tables, and some of the columns in these encode information in an endianness-sensitive way. There is no supported way to handle the conversion of such columns automatically. This means, quite simply, that an unplugged PDB cannot be moved across an endianness difference. E (not F): To exploit the new unplug/plug paradigm for patching the Oracle version most effectively, the source and destination CDBs should share a filesystem so that the PDB's datafiles can remain in place. Reference: Oracle White Paper, Oracle Multitenant

QUESTION 2

Which two parameters must be set to configure the fast recovery area? (Choose two.)

- A. DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST
- B. DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST
- C. DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST_SIZE
- D. LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST
- E. at least two locations using DB_CREATE _ONLINE_LOG_DEST_n
- F. DB_FLASHBACK_RETENTION_TARGET

Correct Answer: BC

Reference: <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/ADMQS/GUID-D6A541BF-A878-4B45-AFAC1E921554731E.htm>

QUESTION 3

You use RMAN to take regular backups for your database.

Examine the RMAN commands:



RMAN> CROSSCHECK BACKUP; RMAN> DELETE EXPIRED BACKUP;

Which statement is true?

- A. All backups and archived redo log files that are not required for the recovery are deleted and the repository is updated.
- B. All metadata, for backups and archived redo log files that are recorded in the repository but do not exist on disk or media, is deleted.
- C. All backups that have exceeded the age set by the RMAN retention policy are deleted.
- D. All metadata pertaining to backups and archived redo log files that have exceeded the age set by the RMAN retention policy are deleted from the repository.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

Which two are true about data dictionary views and contents and output in a CDB? (Choose two.)

- A. DBA_views are a superset of CDB_views.
- B. CDB_views can be queried only from CDB\$ROOT.
- C. Data dictionary metadata for user-created objects is contained in PDB system tablespaces.
- D. The data dictionary in CDB\$ROOT stores only metadata for objects common to all its PDBs.
- E. Oracle-supplied data dictionary tables metadata is stored only in CDB\$ROOT.

Correct Answer: BE

Reference: <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/CNCPT/cdblogic.htm#CNCPT89248>

QUESTION 5

In which three situations must you use a recovery catalog? (Choose three.)

- A. when you want to store RMAN global scripts that can be used across multiple databases
- B. when you want to restrict the amount of space used by backups
- C. when you want to perform incremental backups by using a block change tracking file
- D. when you want to list data files that were in a target database at a given time by using the AT clause with the REPORT SCHEMA command
- E. when you want to maintain backup metadata longer than the period specified by the CONTROL_FILE_RECORD_KEEP_TIME parameter

Correct Answer: ADE



A: Some RMAN features function only when you use a recovery catalog. For example, you can store RMAN scripts in a recovery catalog. The chief advantage of a stored script is that it is available to any RMAN client that can connect to the target database and recovery catalog. Command files are only available if the RMAN client has access to the file system on which they are stored.

A local stored script is associated with the target database to which RMAN is connected when the script is created, and can only be executed when you are connected to this target database. A global stored script can be run against any database registered in the recovery catalog.

D: If you use a recovery catalog, then you can use the atClause to specify a past time, SCN, or log sequence number, as shown in these examples of the command:

```
RMAN> REPORT SCHEMA AT TIME '\SYSdate-14\'; # schema 14 days ago
RMAN> REPORT SCHEMA AT SCN 1000; # schema at scn 1000
RMAN> REPORT SCHEMA AT SEQUENCE 100 THREAD 1; # schema at sequence 100
RMAN> REPORT SCHEMA FOR DB_UNIQUE_NAME standby1;
```

E: The CONTROL_FILE_RECORD_KEEP_TIME initialization parameter determines the minimum number of days that records are retained in the control file before they are candidates for being overwritten. Thus, you must ensure that you resynchronize the recovery catalog with the control file records before these records are erased.

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/backup.111/b28270/rcmcatdb.htm

<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/rcmreprt.htm#BRADV90911>

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