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1Z0-063

Oracle Database 12c: Advanced
Administration

DEMO

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QUESTION 1

Which two statements are true about recovering logically corrupted tables or table partitions from an RMAN backup?

- A. Tables or table partitions can be recovered by using an auxiliary instance only.
- B. Tables or table partitions with a foreign key cannot be recovered.
- C. Tables or table partitions can be recovered only when the database is in mount state.
- D. Tables or table partitions from the system and sysaux tablespaces cannot be recovered.
- E. Tables with not null constraints cannot be recovered.

Answer: AD

Reference:

<http://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/rcmresind.htm#BRADV695> (Limitations of Recovering Tables and Table Partitions from RMAN Backups)

QUESTION 2

Your database is running in archivelog mode and a nightly backup of the database, along with an autobackup of the control file, is taken by using RMAN. Because of a media failure, the SPFILE and the control files are lost.

Examine the steps to restore the SPFILE and the control file to mount the database:

1. Set D3ID of the target database in RMAN.
2. Start the database instance by using the startup force nomount command in RMAN.
3. Restore the control files from the backup.
4. Mount the database.
5. Restore the SPFILE from the autobackup.
6. Create a PFILE from the recovered SPFILE.
7. Restart the instance in nomount state.

Identify the required steps in the correct order.

- A. 1, 2, 5, 3, 6, 4
- B. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 4

C. 2, 1, 5, 7, 3, 4

D. 2, 1, 5, 6, 7, 4, 3

Answer: C

QUESTION 3

After implementing full Oracle Data Redaction, you change the default value for the number data type as follows:

```
SQL> SELECT NUMBER_VALUE FROM REDACTION_VALUES_FOR_TYPE_FULL; NUMBER_VALUE
```

```
-----
```

```
0
```

```
SQL> EXEC DBMS_REDACT.UPDATE_FULL_REDACTION_VALUES(-1)
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```
SQL> select number_value from redaction_values_for_type_full;
```

```
NUMBER VALUE
```

```
-----
```

```
-1
```

After changing the value, you notice that FULL redaction continues to redact numeric data with a zero.

What must you do to activate the new default value for numeric full redaction?

- A. Re-enable redaction policies that use FULL data redaction.
- B. Re-create redaction policies that use FULL data redaction.
- C. Re-connect the sessions that access objects with redaction policies defined on them.
- D. Flush the shared pool.
- E. Restart the database instance.

Answer: E

Explanation/Reference:

About Altering the Default Full Data Redaction Value

You can alter the default displayed values for full Data Redaction polices. By default, 0 is the redacted

value when Oracle Database performs full redaction

(DBMS_REDACT.FULL) on a column of the NUMBER data type. If you want to change it to another value (for example, 7), then you can run the

DBMS_REDACT.UPDATE_FULL_REDACTION_VALUES procedure to modify this value. The modification applies to all of the Data Redaction policies in the current database instance. After you modify a value, you must restart the database for it to take effect.

QUESTION 4

You want to create a guaranteed restore point for your database by executing the command:

```
SQL> CREATE RESTORE POINT dbrsp1 GUARANTEE FLASHBACK DATABASE;
```

Identify two prerequisites for the successful execution of this command.

- A. The database must be running in archivelog mode.
- B. Flashback Database must be enabled.
- C. Fast Recovery Area must be enabled.
- D. The recyclebin must be enabled for the database.
- E. Undo retention guarantee must be enabled.
- F. A database backup must be taken.

Answer: AC

Reference:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/backup.102/b14192/rpfbdb002.htm

QUESTION 5

Your database has a table customers that contains the columns cust_name, amt_due, and old_status.

Examine the commands executed and their output:

```
SQL>UPDATEcustomersSETamt_due=amt_due+amt_due*1.1WHEREcust_name='JAMES';
```

1row updated.

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE customers DROP COLUMN old_status;
```