



ORACLE 1Z0-067

Oracle Upgrade Database Certification Questions & Answers

Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

1Z0-067

Oracle Database 12c Administrator Certified Professional (upgrade)

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

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Know Your 1Z0-067 Certification Well:

The 1Z0-067 is best suitable for candidates who want to gain knowledge in the Oracle Database. Before you start your 1Z0-067 preparation you may struggle to get all the crucial Upgrade Database materials like 1Z0-067 syllabus, sample questions, study guide.

But don't worry the 1Z0-067 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 1Z0-067 syllabus?
- How many questions are there in the 1Z0-067 exam?
- Which Practice test would help me to pass the 1Z0-067 exam at the first attempt?

Passing the 1Z0-067 exam makes you Oracle Database 12c Administrator Certified Professional (upgrade). Having the Upgrade Database 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 1Z0-067 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain Oracle backup and recovery solutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Back up and recover a NOARCHIVELOG database <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform backup and recovery in NOARCHIVELOG mode • Use SQL in RMAN
Configuring for Recoverability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Configure and manage RMAN settings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the Fast Recovery Area • Configure the Fast Recovery Area 3. Configure control files and redo log files for recoverability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiplex control files

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiplex redo log files
Using the RMAN Recovery Catalog	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create and use an RMAN recovery catalog <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use various RMAN backup types and strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Perform full and incremental backups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create full and incremental backups • Use the Oracle-suggested backup strategy 2. Manage backups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use techniques to improve backups

Backup of Non-Database Files	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the Automatic Diagnostic Repository • Use ADRCI • Find and interpret message output and error stacks • Use the Data Recovery Advisor 2. Handle block corruption <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use RMAN RESTORE and RECOVER commands • Restore ASM disk groups

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recover from media failures Perform complete and incomplete or “point-in-time” recoveries using RMAN Perform automated TSPITR
Recovering Files Using RMAN	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Configure and use Oracle Secure Backup
Using Flashback Technologies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the Flashback technologies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Configure a database to use Flashback technologies Guarantee undo retention Use Flashback to query data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use Flashback Query Use Flashback Version Query Use Flashback Transaction Query Flash back a transaction Perform Flashback Table operations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perform Flashback Table Restore tables from the recycle bin Describe and use Flashback Data Archive <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use Flashback Data Archive Use DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE package
Using Flashback Database	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Perform Flashback Database <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Configure Flashback Database Perform Flashback Database

Transporting Data	<p>1. Describe and use transportable tablespaces and databases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p>1. Choose a technique for duplicating a database</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>2. Create a backup-up based duplicate database</p> <p>3. Duplicate a database based on a running instance</p>
Monitoring and Tuning of RMAN Operations	<p>1. Tune RMAN performance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpret RMAN error stacks • Diagnose performance bottlenecks • Tune RMAN backup performance
Using Automatic Storage Management	<p>1. Use Automatic Storage Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Perform user-managed backup and recovery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe multitenant architecture 2. Explain pluggable database provisioning
Creating Multitenant Container Databases and Pluggable Databases	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create and configure a CDB 2. Create a PDB using different methods 3. Unplug and drop a PDB 4. Migrate a non-CDB to a PDB database
Managing CDBs and PDBs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish connections to a CDB/PDB 2. Start up and shut down a CDB and open and close PDBs 3. Evaluate the impact of parameter value changes
Managing Storage in a CDB and PDBs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Manage permanent and temporary tablespaces in CDB and PDBs
Managing Security in a CDB and PDBs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Manage common and local users 2. Manage common and local privileges 3. Manage common and local roles 4. Enable common users to access data in specific PDBs
Managing Availability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Perform backups of a CDB and PDBs 2. Recover PDB from PDB datafiles loss 3. Use Data Recovery Advisor 4. Duplicate PDBs using RMAN 5. Perform Flashback for a CDB
Managing Performance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitor operations and performance in a CDB and PDBs 2. Manage allocation of resources between PDBs and

	<p>within a PDB</p> <p>3. Perform Database Replay</p>
Moving Data, Performing Security Operations, and Interacting with Other Oracle Products	<p>1. Use Data Pump</p> <p>2. Use SQL*Loader</p> <p>3. Audit operations</p> <p>4. Use other products with a CDB and PDBs: Database Vault, Data Guard, LogMiner</p>
Database Administration	
Installing and Upgrading to Oracle Database 12c	<p>1. Install Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a stand-alone server</p> <p>2. Install Oracle Database software</p> <p>3. Use Oracle Restart</p> <p>4. Upgrade to Oracle Database 12c</p>
Using Enterprise Manager and Other Tools	<p>1. Use EM Express</p> <p>2. Use DBCA to create and manage databases</p> <p>3. Use Oracle Database Migration Assistant for Unicode</p>
Monitoring and Managing Memory	<p>1. Implement Automatic Shared Memory Management</p> <p>2. Manually configure SGA parameters for various memory components in the SGA</p> <p>3. Use Automatic PGA Memory Management</p> <p>4. Implement Automatic Memory Management</p>
Storage Management	<p>1. Create and maintain bigfile tablespaces</p> <p>2. Rename tablespaces</p> <p>3. Create a default permanent tablespace</p>
Space Management	<p>1. Manage resumable space allocation</p> <p>2. Reclaim wasted space from tables and indexes by using the segment shrink functionality</p> <p>3. Rebuild indexes online</p> <p>4. Reduce space-related error conditions by proactively managing tablespace usage</p> <p>5. Use different storage options to improve the performance of queries</p> <p>6. Use automatic undo retention tuning and temporary undo</p> <p>7. Implement partitioning methods</p>
Security	<p>1. Configure the password file to use case-sensitive passwords</p> <p>2. Encrypt a tablespace</p> <p>3. Use Secure File LOBS to store documents with</p>

	compression, encryption, de-duplication 4. Configure fined-grained access to network services 5. Use and manage Oracle Data Redaction policies
Auditing	1. Enable and configure standard and Unified Audit Data Trail 2. Create and enable audit policies
Privileges	1. Use administrative privileges
Using Globalization Support	1. Customize language-dependent behavior for the database and individual sessions 2. Specify different linguistic sorts for queries 3. Use datetime datatypes 4. Query data using non-case-sensitive and accent-insensitive searches 5. Obtain globalization support configuration information
Automating Tasks with the Scheduler	1. Create a job, program, and schedule 2. Use a time-based or event-based schedule for executing Scheduler jobs 3. Create lightweight jobs 4. Use job chains to perform a series of related tasks 5. Create Windows and Job Classes 6. Use advanced Scheduler concepts to prioritize jobs
Loading and Unloading Data	1. Explain Data Pump architecture 2. Monitor a Data Pump job 3. Use Data Pump export and import 4. Create external tables for data population
Managing Resources	1. Configure the Resource Manager 2. Assign users to Resource Manager groups 3. Create resource plans within groups 4. Specify directives for allocating resources to consumer groups
Managing Database Performance	1. Use the SQL Tuning Advisor 2. Use the SQL Access Advisor to tune a workload 3. Use Database Replay 4. Implement real-time database operation monitoring 5. Use Adaptive Execution Plans 6. Use enhanced features of statistics gathering 7. Use Adaptive SQL Plan Management 8. Perform emergency monitoring and real-time ADDM 9. Generate ADDM Compare Period (Use AWR and

	ADDM) 10. Diagnose performance issues using ASH enhancements 11. Explain Multiprocess and Multithreaded Oracle architecture 12. Use Flash Cache
Information Lifecycle Management and Storage Enhancements	1. Use ILM features 2. Perform tracking and automated data placement 3. Move a data file online
In-Database Archiving and Valid-Time Temporal	1. Differentiate between ILM and Valid-Time Temporal 2. Set and use Valid-Time Temporal 3. Use in-database archiving

Oracle 1Z0-067 Sample Questions:

Question: 1

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: 2

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: 3

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: 4

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 the process.
- 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: 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 character set
- e) The DMU can report columns that are not represented in the converted character set

Answer: a, d, e

Question: 6

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: 7

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: 8

Which two statements are true regarding SecureFile lobbs?

- 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

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 closed.
- 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

Question: 10

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

Study Guide to Crack Oracle Upgrade Database 1Z0-067 Exam:

- Getting details of the 1Z0-067 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 1Z0-067 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 1Z0-067 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 1Z0-067 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 1Z0-067 practice tests is must. Continuous practice will make you an expert in all syllabus areas.

Reliable Online Practice Test for 1Z0-067 Certification

Make DBExam.com your best friend during your Upgrade Oracle9i/10g/11g OCA to Oracle Database 12c OCP exam preparation. We provide authentic practice tests for the 1Z0-067 exam. Experts design these online practice tests, so we can offer you an exclusive experience of taking the actual 1Z0-067 exam. We guarantee you 100% success in your first exam attempt if you continue practicing regularly. Don't bother if you don't get 100% marks in initial practice exam attempts. Just utilize the result section to know your strengths and weaknesses and prepare according to that until you get 100% with our practice tests. Our evaluation makes you confident, and you can score high in the 1Z0-067 exam.

Start Online Practice of 1Z0-067 Exam by visiting URL

<https://www.dbexam.com/oracle/1z0-067-upgrade-oracle9i10g11g-oa-oracle-database-12c-ocp>