Introduction

Preparing to earn the Oracle Database Administration 2019 Certified Professional certification helps candidates gain the skills and knowledge to install, patch and upgrade Oracle Database and Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a standalone server, create and manage a backup and recovery strategy using Recovery Manager (RMAN), use RMAN for Database duplication and transportation, diagnose failures using RMAN, and manage all aspects of Multitenant container databases, pluggable databases and application containers including creation, cloning, security, transportation and backup and recovery.

The Administration I exam and recommended training focus on fundamental Database Administration topics such as understanding the database architecture, managing database instances, managing users, roles and privileges, and managing storage that lay the foundation for a Database Administrator entry-level job role. Additionally, the Admin I exam assumes knowledge of SQL.

The Administration II exam and associated recommended training presents advanced topics such as multi-tenancy, backup and recovery, deploying, patching, and upgrading.

Certification Details

- **Credential Awarded:** Oracle Database Administration 2019 Certified Professional
- **Exam Numbers:** 1Z0-082 & 1Z0-083
- **Target Audience:** Oracle Database Administrators
- **Platform:** Delivered via Pearson VUE
- **Digital Badge:** Oracle Certified Professional – 2019 Database Administrator

See Exam Details 1Z0-082  
See Exam Details 1Z0-083
**Certification Benefits**

**What IT Certification Offers**

- **Recognition** of having required skills  
  - 73% Experienced a Greater Demand for Their Skills

- **Opportunities** through new skills  
  - 65% Received Positive Impact on Professional Image

- **Confidence and Respect** by peers and management  
  - 71% Said Certification was a Key Factor in Recent Raise

The kind of longevity suggests that earning and maintaining a certification can keep you moving forward in your career, perhaps indefinitely.

**What Oracle Certification Offers**

By becoming a certified **Oracle Database Administrator Professional**, you demonstrate the full skill set needed to perform day to day administration of the Oracle Database.

Preparing to take the Oracle Database certification exam broadens your knowledge and skills by exposing you to a wide array of important database features, functions and tasks. Oracle Database certification preparation teaches you how to perform complex, hands-on activities through labs, study and practice.

Additionally, Oracle certification exams validate your capabilities using real-world, scenario-based questions that assess and challenge your ability to think and perform.
Oracle Certification Innovation with Digital Badging

Certification that Signifies Your Readiness to Perform
Earned badges represent recognized skills and capabilities

Display Your Oracle Certification Badge
You’ve earned it. Get the recognition you deserve.

Display Your Achievement
A secure way to display and share your certification achievement

Modern Representation of Skills Tied to Real Time Job Markets
View from your profile and apply to jobs that are matched to your skills; based on location, title, employers or salary range

Benefits
Oracle Certification Signifies a Candidate’s Readiness to Perform

- Industry Recognized
- Credible
- Role Based
- Product Focused Across Database, Applications, Cloud, Systems, Middleware and Java
- Globally one of the top 10 certification programs available

Boost Your Professional Image

Learn More
Exam Preparation

By passing these exams, a certified individual proves fluency in and solid understanding of the skills required to be an Oracle Database Administrator.

Recommendations to successfully prepare for Oracle Database Administration I | 1Z0-082 and Oracle Database Administration II | 1Z0-083 exams are:

You should have

- Experience with Oracle Database
- Knowledge of database administration concepts and techniques
- Experience with SQL Fundamentals

You would benefit in having experience in

- Writing PL/SQL programs
- Having hands-on experience as an Oracle Database Administrator:
  - Creating tablespaces, redo logs, users, and roles
  - Administering privileges
  - Configuring and using RMAN for backup and recovery scenarios
  - Configuring and using Multi-Tenant
  - Deploying, Patching and maintaining Oracle Database installations

Attend Recommended Oracle Training

The courses below are currently available and are terrific tools to help you prepare not only for your exams, but also for your job as an Oracle Database Administrator.

The new Oracle Database Administration Learning Subscription also helps you prepare for these exams with 24/7 access to continually updated training and hands-on labs and integrated certification.

Recommended for 1Z0-082

- Oracle Database: Administration Workshop
- Oracle Database: Introduction to SQL

Recommended for 1Z0-083

- Oracle Database: Deploy, Patch and Upgrade Workshop
- Oracle Database: Backup and Recovery Workshop
- Oracle Database: Managing Multitenant Architecture
- Oracle Database Administration: Workshop
- Oracle Database 19c: New Features for Administrators
- Oracle Database 18c: New Features for Administrators (for 10g and 11g OCAs and OCPs)
- Oracle Database 12c R2: New Features for 12c R1 Administrators (12c R1 OCAs and OCPs)
- Oracle Database 11g: New Features for Administrators (for 10g OCAs and OCPs)
The following topics are covered in the *Oracle Database: Administration Workshop* course.

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<td>• Managing Sequences</td>
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The following topics are covered in the **Oracle Database: Managing Multitenant Architecture Ed 1 course**.

### Creating CDBs and Regular PDBs
- Configure and create a CDB
- Create a new PDB from the CDB seed
- Explore the structure of PDBs

### Backup and Duplicate
- Perform Backup and Recover CDBs and PDBs
- Duplicate an active PDB
- Duplicate a Database

### Manage Application PDBs
- Explain the purpose of application root and application seed
- Define and create application PDBs
- Install, upgrade and patch applications
- Create and administer Application PDBs
- Clone PDBs and Application containers
- Plug and unplug operations with PDBs and application containers
- Comparing Local Undo Mode and Shared Undo Mode

### Recovery and Flashback
- Restore and recovering Databases with RMAN
- Perform CDB and PDB flashback

### Manage CDBs and PDBs
- Manage PDB service names and connections
- Manage startup, shutdown and availability of CDBs and PDBs
- Change the different modes and settings of PDBs
- Evaluate the impact of parameter value changes
- Performance management in CDBs and PDBs
- Control CDB and PDB resource usage with the Oracle Resource Manager

### Upgrading and Transporting CDBs and Regular PDBs
- Upgrade an Oracle Database
- Transport Data

### Manage Security in Multitenant databases
- Manage Security in Multitenant databases
- Manage PDB lockdown profiles
- Audit Users in CDBs and PDBs
- Manage other types of policies in application containers
The following topics are covered in the Oracle Database: Backup and Recovery Workshop course.

### Backup Strategies and Terminology
- Perform Full and Incremental Backups and Recoveries
- Compress and Encrypt RMAN Backups
- Use a media manager
- Create multi-section backups of very large files
- Create duplexed backup sets
- Create archival backups
- Backup of recovery files
- Backup non database files
- Back up ASM meta data

### Using Flashback Technologies
- Configure your Database to support Flashback
- Perform flashback operations

### Diagnosing Failures
- Detect and repair database and database block corruption
- Diagnosing Database Issues

### Transporting Data
- Transport Data

### Restore and Recovery Concepts
- Employ the best Oracle Database recovery technology for your failure situation
- Describe and use Recovery technology for Crash, Complete, and Point-in-time recovery

### Duplicating a Database
- Duplicate Databases

### Configuring and Using RMAN
- Configure RMAN and the Database for Recoverability
- Configure and Using an RMAN recovery catalog

### Performing Recovery
- Restore and Recovering Databases with RMAN
- Perform Non RMAN database recovery

### RMAN Troubleshooting and Tuning
- Interpret the RMAN message output
- Diagnose RMAN performance issues
The following topics are covered in the **Oracle Database: Deploy, Patch and Upgrade Workshop course**.

- **Install Grid Infrastructure and Oracle Database**
  - Install Grid Infrastructure for a Standalone server
  - Install Oracle Database software

- **Upgrading to Oracle Grid Infrastructure**
  - Upgrade Oracle Grid Infrastructure

- **Creating an Oracle Database by using DBCA**
  - Create, Delete and Configure Databases using DBCA

- **Upgrade the Oracle Database**
  - Plan for Upgrading an Oracle Database
  - Upgrade an Oracle Database
  - Perform Post-Upgrade tasks

- **Patching Grid Infrastructure and Oracle Database**
  - Patch Grid Infrastructure and Oracle Database

- **Oracle Database 18c: New Features**
  - Image and RPM based Database Installation

- **Oracle Restart**
  - Configure and use Oracle Restart to manage components

- **Install Grid Infrastructure for a Standalone server**
  - Rapid Home Provisioning
The following topics are covered in the Oracle Database 19c: New Features for Administrators course.

### Using General Overall Database Enhancements
- Install Oracle Database software
- Create, Delete and Configure Databases using DBCA
- Creating CDBs and Regular PDBs
- Use Miscellaneous 19c New Features

### Using Availability Enhancements
- Use an RMAN recovery catalog
- Use Flashback Database

### Using Diagnosibility Enhancements
- Use new Diagnoseability Features
The following topics are covered in the **Oracle Database: Administration Workshop course**

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<td>• Understanding The Automatic Workload Repository (AWR)</td>
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<td>• Understanding and Using The Performance Tuning Methodology</td>
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<td>• Performing Performance Planning</td>
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<td>• Understanding The Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM)</td>
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</table>
1. Which two statements are true about the Oracle Database server architecture?
   
   A. An Oracle Database server process represents the state of a user’s login to an instance.
   B. An Oracle Database server process is always associated with a session.
   C. Each server process has its own User Global Area (UGA).
   D. A connection represents the state of a user’s login to an instance.
   E. The entire data dictionary is always cached in the large pool.

2. Which two statements are true about the Oracle Database server during and immediately after SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE?
   
   A. New connection requests made to the database instance are refused.
   B. Uncommitted transactions are rolled back automatically.
   C. All existing connections to the database instance remain connected until all transactions either roll back or commit.
   D. Uncommitted transactions are allowed to continue to the next COMMIT.
   E. All existing transactions are aborted immediately.

3. Which three statements are true about Oracle database block space management?
   
   A. A row can be migrated to a block in a different extent than the extent containing the original block.
   B. An insert statement can result in a migrated row.
   C. An update statement cannot cause chained rows to occur.
   D. A row can be migrated to a block in the same extent as the extent containing the original block.
   E. An insert statement can result in a chained row.

Answers

1. C, D  
2. A, B  
3. A, D, E
4. An Oracle Database server session has an uncommitted transaction in progress which updated 5000 rows in one table.

In which two situations does the transaction complete, thereby committing the updates?

A. When a DDL statement is executed successfully by same user in a different session.
B. When a DDL statement is executed successfully by the user in the same session.
C. When a DML statement is executed successfully by same user in a different session.
D. When a DML statement is executed successfully by the user in the same session.
E. When a DBA issues a successful SHUTDOWN NORMAL statement and the session terminates normally.

5. Which two statements are true about indexes and their administration in an Oracle database?

A. An index can be scanned to satisfy a query without the indexed table being accessed.
B. A non-unique index can be converted to a unique index using a Data Definition Language (DDL) command.
C. A descending index is a type of bitmapped index.
D. An invisible index is maintained when a Data Manipulation Language (DML) command is performed on its underlying table.
E. An index is always created by scanning the key columns from the underlying table.

6. Which two statements are true about sequences in a single instance Oracle database?

A. Sequences that start with 1 and increment by 1 can never have gaps.
B. A sequence can issue the same number more than once.
C. Sequence numbers that are allocated require a COMMIT statement to make the allocation permanent.
D. A sequence can provide numeric values for more than one column or table.
E. The data dictionary is always updated each time a sequence number is allocated.

Answers
Examine the description of the SALES table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Null?</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PRODUCT_ID</td>
<td>NOT NULL</td>
<td>NUMBER(10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUSTOMER_ID</td>
<td>NOT NULL</td>
<td>NUMBER(10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIME_ID</td>
<td>NOT NULL</td>
<td>DATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHANNEL_ID</td>
<td>NOT NULL</td>
<td>NUMBER(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROMO_ID</td>
<td>NOT NULL</td>
<td>NUMBER(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUANTITY_SOLD</td>
<td>NOT NULL</td>
<td>NUMBER(10,2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRICE</td>
<td></td>
<td>NUMBER(10,2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMOUNT_SOLD</td>
<td>NOT NULL</td>
<td>NUMBER(10,2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The SALES table has 55,000 rows.

Examine this statement:

```sql
CREATE TABLE mysales (prod_id, cust_id, quantity_sold, price) AS
SELECT product_id, customer_id, quantity_sold, price
FROM sales
WHERE 1 = 2;
```

Which two statements are true?

A. MYSALES is created with no rows.
B. MYSALES will have no constraints defined regardless of which constraints might be defined on SALES.
C. MYSALES has NOT NULL constraints on any selected columns which had that constraint in the SALES table.
D. MYSALES is created with 2 rows.
E. MYSALES is created with 1 row.

Answers 7. A, C
1. Which three are true about an application container?
   A. It always contains multiple applications.
   B. Two or more application PDBs in the same application container can share access to tables.
   C. It can have new application PDBs created by copying PDB$SEED.
   D. Two or more application PDBs in the same application container can be given exclusive access to some tables.
   E. It always has a new application PDBs created by copying PDB$SEED.
   F. It always contains a single application.

2. RMAN has just been connected to a target database and the recovery catalog database. In which two cases would an automatic partial resynchronization occur between this target database’s control file and the RMAN recovery catalog?
   A. When any control file metadata for data file backups or image copies is now older than CONTROL_FILE_RECORD_KEEP_TIME.
   B. When a new data file is added to a tablespace in a registered target database.
   C. When a backup of the current SPFILE is created.
   D. When the target is first registered.
   E. When any control file metadata for archive log backups or image copies is now older than CONTROL_FILE_RECORD_KEEP_TIME.

3. Which two are true about Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a Standalone Server?
   A. Oracle Restart can be used without using ASM for databases.
   B. Oracle Restart can attempt to restart a failed ASM instance automatically.
   C. It must be installed before Oracle Database software is installed.
   D. It must be installed after Oracle Database software is installed.
   E. It allows ASM binaries to be installed without installing Oracle Restart.
   F. It allows Oracle Restart binaries to be installed without installing ASM.

Answers
4. Which two are true about creating container databases (CDBs) and pluggable databases (PDBs) in Oracle 19c and later releases?

A. A CDB can be duplicated using the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) in silent mode.
B. A CDB can be duplicated using Recovery Manager (RMAN) with no configuration required before starting the duplication.
C. A PDB snapshot must be a full copy of a source PDB.
D. A PDB snapshot can be a sparse copy of a source PDB.
E. A CDB can be duplicated only by using the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA).

5. Which two are true about the Oracle Optimizer?

A. It requires system statistics when generating SQL execution plans.
B. It always generates an index access operation when a statement filters on an indexed column with an equality operator.
C. It ignores stale object statistics in the Data Dictionary.
D. It can automatically re-optimize execution plans that were detected to be sub-optimal when executing.
E. It can re-write a statement internally in order to generate a more optimal plan.

Answers
Exam Registration Process

Oracle exams are delivered through the independent company Pearson VUE.

CertView

Exam Score

After you have taken your exam, view your results by visiting CertView.

CertView
Oracle Certification Program Candidate Agreement

In order to take your Oracle certification, you will need to agree to the Oracle Certification Program Candidate Agreement. Please review this document by going here.

Oracle Certification Program Guidelines

Learn more about Oracle Certification policies here.

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