1Z0-060

Upgrade to Oracle Database 12cm

Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

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Introduction to 1Z0-060 Exam on Upgrade to Oracle Database 12c

You can use this document to collect all the information about Upgrade to Oracle Database 12c (1Z0-060) certification. The Oracle 1Z0-060 certification is mainly targeted to those candidates who are from Database background and want to flourish their career with Oracle Database 12c Administrator Certified Professional (OCP) credential. The Upgrade to Oracle Database 12c certification exam validates your understanding of the Oracle Database technology and sets the stage for your future progression.

Oracle 1Z0-060 Certification Details:

Exam Name	Upgrade to Oracle Database 12c
Exam Code	1Z0-060
Exam Product Version	Oracle Database 12c
Exam Price	USD $245 (Pricing may vary by country or by localized currency)
Duration	120 Mins
Number of Questions	85 (Section 1 = 51, Section 2 = 34)
Passing Score	65% (Section 1 = 64%; Section 2 = 65%)
Validated Against	This exam has been validated against Oracle Database 12.1.0.1.0.
Format	Multiple Choice
Recommended Training	Oracle Database 12c: New Features for Administrators
Schedule Exam	Pearson VUE - Oracle
Recommended Practice	**1Z0-060 Online Practice Exam**

Oracle 1Z0-060 Exam Syllabus:

Subjects	Sub Topics
New Features of Oracle Database 12c	
Enterprise Manager and Other Tools	- Use EM Express - Use OUI, DBCA for installation and configuration
Basics of Multitenant Container Database (CDB)	- Identify the benefits of the multitenant container database - Explain root and multitenant architecture
Configuring and Creating CDBs and PDBs	- Create and configure a CDB - Create and configure a PDB - Migrate a non-CDB to a PDB database
Managing CDBs and PDBs	- Establish connection to a CDB/PDB - Start up and shut down a CDB/PDB - Change instance parameters for a CDB/PDB
Managing Tablespaces, Common and Local Users, Privileges and Roles	- Manage tablespaces in a CDB/PDB - Manage users and privileges for CDB/PDB
Backup, Recovery and Flashback for a CDB/PDB	- Perform backup of CDB and PDB - Perform recovery of CDB and PDB - Perform Flashback for a CDB
Information Lifecycle Management and Storage Enhancements	- Use ILM features - Perform tracking and automated data placement - Move a data file online
In-Database Archiving and Valid-Time Temporal	- Differentiate between ILM and Valid-Time Temporal - Set and use Valid Time Temporal - Use In-Database archiving
Auditing	- Enable and configure Unified Audit Data Trail - Create and enable audit policies
Privileges	- Use administrative privileges - Create, enable and use privilege analysis
Oracle Data Redaction	- Use and manage Oracle Data Redaction policies
RMAN and Flashback Data Archive	- Use RMAN enhancements - Implement the new features in Flashback Data Archive
Real-Time Database Operation Monitoring	- Implement real-time database operation monitoring
SQL Tuning	- Use Adaptive Execution Plans - Use enhanced features of statistics gathering - Use Adaptive SQL Plan Management
Emergency Monitoring, Real-Time ADDM, Compare Period ADDM, and Active Session History (ASH) Analytics	- Perform emergency monitoring and real-time ADDM - Generate ADDM Compare Period - Diagnose performance issues using ASH enhancements

Subjects	Sub Topics
Resource Manager and Other Performance Enhancements	- Use Resource Manager for a CDB and PDB - Explain Multi-process Multi-threaded Oracle architecture - Use Flash Cache
Index and Table Enhancements	- Use Index enhancements - Use Table enhancements - Use Online operation enhancements
ADR and Network Enhancements	- Explain ADR enhancements
Oracle Data Pump, SQL*Loader, External Tables and Online Operations Enhancements	- Use Oracle Data Pump enhancements - Use SQL*Loader and External table enhancements
Partitioning Enhancements	- Explain Partitioning enhancements - Explain Index enhancements for partitioned tables
SQL Enhancements	- Use Oracle Database Migration Assistant for Unicode - Use Row limiting clause, and secure file LOBs enhancements - Configure extended datatypes
Key DBA Skills	
Core Administration	- Explain the fundamentals of DB architecture - Install and configure a database - Configure server and client network for a database - Monitor database alerts - Perform daily administration tasks - Apply and review patches - Back up and recover the database - Troubleshoot network and database issues - Detect and repair data failures with Data Recovery Advisor - Implement Flashback Technology - Load and Unload Data - Miscellaneous - Relocate SYSAUX occupants - Create a default permanent tablespace - Use the Redo Logfile Size Advisor - Use Secure File LOBs - Use Direct NFS
Performance Management	- Design the database layout for optimal performance - Monitor performace - Manage memory - Analyze and identify performance issues - Perform real application testing - Use Resource Manager to manage resources - Implement Application Tuning

Subjects	Sub Topics
Storage	- Manage database structures - Administer ASM - Manage ASM disks and diskgroups - Manage ASM instance - Manage VLDB - Implement Space Management
Security	- Develop and implement a security policy - Configure and manage auditing - Create the password file - Implement column and tablespace encryption

1Z0-060 Sample Questions:

01. For which three segments is asynchronous global index maintenance NOT performed? (Choose three.)
a) heap tables
b) tables with object types
c) tables with domain indexes
d) tables with hash partitions
e) tables with local indexes
f) tables owned by SYS

02. Which four statements are true regarding Automatic Storage Management (ASM)?
a) It provides automatic load balancing across all of the ASM disks.
b) It provides mirroring at the allocation unit level within a file.
c) It divides files into extents and ensures that each extent resides on an individual disk.
d) It can coexist with third-party files systems.
e) It cannot coexist in an environment with raw devices.
f) It provides fault tolerance against the logical corruption of data.

03. What are the three benefits of using multisection backups?
a) reduces image copy creation time for large data files
b) reduces completion time for copying a file as part of a transportable tablespace procedure
c) reduces completion time for creating a clone with active duplication
d) includes the control files or SPFILE backups along with the data files as part of multisection incremental backups by default
e) reduces completion time for both full and incremental backups when used with a large value of parallelism

04. Which two statements are true about RMAN based recovery of CDBs and PDBs?
a) RMAN allows point-in-time recovery for a whole CDB.
b) RMAN allows point-in-time recovery for the root.
c) RMAN allows recovery of only one PDB at a time.

d) RMAN allows automatic re-creation of missing temporary files when a PDB is opened.
e) RMAN allows automatic re-creation of missing temporary files when a CDB is opened.

05. Which two statements are true about the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA)?
a) The DBCA enables you to specify the number of PDBs in the CDB when it is created.
b) The DBCA must be launched as a standalone tool after Oracle Database installation to create a CDB.
c) The DBCA can be used to plug and unplug PDBs from a CDB.
d) The DBCA cannot be used to create PDBs in an existing CDB.

06. Which three statements are true about real-time ADDM?
a) It analyzes the last hour of database performance by using AWR snapshots.
b) It can proactively detect and diagnose performance issues that last for a few seconds.
c) It can use a latch-less connection to a database instance in case of extreme hang situations.
d) It is invoked automatically one hour after the AWR snapshot is taken.
e) It collects the data from SGA and compares it with the preserved AWR snapshot.
f) It helps to resolve the issues (such as deadlocks, hangs, and shared pool connections) without restarting the database instance.

07. Which three statements are true about SQL Plan Directives?
a) They are managed automatically by the optimizer.
b) They are created by the database if a cardinality estimate is not accurate.
c) They are not tied to a specific SQL statement or SQL ID.
d) They are created in the PGA and then periodically written to the SYSAUX tablespace.
e) They are used to gather statistics for the objects for which statistics are stale or missing.
f) They are created in the shared pool and then periodically written to the SYSAUX tablespace.

08. Identify two situations in which the alert log file is updated.
a) Running a query on a table returns ORA-600: Internal Error.
b) Inserting a value into a table returns ORA-01722: invalid number.
c) Creating a table returns ORA-00955: name us already in used by an existing objects.
d) Inserting a value into a table returns ORA-00001: unique constraint (SYS.OK_TECHP) violated.
e) Rebuilding an index using ALTER INDEX . . . REBUILD fails with an ORA-01578: ORACLE data block corrupted (file # 14, block # 50) error.

09. Which three statements are true about Flashback Database?
a) Flashback logs are written sequentially, and are archived.
b) Flashback Database uses a restored control file to recover a database.
c) The Oracle database automatically creates, deletes, and resides flashback logs in the Fast Recovery Area.
d) Flashback Database can recover a database to the state that it was in before a reset logs operation.

e) Flashback Database can recover a data file that was dropped during the span of time of the flashback.
f) Flashback logs are used to restore to the blocks' before images, and then the redo data may be used to roll forward to the desired flashback time.

10. Identify three benefits of Unified Auditing.
a) Decreased use of storage to store audit trail rows in the database.
b) It improves overall auditing performance.
c) It guarantees zero-loss auditing.
d) The audit trail cannot be easily modified because it is read-only.
e) It automatically audits Recovery Manager (RMAN) events.

Answers to 1Z0-060 Exam Questions:

QUESTION: 01 Answer: b, d, g	QUESTION: 02 Answer: a, b, c, d	QUESTION: 03 Answer: a, b, c	QUESTION: 04 Answer: a, e	QUESTION: 05 Answer: a, c
QUESTION: 06 Answer: b, d, f	QUESTION: 07 Answer: b, c, f	QUESTION: 08 Answer: a, e	QUESTION: 09 Answer: c, d, f	QUESTION: 10 Answer: b, d, e

Note: If you find any typo or data entry error in these sample questions, we request you to update us by commenting on this page or write an email on feedback@oraclestudy.com