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Oracle 1z0-063

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QUESTION NO: 1

In your database, there are tablespaces that were read-only when the last backup was taken. These tablespaces have not been made read/write since then. You want to perform an incomplete recovery on the database by using a backup control file.

What precaution must you take for the read-only tablespaces before performing an incomplete recovery?

- A. All the read-only tablespaces should be taken offline.
- B. All the read-only tablespaces should be restored separately.
- C. All the read-only tablespaces should be renamed to have the MISSINGnnnn format.
- D. All the read-only tablespaces should be made online with logging disabled.

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 2

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.

ANSWER: B D E

Explanation:

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:

QUESTION NO: 3

You want to migrate your Oracle 11g database as a pluggable database (PDB) in a multitenant container database (CDB).

The following are the possible steps to accomplish this task:

1. Place all the user-defined tablespaces in read-only mode on the source database.
2. Upgrade the source database to a 12c version.
3. Create a new PDB in the target container database.
4. Perform a full transportable export on the source database with the VERSION parameter set to 12 using the expdp utility.
5. Copy the associated data files and export the dump file to the desired location in the target database.
6. Invoke the Data Pump import utility on the new PDB database as a user with the DATAPUMP_IMP_FULL_DATABASE role and specify the full transportable import options.
7. Synchronize the PDB on the target container database by using the DBMS_PDS.SYNC_ODB function.

Identify the correct order of the required steps.

- A. 2, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6
- B. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
- C. 1, 4, 3, 5, 6, 7
- D. 2, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
- E. 1, 5, 6, 4, 3, 2

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

This example is a dumpfile-based full transportable export/import operation. In this case the metadata from the source database is exported to a dump file, and both the dump file and the tablespace data files are transferred to a new system. The steps would be as follows:

- * (1) Set user tablespaces in the source database to READ ONLY.
- * (3) Create a CDB on the destination system, including a PDB into which you will import the source database.
- * (4) From the Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2.0.3) environment, export the metadata and any data residing in administrative tablespaces from the source database using the FULL=Y and TRANSPORTABLE=ALWAYS parameters. Note that the VERSION=12 parameter is required only when exporting from an Oracle Database 11g Release 2 database.
- * (5) Copy the tablespace data files from the source system to the destination system.
- * (6) In the Oracle Database 12c environment, connect to the pre-created PDB and import the dump file.

References: <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/upgrade/upgrading-oracle-database-wp-12c-1896123.pdf>, page 11

QUESTION NO: 4

You accidentally drop the CUSTOMERS table, and then recover it by using the FLASHBACK TABLE command.

Which two statements are true about the dependent objects of the CUSTOMERS table? (Choose two.)

- A. Only the primary key constraint created for the table is flashed back, whereas all other indexes must be retrieved separately.
- B. All the constraints defined on the table, except the referential integrity constraints, are flashed back.
- C. All the triggers associated with the table are flashed back but are disabled.
- D. Materialized views that use the CUSTOMERS table are flashed back.
- E. LOB segments associated with the CUSTOMERS table are flashed back.

ANSWER: B E

Explanation:

B: Oracle Database retrieves all indexes defined on the table except for bitmap join indexes, and all triggers and constraints defined on the table except for referential integrity constraints that reference other tables.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Flashback Table restores tables while automatically maintaining associated attributes such as current indexes, triggers, and constraints, and in this way enabling you to avoid finding and restoring database-specific properties.

Furthermore, indexes on table that exist currently are reverted and reflect the state of the table at the Flashback point.

C: By default, the database disables triggers on the affected table before performing a FLASHBACK TABLE operation. After the operation, the database returns the triggers to the state they were in before the operation (enabled or disabled). To keep triggers enabled during the flashback of the table, add an ENABLE TRIGGERS clause to the FLASHBACK TABLE

D: Flashback Table operations are not valid for the following type objects: tables that are part of a cluster, materialized views, Advanced Queuing (AQ) tables, static data dictionary tables, system tables, remote tables, object tables, nested tables, or individual table partitions or subpartitions.

References: Oracle Database, Backup and Recovery User's Guide, 12 Release 2 (January 2017), page 18-11

QUESTION NO: 5

Consider the following scenario for your database:

Backup optimization is enabled in RMAN.

The recovery window is set to seven days in RMAN.

The most recent backup to disk for the tools tablespace was taken on March 1, 2013.

The tools tablespace is read-only since March 2, 2013.

On March 15, 2013, you issue the RMAN command to back up the database to disk.

Which statement is true about the backup of the tools tablespace?

- A. The RMAN backup fails because the tools tablespace is read-only.
- B. RMAN skips the backup of the tools tablespace because backup optimization is enabled.
- C. RMAN creates a backup of the tools tablespace because backup optimization is applicable only for the backups written to media.
- D. RMAN creates a backup of the tools tablespace because no backup of the tablespace exists within the seven-day recovery window.

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 6

Flashback Data Archive has been configured to retain data on all transactions that modify a table for a period of four years.

Three years later, it is decided to change the retention period.

You execute this command:

```
SQL> ALTER FLASHBACK ARCHIVE fda1 MODIFY RETENTION RETENTION 2 YEAR;
```

Which is true?

- A. Flashback data archive FDA1 is purged of all data and any new transaction data is retained for 2 years.
- B. Data from the first and third years is purged from the flashback archive FDA1.
- C. Flashback data archive FDA1 retains all data and the retention period is increased by 2 years.
- D. Data older than two years, if any, is purged from the flashback archive FDA1.
- E. Data from the third year is purged from the flashback archive FDA1.

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 7

You are required to migrate your 11.2.0.3 database to an Oracle 12c database.

Examine the list of steps that might be used to accomplish this task:

1. Place all user-defined tablespaces in read-only mode on the source database.

2. Use the RMAN convert command to convert data files to the target platform's endian format, if required.
3. Perform a full transportable export on the source database with the parameters
VERSION=12, TRANSPORTABLE=ALWAYS, and FULL=Y.
4. Transport the data files for all the user-defined tablespaces.
5. Transport the export dump file to the target database.
6. Perform an import on the target database by using the FULL, NETWORK_LINK, and TRANSPORT_DATAFILES parameters.
7. Perform an import on the target database by using the full and TRANSPORT_DATAFILES parameters.

Identify the minimum required steps in the correct order.

- A. 1, 3, 5, 4, 2, and 7
- B. 1, 2, 4, 6, 5, 3 and 7
- C. 2, 4, 5, 3 and 7
- D. 1, 4, 5, 2 and 6
- E. 3, 5, 4, 2, and 7

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 8

You have a production Oracle 12c database running on a host.

You want to install and create databases across multiple new machines that do not have any Oracle database software installed. You also want the new databases to have the same directory structure and components as your existing 12c database.

The steps in random order:

1. Create directory structures similar to the production database on all new machines.
2. Create a response file for Oracle Universal Installer (OUI) with the same configurations as the production database.
3. Create a database clone template for the database.
4. Run the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) to create the database.
5. Run OUI in graphical mode on each machine.
6. Run OUI in silent mode using the OUI response file.

Identify the required steps in the correct sequence to achieve the requirement with minimal human intervention.

- A. 2, 1, 6, and 4

- B. 2, 3, and 6
- C. 3, 1, 5, and 6
- D. 2, 3, 1, and 6
- E. 1, 5, and 4

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 9

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

- A. A PDB must be in closed state before it can be unplugged.
- B. A PDB must have been opened at least once after creation.
- C. A PDB must be in MOUNT state before it can be unplugged.
- D. PDB data files are automatically removed from disk.
- E. An unplugged PDB can be plugged into the same or another container database (CDB).

ANSWER: A B E

Explanation:

A: To unplug a PDB, you first close it.

E: You can disassociate or unplug a PDB from a CDB and reassociate or plug the PDB into the same CDB or into another CDB.

Incorrect Answers:

C: The PDB must be in a closed state, not in a mounted state when unplugging it.

D: The unplugging operation makes changes in the PDB data files to record that the PDB was properly and successfully unplugged. Because the PDB is still part of the CDB, you can back it up in Oracle Recovery Manager (Oracle RMAN).

References:

http://www.oracle.com/webfolder/technetwork/tutorials/obe/db/12c/r1/pdb/pdb_unplug_plug/pdb_unplug_plug.html

QUESTION NO: 10

A complete database backup to media is taken for your database every day. Which three actions would you take to improve backup performance? (Choose three.)

- A. Set the backup_tape_io_slaves parameter to true.

- B. Set the `dbwr_io_slaves` parameter to a nonzero value if synchronous I/O is in use.
- C. Configure large pool if not already done.
- D. Remove the rate parameter, if specified, in the `allocate channel` command.
- E. Always use RMAN compression for tape backups rather than the compression provided by media manager.
- F. Always use synchronous I/O for the database.

ANSWER: B C D

Explanation:

Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/backup.102/b14191/rcmtunin.htm

QUESTION NO: 11

One of your databases supports a data warehousing workload and is in NOARCHIVELOG mode. You perform RMAN level 0 backup on Sundays and level 1 incremental backups on other days.

One data file is corrupt and the current online redo log is missing due to media failure.

Which four actions must you take for recovery? (Choose four.)

- A. Restore the missing data file.
- B. Recover the database by using `RECOVER DATABASE NOREDO;`
- C. Recover the database by using `RECOVER DATABASE;`
- D. Restore the control file.
- E. Open the database by using the `RESETLOGS` option.
- F. Recover the corrupt file by using `RECOVER DATAFILE.`
- G. Restore all data files.

ANSWER: B D E G

QUESTION NO: 12

Which two statements are true about service creation for pluggable databases (PDBs)? (Choose two.)

- A. When a PDB is created, a service is automatically started in the instance with the same name as the PDB.
- B. The default service that is automatically created by a database at the time of PDB creation can be dropped, provided a new additional service is created.

- C. A database managed by Oracle Restart can have additional services created or existing services modified by using the srvctl utility for each PDB.
- D. Only a common user can create additional services for a PDB.
- E. When a PDB is created, a service with the same name as the PDB is created in the PDB.

ANSWER: A C

QUESTION NO: 13

You are administering a multitenant container database (CDB).

Identify two ways to access a pluggable database (PDB) that is open in read-only mode. (Choose two.)

- A. by using the CONNECT statement as a local user having only the SET CONTAINER privilege
- B. by using easy connect
- C. by using external authentication
- D. as a common user with the SET CONTAINER privilege
- E. by executing the ALTER SESSION SET CONTAINER command as a local user

ANSWER: B D

QUESTION NO: 14

A database is running in archivelog mode. You want to back up a 10 TB data file belonging to the users tablespace. The backup of the data file is too slow.

What type of backup do you recommend to improve the performance of the backup?

- A. image copy backup by using RMAN
- B. multisection image copy backup by using RMAN
- C. multisection parallel backup by using RMAN
- D. cold backup after taking the tablespace offline
- E. cold backup after placing the tablespace in backup mode

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 15

You notice performance degradation in your production Oracle 12c database. You want to know what caused this performance difference.

Which method or feature should you use?

- A. Database Replay
- B. Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) Compare Period report
- C. Active Session History (ASH) report
- D. SQL Performance Analyzer

ANSWER: B