1Z0-062

Oracle Database 12c - Installation and Administration
Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

_____

Table of Contents

_____

Introduction to 1Z0-062 Exam on Oracle Database 12c - Installation and Administration

You can use this document to collect all the information about Oracle Database 12c - Installation and Administration (1Z0-062) certification. The Oracle 1Z0-062 certification is mainly targeted to those candidates who are from Database background and want to flourish their career with Oracle Database 12c Administrator Certified Associate (OCA) credential. The Oracle Database 12c - Installation and Administration certification exam validates your understanding of the Oracle Database technology and sets the stage for your future progression.

Oracle 1Z0-062 Certification Details:

Exam Name	Oracle Database 12c: Installation and Administration
Exam Code	1Z0-062
Exam Product Version	Oracle Database 12c
Exam Price	USD $245 (Pricing may vary by country or by localized currency)
Duration	150 Mins
Number of Questions	95
Passing Score	67%
Validated Against	This exam has been validated against Oracle Database 12.1.0.1.0.
Format	Multiple Choice
Recommended Training	Oracle Database 12c: Admin, Install and Upgrade Accelerated OR Oracle Database 12c: Install and Upgrade Workshop and Oracle Database 12c: Administration Workshop
Schedule Exam	Pearson VUE - Oracle
Recommended Practice	**1Z0-062 Online Practice Exam**

![oraclestudy.com #1 Oracle Certification Guide]

1Z0-062 Sample Questions and Exam Summary
_____

Oracle 1Z0-062 Exam Syllabus:

Subjects	Sub Topics
Exploring the Oracle Database Architecture	- List the architectural components of Oracle Database - Explain the memory structures - Describe the background processes - Explain the relationship between logical and physical storage structures
Oracle Database Management Tools	- Use database management tools
Oracle Database Instance	- Understand initialization parameter files - Start up and shut down an Oracle database instance - View the alert log and access dynamic performance views
Configuring the Oracle Network Environment	- Configure Oracle Net Services - Use tools for configuring and managing the Oracle network - Configure client-side network - Configure communication between databases
Managing Database Storage Structures	- Describe the storage of table row data in blocks - Create and manage tablespaces
Administering User Security	- Create and manage database user accounts - Grant and revoke privileges - Create and manage roles - Create and manage profiles
Managing Space	- Explain how Oracle database server automatically manages space - Save space by using compression - Proactively monitor and manage tablespace space usage - Use the Segment Advisor - Reclaim wasted space from tables and indexes by using the segment shrink functionality - Manage resumable space allocation
Managing Undo Data	- Explain DML and undo data generation - Monitor and administer undo data - Describe the difference between undo data and redo data - Configure undo retention
Managing Data Concurrency	- Describe the locking mechanism and how Oracle manages data concurrency - Monitor and resolve locking conflicts
Implementing Oracle Database Auditing	- Explain DBA responsibilities for security and auditing - Enable standard database auditing and unified auditing
Backup and Recovery Concepts	- Identify the importance of checkpoints, redo log files, and archive log files
Backup and Recovery Configuration	- Configure the fast recovery area - Configure ARCHIVELOG mode
Performing Database Backups	- Create consistent database backups - Back up your database without shutting it down - Create incremental backups - Automate database backups - Manage backups

Subjects	Sub Topics
Performing Database Recovery	- Determine the need for performing recovery - Use Recovery Manager (RMAN) and the Data Recovery Advisor to perform recovery of the control file, redo log file and data file
Moving Data	- Describe ways to move data - Use SQL*Loader to load data from a non-Oracle database - Use external tables to move data via platform-independent files - Explain the general architecture of Oracle Data Pump - Use Data Pump Export and Import to move data between Oracle databases
Performing Database Maintenance	- Manage the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) - Use the Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) - Describe and use the advisory framework - Set alert thresholds - User server-generated alerts - Use automated tasks
Managing Performance	- Use Automatic Memory Management - Use the Memory Advisor to size memory buffers
Managing Performance: SQL Tuning	- Manage optimizer statistics - Use the SQL Tuning advisor - Use the SQL Access Advisor to tune a workload
Managing Resources Using Database Resource Manager	- Configure the Database Resource Manager - Access and create resource plans - Monitor the Resource Manager
Automating Tasks by Using Oracle Scheduler	- Use Oracle Scheduler to simplify management tasks - Use job chains to perform a series of related tasks - Use Scheduler jobs on remote systems - Use advanced Scheduler features to prioritize jobs
Installing, Upgrading and Patching the Oracle Database	- Installing, Upgrading and Patching the Oracle Database
Oracle Software Installation Basics	- Plan for an Oracle Database software installation
Installing Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a Standalone Server	- Configure storage for Oracle Automatic Storage Management (ASM) - Install Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a standalone server
Installing Oracle Database Software	- Install the Oracle Database software
Creating an Oracle Database Using DBCA	- Create a database by using the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) - Generate database creation scripts by using DBCA - Manage database design templates by using DBCA - Configure database options by using DBCA
Using Oracle Restart	- Use Oracle Restart to manage components
Upgrading Oracle Database Software	- Describe upgrade methods - Describe data migration methods - Describe the upgrade process

Subjects	Sub Topics
Preparing to Upgrade to Oracle Database 12c	- Describe upgrade requirements when certain features or options are used in Oracle Database - Use the pre-upgrade information tool before performing an upgrade - Prepare the new Oracle home prior to performing an upgrade
Upgrading to Oracle Database 12c	- Upgrade the database to Oracle Database 12c by using the Database Upgrade Assistant (DBUA) - Perform a manual upgrade to Oracle Database 12c by using scripts and tools
Performing Post-Upgrade Tasks	- Migrate to unified auditing - Perform post-upgrade tasks
Migrating Data by Using Oracle Data Pump	- Migrate data by using Oracle Data Pump

1Z0-062 Sample Questions:

01. You are a DBA in a company. A user of your company's database, KATE, issues the following statements in her session:
SQL> UPDATE emp SET salary=5000 WHERE employee_id=5647;
SQL> DELETE FROM emp WHERE employee_id=6785;

Which two transactions are permitted for the user AMY on the emp table, provided the user KATE has not committed her transactions? (Choose two.)

a) AMY can execute a full table scan on the emp table.
b) AMY can delete the row corresponding to employee_id 5647.
c) AMY can drop the emp table if she has the DROP ANY TABLE privilege.
d) AMY can create a B-tree index on the department_id column of the emp table.
e) AMY can only query the information in the rows of the emp table until KATE commits her transactions.
f) AMY can modify the row corresponding to employee_id 6785 for all the columns except the salary column.
g) AMY can modify information in all the rows except the rows corresponding to employee_ids 5647 and 6785.

02. The users of the database in your company are complaining that they are not able to access the data in the master table of the database, and their queries seem to be waiting for a response. Upon investigation, you discover that the table has been locked exclusively by the user JOHN.

You query the DBA_LOCK view and see that JOHN's session has a value of Blocking for the BLOCKING_OTHERS column.

What should you do to make the data available to the other users?
a) Use the ALTER USER statement to time out JOHN's session.
b) Use the ALTER SESSION KILL statement to kill JOHN's session.
c) Use the ALTER SESSION statement to release the locks held by JOHN.
d) Use the ALTER SYSTEM KILL SESSION statement to kill JOHN's session.

_____

03. Where does the Oracle server record changes made to the data for recovery operations?
a) datafiles
b) trace files
c) control file
d) redo log files
e) parameter file

04. Which two statements are TRUE regarding unified auditing?
a) It can be enabled only for multitenant container databases.
b) It creates a single audit trail that resides in a read-only table in the AUDSYS schema in the SYSAUX tablespace.
c) It can capture audit information from Oracle Data Pump and Oracle Recovery Manager audit records.
d) It increases database performance overhead.
e) It is enabled by default.
f) It creates a single audit trail that resides in a read-only table in the SYSTEM tablespace.

05. Which statement about the shared SQL or private SQL area of the library cache is TRUE?
a) The shared SQL area is associated with only one private SQL area.
b) The shared SQL area is stored in the library cache in the shared pool.
c) The shared SQL area is allocated at instance startup.
d) Only one private SQL area can be allocated at a time.

06. Which statement about using Memory Advisors is true?
a) If Automatic Memory Management is disabled and Automatic Shared Memory Management is enabled, you cannot get sizing advice for the target sizes of the SGA and PGA.
b) Component-level memory advisors are only available if Automatic Memory Management and Automatic Shared Memory Management are disabled.
c) Component-level memory advisors are only available if Automatic Memory Management and Automatic Shared Memory Management are enabled.
d) You can only get sizing advice for memory components if Automatic Memory Management is disabled.

07. You must retain the committed undo data in the undo tablespace for 10 minutes without hampering the uncommitted transactions in the database. Which action can you take to achieve this objective?
a) Set the UNDO_RETENTION parameter to 10 and guarantee the undo retention.
b) Set the UNDO_RETENTION parameter to 600 and guarantee the undo retention.
c) Set the UNDO_RETENTION parameter to 10 and do not guarantee the undo retention.
d) Set the UNDO_RETENTION parameter to 600 and do not guarantee the undo retention.

08. Examine the following image for details on the KITUSER3 user.

_____

General

> Name **KITUSER3**
> Profile **DEFAULT**
> Authentication **Password**
> Default Tablespace **USERS**
> Temporary Tablespace **TEMP**
> Status **UNLOCK**
> Default Consumer Group **None**

Roles

Role	Admin Option	Default
CONNECT	N	Y
RESOURCE	N	Y

KITUSER3 has been granted no other system or object privileges.
Which statement about the KITUSER3 user is true?
a) KITUSER3 can create a table in the USERS tablespace without any quota being assigned.
b) KITUSER3 can issue SELECT queries on any table, but cannot create tables.
c) KITUSER3 can create tables, but not other types of database objects.
d) KITUSER3 can issue SELECT queries on tables owned by other users in the database.

09. You are working on your production database. The database resides on a Windows Server machine. The USERS tablespace of your database is running out of space. The USERS tablespace contains the D:\DATA\USERS01.DBF datafile of size 10 MB.
Which two statements will add more space to the datafile of the USERS tablespace? (Choose two.)
a) ALTER DATABASE DATAFILE 'D:\DATA\USERS01.DBF' RESIZE 20M;
b) ALTER DATABASE DATAFILE 'D:\DATA\USERS01.DBF' AUTOEXTEND ON;
c) ALTER TABLESPACE USERS DATAFILE 'D:\DATA\USERS01.DBF' RESIZE 20M;
d) ALTER TABLESPACE USERS ADD DATAFILE 'D:\DATA\USERS.DBF' SIZE 10M;
e) ALTER TABLESPACE USERS DATAFILE 'D:\DATA\USERS01.DBF' AUTOEXTEND ON;

10. Due to changes in the policies of your organization, you are required to restructure your database. Using Oracle Data Pump Import, you issue the following command:
impdp   SYSTEM/password   DIRECTORY=expdat_dmp
DUMPFILE=expdat.dmp NOLOGFILE=Y REMAP_SCHEMA=hr:scott

Which two statements are true about the result of issuing this command? (Choose two.)
a) The HR schema will be renamed the SCOTT schema.
b) All objects in the SCOTT schema will be transferred to the HR schema.
c) All objects in the HR schema will be transferred to the SCOTT schema.

d) No errors and import progress messages will be generated during the import process.
e) Errors and import progress messages will be written to the standard output device.

Answers to 1Z0-062 Exam Questions:

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