ORACLE 1Z0-067

Oracle Upgrade Database Certification Questions & Answers

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1Z0-067

Oracle Database 12c Administrator Certified Professional (upgrade)

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

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Discover More about the 1Z0-067 Certification

Are you interested in passing the Oracle 1Z0-067 exam? First discover, who benefits from the 1Z0-067 certification. The 1Z0-067 is suitable for a candidate if he wants to learn about Oracle Database. Passing the 1Z0-067 exam earns you the Oracle Database 12c Administrator Certified Professional (upgrade) title.

While preparing for the 1Z0-067 exam, many candidates struggle to get the necessary materials. But do not worry; your struggling days are over. The 1Z0-067 PDF contains some of the most valuable preparation tips and the details and instant access to useful 1Z0-067 study materials just at one **click**.

Oracle 1Z0-067 Upgrade Database Certification Details:

Exam Name	Upgrade Oracle9i/10g/11g OCA to Oracle Database 12c OCP
Exam Code	1Z0-067
Exam Price	USD $245 (Pricing may vary by country or by localized currency)
Duration	120 minutes
Number of Questions	82
Passing Score	60%
Format	Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)
Recommended Training	**Oracle Database 12c: New Features for Administrators** **Oracle Database 12c: Backup and Recovery Workshop** **Oracle Database 12c Administrator Certified Professional(upgrade)**
Schedule Exam	**Pearson VUE**
Sample Questions	**Oracle Database 12c Administrator Certified Professional (upgrade) (OCP)**
Recommended Practice	**1Z0-067 Online Practice Exam**

1Z0-067 Syllabus:

Backup and Recovery	
Oracle Data Protection Solutions	1. Explain Oracle backup and recovery solutions • Describe types of database failures • Describe the tools available for backup and recovery asks • Describe RMAN and maximum availability architecture • Use the SYSBACK privilege • Use RMAN stand-alone and job commands
Performing Basic Backup and Recovery	1. Back up and recover a NOARCHIVELOG database • Perform backup and recovery in NOARCHIVELOG mode • Use SQL in RMAN
Configuring for Recoverability	1. Configure and manage RMAN settings • Configure database parameters that affect RMAN operations • Configure persistent settings for RMAN • View persistent settings • Specify a retention policy 2. Configure the Fast Recovery Area • Explain the Fast Recovery Area • Configure the Fast Recovery Area 3. Configure control files and redo log files for recoverability • Multiplex control files • Multiplex redo log files
Using the RMAN Recovery Catalog	1. 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 2. 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	1. 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	1. Perform full and incremental backups • Create full and incremental backups • Use the Oracle-suggested backup strategy 2. 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	1. Use techniques to improve backups

Creating Backup of Non-Database Files	• 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 2. 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	1. Create RMAN-encrypted backups 2. Use transparent-mode encryption 3. Use password-mode encryption 4. Use dual-mode encryption 5. Restore encrypted backups
Diagnosing Failures	1. 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 2. 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	1. Describe and tune instance recovery 2. 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
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Using Oracle Secure Backup	1. Configure and use Oracle Secure Backup
Using Flashback Technologies	1. Describe the Flashback technologies • Configure a database to use Flashback technologies • Guarantee undo retention 2. Use Flashback to query data • Use Flashback Query • Use Flashback Version Query • Use Flashback Transaction Query • Flash back a transaction 3. Perform Flashback Table operations • Perform Flashback Table • Restore tables from the recycle bin 4. Describe and use Flashback Data Archive • Use Flashback Data Archive • Use DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE package

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Transporting Data	1. 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
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Using Automatic Storage Management	1. 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
Performing User-Managed Backup and Recovery	1. 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
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Security	1. Configure the password file to use case-sensitive passwords 2. Encrypt a tablespace 3. Use Secure File LOBS to store documents with compression, encryption, de-duplication 4. Configure fined-grained access to network services 5. Use and manage Oracle Data Redaction policies
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Broaden Your Knowledge with Oracle 1Z0-067 Sample Questions:

Question: 1

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

Answer: c

Question: 2

For which two requirements would you use the Database Resource Manager?

a) limiting the CPU used per database call
b) specifying the maximum number of concurrent sessions allowed for a user
c) specifying the amount of private space a session can allocate in the shared pool of the SGA
d) limiting the degree of parallelism of operations performed by a user or group of users
e) specifying an idle time limit that applies to sessions that are idle and blocking other sessions

Answer: d, e

Question: 3

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.

Answer: d

Question: 4

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

Answer: b, c

Question: 5

Which three statements are true regarding the use of the Database Migration Assistant for Unicode (DMU)?

a) A DBA can check specific tables with the DMU
b) The database to be migrated must be opened read-only.
c) The release of the database to be converted can be any release since 9.2.0.8.
d) The DMU can report columns that are too long in the converted characterset
e) The DMU can report columns that are not represented in the converted characterset

Answer: a, d, e

Question: 6

Consider the following scenario for your database: Backup optimization is enabled in RMAN. The recovery window is set to seven days in RMAN.

The most recent backup to disk for the tools tablespace was taken on March 1, 2013. The tools tablespace is read-only since March 2, 2013. On March 15, 2013, you issue the RMAN command to back up the database to disk.

Which statement is true about the backup of the tools tablespace?

a) The RMAN backup fails because the tools tablespace is read-only.
b) RMAN skips the backup of the tools tablespace because backup optimization is enabled.
c) RMAN creates a backup of the tools tablespace because backup optimization is applicable only for the backups written to media.
d) RMAN creates a backup of the tools tablespace because no backup of the tablespace exists within the seven-day recovery window.

Answer: d

Question: 7

Which two statements are true about dropping a pluggable database (PDB)?

a) A PDB must be in mount state or it must be unplugged.
b) The data files associated with a PDB are automatically removed from disk.
c) A dropped and unplugged PDB can be plugged back into the same multitenant container database (CDB) or other CDBs.
d) A PDB must be in closed state.
e) The backups associated with a PDB are removed.
f) A PDB must have been opened at least once after creation.

Answer: a, c

Question: 8

Which two statements are true regarding SecureFile lobs?

a) The amount of undo retained is user controlled.
b) They can be used only for nonpartitioned tables.
c) Fragmentation is minimized by using variable-sized chunks.
d) They support random reads and writes of encrypted LOB data.

Answer: c, d

Question: 9

You notice a performance change in your production Oracle 12c database. You want to know which change caused this performance difference.

Which method or feature should you use?

a) Compare Period ADDM report
b) AWR Compare Period report
c) Active Session History (ASH) report
d) taking a new snapshot and comparing it with a preserved snapshot

Answer: a

Question: 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.

Answer: b, d, e

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- Find out about the 1Z0-067 syllabus topics. Visiting the official site offers an idea about the exam structure and other important study resources. Going through the syllabus topics help to plan the exam in an organized manner.
- Once you are done exploring the **1Z0-067 syllabus**, it is time to plan for studying and covering the syllabus topics from the core. Chalk out the best plan for yourself to cover each part of the syllabus in a hassle-free manner.
- A study schedule helps you to stay calm throughout your exam preparation. It should contain your materials and thoughts like study hours, number of topics for daily studying mentioned on it. The best bet to clear the exam is to follow your schedule rigorously.
- The candidate should not miss out on the scope to learn from the 1Z0-067 training. Joining the Oracle provided training for 1Z0-067 exam helps a candidate to strengthen his practical knowledge base from the certification.
- Learning about the probable questions and gaining knowledge regarding the exam structure helps a lot. Go through the **1Z0-067 sample questions** and boost your knowledge
- Make yourself a pro through online practicing the syllabus topics. 1Z0-067 practice tests would guide you on your strengths and weaknesses regarding the syllabus topics. Through rigorous practicing, you can improve the weaker sections too. Learn well about time management during exam and become confident gradually with practice tests.

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