ORACLE 1Z0-062

Oracle Database Administration Certification Questions & Answers

Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

1Z0-062

Oracle Database 12c Administrator Certified Associate

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

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Know Your 1Z0-062 Certification Well:

The 1Z0-062 is best suitable for candidates who want to gain knowledge in the Oracle Database 12c. Before you start your 1Z0-062 preparation you may struggle to get all the crucial Database Administration materials like 1Z0-062 syllabus, sample questions, study guide.

But don't worry the 1Z0-062 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 1Z0-062 syllabus?
- How many questions are there in the 1Z0-062 exam?
- Which Practice test would help me to pass the 1Z0-062 exam at the first attempt?

Passing the 1Z0-062 exam makes you Oracle Database 12c Administrator Certified Associate. Having the Database 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 1Z0-062 Database Administration Certification Details:

Exam Name	Oracle Database 12c - Administration
Exam Code	1Z0-062
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**

1Z0-062 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 tablespace • 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 1Z0-062 Sample Questions:

Question: 1

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: 2

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: 3

In your database, the tbs percent used parameter is set to 60 and the tbs percent free parameter is set to 20.Which two storage-tiering actions might be automated when using Information Lifecycle Management (ILM) to automate data movement?

a) The movement of all segments to a target tablespace with a higher degree of compression, on a different storage tier, when the source tablespace exceeds tbs percent used.
b) Setting the target tablespace to read-only after the segments are moved.
c) The movement of some segments to a target tablespace with a higher degree of compression, on a different storage tier, when the source tablespace exceeds T3S percent used.
d) Taking the target tablespace offline after the segments are moved.
e) The movement of some blocks to a target tablespace with a lower degree of compression, on a different storage tier, when the source tablespace exceeds tbs percent used.

Answer: b, c

Question: 4

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.

Answer: b, d

Question: 5

You created a database with DBCA by using one of the Oracle supplied templates.Which is the default permanent tablespace for all users except DBSNMP and OUTLN?

a) USERS.
b) SYSTEM.
c) SYSAUX.
d) EXAMPLE.

Answer: a

Question: 6

Which two are prerequisites for setting up Flashback Data Archive?

a) Fast Recovery Area should be defined
b) Undo retention guarantee should be enabled
c) Supplemental logging should be enabled
d) Automatic Undo Management should be enabled
e) All users using Flashback Data Archive should have unlimited quota on the Flashback Data Archive tablespace
f) The tablespace in which the Flashback Data Archive is created should have Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM) enabled

Answer: d, f

Question: 7

Identify three scenarios in which RMAN will use backup sets to perform active database duplication.

a) when the duplicate ... from active database command contains the section size clause.
b) when you perform active database duplication on a database with flashback disabled.
c) when you specify set encryption before the duplicate ... from active database command.
d) when the number of auxiliary channels allocated is equal to or greater than the number of target channels.
e) when you perform active database duplication on a database that has read-only tablespaces

Answer:a, c, d

Question: 8

Which three methods can be used to create a pluggable database (PDB) in an existing multitenant container database (CDB)?

a) Use PDB$SEED for creating a PDB.
b) Use the DBMS_PDB package to plug a non-CDB into an existing CD
c) Clone an existing PDB.
d) Use enterprise Manager Database Express to create a PDB in an existing CDB.
e) Use the DBMS_PDB package to plug a pre-oracle 12c database into an existing CDB.

Answer: b, c, d

Question: 9

Which two resources might be prioritized between competing pluggable databases (PDBs) when creating a multitenant container database (COB) plan using Oracle Database Resource Manager?

a) maximum undo per consumer group.
b) maximum idle time for a session in a PDB.
c) parallel server limit.
d) CPU.
e) maximum number of sessions for a PDB.

Answer: c, d

Question: 10

You notice performance degradation in your production Oracle 12c database. You want to know what caused this performance difference. Which method or feature should you use?

a) Database Replay
b) Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) Compare Period report
c) Active Session History (ASH) report
d) SQL Performance Analyzer

Answer: b

Study Guide to Crack Oracle Database Administration 1Z0-062 Exam:

- Getting details of the 1Z0-062 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 1Z0-062 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 1Z0-062 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 1Z0-062 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 1Z0-062 practice tests is must. Continuous practice will make you an expert in all syllabus areas.