1Z0-067

Upgrade Oracle9i/10g/11g OCA to Oracle Database 12c OCP

Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

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Introduction to 1Z0-067 Exam on Upgrade Oracle9i/10g/11g OCA to Oracle Database 12c OCP

You can use this exam guide to collect all the information about Upgrade Oracle9i/10g/11g OCA to Oracle Database 12c OCP (1Z0-067) certification. The Oracle 1Z0-067 certification is mainly targeted to those candidates who has some experience or exposure of Oracle Database 12c and want to flourish their career with Oracle Database 12c Administrator Certified Professional (upgrade) (OCP) credential. The Upgrade Oracle9i/10g/11g OCA to Oracle Database 12c OCP certification exam validates your understanding of the Oracle Database 12c technology and sets the stage for your future progression. Your preparation plan for Oracle 1Z0-067 Certification exam should include hands-on practice or on-the-job experience performing the tasks described in following Certification Exam Topics table.

Oracle 1Z0-067 Certification Details:

Exam Name	Upgrade Oracle9i/10g/11g OCA to Oracle Database 12c OCP
Exam Code	1Z0-067
Exam Product Version	Oracle Database 12c
Exam Price	USD $245 (Pricing may vary by country or by localized currency)
Duration	150 minutes
Number of Questions	102
Passing Score	60%
Validated Against	Exam has been validated against Oracle Database 12.1.0.2.0.
Format	Multiple Choice
Recommended Training	Oracle Database 12c: New Features for Administrators Oracle Database 12c: Backup and Recovery Workshop
Schedule Exam	Pearson VUE - Oracle
Recommended Practice	**1Z0-067 Online Practice Exam**

Oracle 1Z0-067 Exam 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 database parameters that affect RMAN operations - 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 - Create and use Virtual Private Catalogs
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 - Detect database corruptions using the ANALYZE and DBVERIFY utility - Detect database corruptions using the DBMS_REPAIR package - Implement the DB_BLOCK_CHECKING parameter to detect corruptions
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 - Perform automated TSPITR
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 - Recover using incrementally updated backups - Switch to image copies for fast recovery

	- Perform disaster recovery
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
Using Automatic Storage Management	**Use Automatic Storage Management** - Explain Automatic Storage Management (ASM) - Set up initialization parameter files for ASM and database instances - Administer ASM diskgroups - Execute SQL commands with ASM file names - Perform startup and shutdown for ASM instances - Use the ASMCMD command-line interface

	- Set up ASM fast mirror resynch - Use RMAN to migrate your database to ASM **Perform user-managed backup and recovery** - Describe the backup mode - Back up and recover a control file - Recover from a lost temp file - Recover from a lost redo log group - Recover from the loss of a password file - Perform user-managed complete database recovery - Perform user-managed incomplete database recovery
Multitenant Environment	
Multitenant Container and Pluggable Database Architecture	- Describe multitenant architecture - Explain pluggable database provisioning
Creating Multitenant Container Databases and Pluggable Databases	- Create and configure a CDB - Create a PDB using different methods - Unplug and drop a PDB - Migrate a non-CDB to a PDB database
Managing CDBs and PDBs	- Establish connections to a 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 - Perform Flashback for a CDB
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 a CDB and PDBs: Database Vault, Data Guard, LogMiner
Database Administration	
Installing and Upgrading to Oracle Database 12c	- Install Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a stand-alone server - Install Oracle Database software - Use Oracle Restart - Upgrade to Oracle Database 12c
Using Enterprise Manager and Other Tools	- Use EM Express - Use DBCA to create and manage databases - Use Oracle Database Migration Assistant for Unicode

Monitoring and Managing Memory	- Implement Automatic Shared Memory Management - Manually configure SGA parameters for various memory components in the SGA - Use Automatic PGA Memory Management - Implement Automatic Memory Management
Storage Management	- Create and maintain bigfile tablespaces - Rename tablespaces - Create a default permanent tablespace
Space Management	- Manage resumable space allocation - Reclaim wasted space from tables and indexes by using the segment shrink functionality - Rebuild indexes online - Reduce space-related error conditions by proactively managing tablespace usage - Use different storage options to improve the performance of queries - Use automatic undo retention tuning and temporary undo - Implement partitioning methods
Security	- Configure the password file to use case-sensitive passwords - Encrypt a tablespace - Use Secure File LOBS to store documents with compression, encryption, de-duplication - Configure fined-grained access to network services - Use and manage Oracle Data Redaction policies
Auditing	- Enable and configure standard and Unified Audit Data Trail - Create and enable audit policies
Privileges	- Use administrative privileges - Create, enable, and use privilege analysis
Using Globalization Support	- Customize language-dependent behavior for the database and individual sessions - Specify different linguistic sorts for queries - Use datetime datatypes - Query data using non-case-sensitive and accent-insensitive searches - Obtain globalization support configuration information
Automating Tasks with the Scheduler	- Create a job, program, and schedule - Use a time-based or event-based schedule for executing Scheduler jobs - Create lightweight jobs - Use job chains to perform a series of related tasks - Create Windows and Job Classes - Use advanced Scheduler concepts to prioritize jobs
Loading and Unloading Data	- Explain Data Pump architecture - Monitor a Data Pump job - Use Data Pump export and import - Create external tables for data population
Managing Resources	- Configure the Resource Manager - Assign users to Resource Manager groups - Create resource plans within groups

	- Specify directives for allocating resources to consumer groups
Managing Database Performance	- Use the SQL Tuning Advisor - Use the SQL Access Advisor to tune a workload - Use Database Replay - Implement real-time database operation monitoring - Use Adaptive Execution Plans - Use enhanced features of statistics gathering - Use Adaptive SQL Plan Management - Perform emergency monitoring and real-time ADDM - Generate ADDM Compare Period (Use AWR and ADDM) - Diagnose performance issues using ASH enhancements - Explain Multiprocess and Multithreaded Oracle architecture - Use Flash Cache
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

1Z0-067 Sample Questions:

01. Which two statements are true about scheduling operations in a pluggable database (PDB)?

a) Scheduler jobs for a PDB can be defined only at the container database (CDB) level.
b) A job defined in a PDB runs only if that PDB is open.
C) Scheduler attribute setting is performed only at the CDB level.
d) Scheduler objects created by users can be exported or imported using Data Pump.
e) Scheduler jobs for a PDB can be created only by common users.

02. A database is running in archivelog mode. The database contains locally managed tablespaces. Examine the RMAN command:
RMAN> BACKUP AS COMPRESSED BACKUPSET SECTION SIZE 1024M DATABASE;
Which statement is true about the execution of the command?

a) The backup succeeds only if all the tablespaces are locally managed.
b) The backup succeeds only if the RMAN default device for backup is set to disk.
c) The backup fails because you cannot specify section size for a compressed backup.
d) The backup succeeds and only the used blocks are backed up with a maximum backup piece size of 1024 MB.

03. Examine the steps to configure Oracle Secure Backup (OSB) for use with RMAN:
1.Create media families for data files and archived redo log files.
2.Configure database backup storage selectors or RMAN media management parameters.
3.Create an OSB user preauthorized for RMAN operations.

4.Configure RMAN Access to the OSB SBT.
5.Disable Non-Uniform Memory Access (NUMA) awareness by setting the ob_ignore_numa parameter to 0.
Identify the steps in the correct order.

a) 1, 4, 3, 2, 5
b) 1, 3, 4, 5, 2
c) 4, 3, 1, 2, 5
d) 4, 3, 5, 1, 2

04. 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.

05. Identify two scenarios in which the RMAN crosscheck command can be used.

a) when checking for backups that are not required as per the retention policy
b) when updating the RMAN repository if any of the archived redo log files have been deleted without using RMAN to do the deletes
c) when updating outdated information about backups that disappeared from disk or media or became corrupted and inaccessible
d) when synchronizing backups, which were not performed by using RMAN, with the RMAN repository
e) when listing backups that are required for recovery operations

06. For your database, an incremental level 1 backup is taken every week day. On Tuesday, before the backup is performed, you add a new tablespace. You execute the command:
RMAN> BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 1 FOR RECOVER OF COPY WITH TAG WEEKLY DATABASE;
Which statement is true about the execution of the command?

a) It returns an error because there is no level 0 backup available for new data files.
b) It performs an image copy backup of new data files, and a level 1 incremental backup of all other data files.
c) It performs a level-0 backup of all data files including those that belong to the new tablespace.
d) It performs an image copy backup of all data files including those that belong to the new tablespace.
e) It performs a backup as a backup set of all data files including those that belong to the new tablespace.

07. Examine the commands executed to monitor database operations:
$> conn sys/oracle@prod as sysdba
SQL> VAR eid NUMBER
SQL>EXEC :eid :=
DBMS_SQL_MONITOR.BEGIN_OPERATION('batch_job',FORCED_TRACKING =>'Y');
Which two statements are true?

a) Database operations will be monitored only when they consume a significant amount of resource.
b) Database operations for all sessions will be monitored.
c) Database operations will be monitored only if the STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter is set to TYPICAL and CONTROL_MANAGEMENT_PACK_ACCESS is set DIAGNISTIC + TUNING.
d) only DML and DDL statements will be monitored for the session.
e) All subsequent statements in the session will be treated as one database operation and will be monitored.

08. Which two are prerequisites for creating a backup-based duplicate database?

a) connecting to the target database and a recovery catalog to execute the duplicate command
b) creating a password file for an auxiliary instance
c) connecting to an auxiliary instance
d) matching the database identifier (DBID) of the source database and the duplicate database
e) creating an SPFILE for the target database

09. You want to reduce fragmentation and reclaim unused space for the sales table but not its dependent objects. During this operation, you want to ensure the following:
i.Long-running queries are not affected.
ii.No extra space is used.
iii.Data manipulation language (DML) operations on the table succeed at all times throughout theprocess.
iv.Unused space is reclaimed both above and below the high water mark.
Which alter TABLE option would you recommend?

a) DEALLOCATE UNUSED
b) SHRINK SPACE CASCADE
c) SHRINK SPACE COMPACT
d) ROW STORE COMPRESS BASIC

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

a) The PDB must be open in read only mode.
b) The PDB must be dosed.
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.

Answers to 1Z0-067 Exam Questions:

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