ORACLE 1Z0-063

Oracle Database Advanced Administration Certification Questions & Answers

Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

1Z0-063

Oracle Database 12c Administrator Certified Professional

80 Questions Exam – 60% Cut Score – Duration of 120 minutes

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Know Your 1Z0-063 Certification Well:

The 1Z0-063 is best suitable for candidates who want to gain knowledge in the Oracle Database 12c. Before you start your 1Z0-063 preparation you may struggle to get all the crucial Database Advanced Administration materials like 1Z0-063 syllabus, sample questions, study guide.

But don't worry the 1Z0-063 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 1Z0-063 syllabus?
- How many questions are there in the 1Z0-063 exam?
- Which Practice test would help me to pass the 1Z0-063 exam at the first attempt?

Passing the 1Z0-063 exam makes you Oracle Database 12c Administrator Certified Professional. Having the Database Advanced 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 1Z0-063 Database Advanced Administration Certification Details:

Exam Name	Oracle Database 12c - Advanced Administration
Exam Code	1Z0-063
Exam Price	USD $245 (Price may vary by country or by localized currency)
Duration	120 minutes
Number of Questions	80
Passing Score	60%
Format	Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)
Recommended Training	**Oracle Database 12c: Backup and Recovery Workshop** **Oracle Database 12c: Managing Multitenant Architecture** **Oracle Database Learning Subscription**

	Unlimited Learning Subscription - All Technology
Schedule Exam	**Pearson VUE**
Sample Questions	**Oracle Database 12c Administrator Certified Professional (OCP)**
Recommended Practice	**1Z0-063 Online Practice Exam**

1Z0-063 Syllabus:

Backup and Recovery	
Oracle Data Protection Solutions	Explain Oracle backup and recovery solutions - Describe types of database failures - Describe the tools available for backup and recovery tasks - Describe RMAN and maximum availability architecture - Use the SYSBACK privilege - Use RMAN stand-alone and job commands
Performing Basic Backup and Recovery	- Back up and recover a NOARCHIVELOG database - Perform backup and recovery in NOARCHIVELOG mode - Use SQL in RMAN
Configuring for Recoverability	Configure and manage RMAN settings - Configure persistent settings for RMAN - View persistent settings - Specify a retention policy Configure the Fast Recovery Area - Explain the Fast Recovery Area - Configure the Fast Recovery Area Configure control files and redo log files for recoverability - Multiplex control files - Multiplex redo log files
Using the RMAN Recovery Catalog	Create and use an RMAN recovery catalog - Configure a recovery catalog - Register target databases in a recovery catalog - Catalog additional backup files

	- Resynchronize a recovery catalog - Use and maintain RMAN stored scripts - Upgrade and drop a recovery catalog Protect the RMAN recovery catalog - Back up the recovery catalog - Re-create an unrecoverable recovery catalog - Export and import the recovery catalog
Implementing Backup Strategies	Use various RMAN backup types and strategies - Enable ARCHIVELOG mode - Create tape and disk based backups - Create whole database backups - Create consistent and inconsistent backups - Create backup sets and image copies - Create backups of read-only tablespaces - Employ best practices for data warehouse backups
Performing Backups	Perform full and incremental backups - Create full and incremental backups - Use the Oracle-suggested backup strategy Manage backups - Configure and monitor block change tracking - Report on backups using LIST, REPORT commands - Manage backups using CROSSCHECK, DELETE commands
Configuring RMAN Backup Options and Creating Backup of Non-Database Files	Use techniques to improve backups - Create compressed backups - Create multi-section backups of very large files - Create proxy copies - Create duplexed backup sets - Create backups of backup sets - Create archival backups Perform backup of non-database files - Back up a control file to trace - Back up archived redo log files - Back up ASM diskgroup metadata
Using RMAN-Encrypted Backups	Create RMAN-encrypted backups - Use transparent-mode encryption - Use password-mode encryption

	- Use dual-mode encryption - Restore encrypted backups
Diagnosing Failures	Describe the Automatic Diagnostic Workflow - Use the Automatic Diagnostic Repository - Use ADRCI - Find and interpret message output and error stacks - Use the Data Recovery Advisor Handle block corruption - Detect block corruption using RMAN - Perform block recovery using RMAN
Performing Restore and Recovery Operations	Describe and tune instance recovery Perform complete and incomplete recovery - Use RMAN RESTORE and RECOVER commands - Restore ASM disk groups - Recover from media failures - Perform complete and incomplete or “point-in-time” recoveries using RMAN
Recovering Files Using RMAN	- Perform recovery for spfile, control file, redo log files - Perform table recovery from backups - Perform recovery of index and read-only tablespaces, temp file - Restore a database to a new host
Using Oracle Secure Backup	- Configure and use Oracle Secure Backup
Using Flashback Technologies	Describe the Flashback technologies - Configure a database to use Flashback technologies - Guarantee undo retention Use Flashback to query data - Use Flashback Query - Use Flashback Version Query - Use Flashback Transaction Query - Flash back a transaction Perform Flashback Table operations - Perform Flashback Table - Restore tables from the recycle bin

	Describe and use Flashback Data Archive - Use Flashback Data Archive - Use DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE package
Using Flashback Database	Perform Flashback Database - Configure Flashback Database - Perform Flashback Database
Transporting Data	Describe and use transportable tablespaces and databases - Transport tablespaces between databases using image copies or backup sets - Transport databases using data files or backup sets - Transport data across platforms
Duplicating a Database	Choose a technique for duplicating a database - From an active database, connected to the target and auxiliary instances - From backup, connected to the target and auxiliary instances - From backup, connected to the auxiliary instance, not connected to the target, but with recovery catalog connection - From backup, connected to the auxiliary instance, not connected to the target and the recovery catalog - Duplicate a database with RMAN - Create a backup-up based duplicate database - Duplicate a database based on a running instance
Monitoring and Tuning of RMAN Operations	Tune RMAN performance - Interpret RMAN error stacks - Diagnose performance bottlenecks - Tune RMAN backup performance
Managing Pluggable and Container Databases	
Multitenant Container and Pluggable Database Architecture	- Describe the multitenant container database architecture - Explain pluggable database provisioning
Creating Multitenant Container and Pluggable Databases	- Configure and create a CDB - Create a PDB using different methods - Unplug and drop a PDB - Migrate a non-CDB database to PDB

Managing a CDB and PDBs	- Establish connections to CDB/PDB - Start up and shut down a CDB and open and close PDBs - Evaluate the impact of parameter value changes
Managing Storage in a CDB and PDBs	- Manage permanent and temporary tablespaces in CDB and PDBs
Managing Security in a CDB and PDBs	- Manage common and local users - Manage common and local privileges - Manage common and local roles - Enable common users to access data in specific PDBs
Managing Availability	- Perform backups of a CDB and PDBs - Recover PDB from PDB datafiles loss - Use Data Recovery Advisor - Duplicate PDBs using RMAN
Managing Performance	- Monitor operations and performance in a CDB and PDBs - Manage allocation of resources between PDBs and within a PDB - Perform Database Replay
Moving Data, Performing Security Operations and Interacting with Other Oracle Products	- Use Data Pump - Use SQL*Loader - Audit operations - Use Other Products with CDB and PDBs - Database Vault, Data Guard, LogMiner

Oracle 1Z0-063 Sample Questions:

Question: 1

During a SHUTDOWN TRANSACTIONAL, what occurs?

a) Transactions are rolled back and no new sessions are allowed.
b) Transactions are allowed to complete, new transactions in the same session may start and complete, and no new sessions are allowed.
c) Transactions are rolled back and all sessions aborted.
d) Pending transactions are allowed to complete but no new transactions or sessions are allowed.

Answer: d

Question: 2

A local user account must comply with which of the following restrictions?

a) A locally created user with the DBA role can shut down a CDB.
b) None of the above
c) You must define local users from the CDB$ROOT as common users.
d) All local users must be unique in a CDB.

Answer: b

Question: 3

What type of backup is stored in a proprietary RMAN format?

a) Backup set
b) Image copy
c) Backup section
d) Backup group

Answer: a

Question: 4

In order to perform Flashback Transaction Query operations, which of these steps are required?

a) Ensure that the database is running with version 10.1 or greater compatibility.
b) Enable Flashback Logging.
c) Enable Supplemental Logging.
d) Ensure that the database is running with version 10.0 compatibility.
e) Ensure that the database is in archive log mode.

Answer: c, d

Question: 5

Which of the following are uses for LogMiner?

a) Determine when logical corruption occurred.
b) Determine how you would perform fine-grained recovery.
c) Determine which tables get the most or fewest updates and inserts.
d) Track DML and DDL by username and time.
e) All of the above.

Answer: e

Question: 6

Which three statements are true about Oracle Restart?

a) It can be configured to automatically attempt to restart various components after a hardware or software failure.
b) While starting any components, it automatically attempts to start all dependencies first and in proper order.
c) It can be configured to automatically restart a database in case of normal shutdown of the database instance.
d) It can be used to only start Oracle components.
e) It runs periodic check operations to monitor the health of Oracle components.

Answer: a, b, e

Question: 7

Which two statements are true about dropping a pluggable database (PDB)?

a) A PDB must be in mount state or it must be unplugged.
b) The data files associated with a PDB are automatically removed from disk.
c) A dropped and unplugged PDB can be plugged back into the same multitenant container database (CDB) or other CDBs.
d) A PDB must be in closed state.
e) The backups associated with a PDB are removed.
f) A PDB must have been opened at least once after creation.

Answer: a, c

Question: 8

You have set the value of the NLS_TIMESTAMP_TZ_FORMAT parameterto YYYY-MMDD. The default format of which two data types would be affected by this setting?

a) DATE
b) TIMESTAMP
c) INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH
d) INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND
e) TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE

Answer: b, e

Question: 9

When creating a physical standby of a CDB, which of the following must be considered?

a) Each PDB functions independently as a primary or standby.
b) The entire CDB and all its PDBs are in the same role, either primary or standby.
c) When you fail over the primary to a standby, each PDB must be failed over separately.
d) When you fail over the primary to a standby, each PDB will fail over automatically.
e) None of the above.

Answer: b, d

Question: 10

For which three pieces of information can you use the RMAN list command?

a) stored scripts in the recovery catalog
b) available archived redo log files
c) backup sets and image copies that are obsolete
d) backups of tablespaces
e) backups that are marked obsolete according to the current retention policy

Answer: a, b, d

Study Guide to Crack Oracle Database Advanced Administration 1Z0-063 Exam:

- Getting details of the 1Z0-063 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 1Z0-063 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 1Z0-063 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 1Z0-063 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 1Z0-063 practice tests is must. Continuous practice will make you an expert in all syllabus areas.