SYLLABUS

OCP: ORACLE DATABASE 10G - ADMINISTRATION II (1Z0-043)

Using Globalization Support Objectives

- [ ] Customize language-dependent behavior for the database and individual sessions
- [ ] Specify different linguistic sorts for queries
- [ ] Use datatime datatypes
- [ ] Query data using case insensitive and accent insensitive searches
- [ ] Obtain Globalization support configuration information

Configuring Recovery Manager

- [ ] Configure database parameters that affect RMAN operations
- [ ] Change RMAN default settings with CONFIGURE
- [ ] Manage RMAN's persistent settings
- [ ] Start RMAN utility and allocate channels

Recovering from User Errors

- [ ] Recover a dropped table using Flashback technology
- [ ] Perform Flashback table operation
- [ ] Manage the recycle bin
- [ ] Recover from user errors using Flashback versions query

Using Recovery Manager

- [ ] Use the RMAN BACKUP command to create backup sets and image copies
- [ ] Enable block change tracking
- [ ] Manage the backups and image copies taken with RMAN with the LIST and REPORT commands

Recovering from Non-Critical Losses

- [ ] Recover temporary tablespaces
- [ ] Recover a redo log group member
- [ ] Recover index tablespaces
- [ ] Recover read-only tablespaces
- [ ] Recreate the password file

Monitoring and Managing Storage

- [ ] Tune redo writing and archiving operations
- [ ] Issue statements that can be suspended upon encountering space condition errors
- [ ] Reduce space-related error conditions by proactively managing tablespace usage
- [ ] Reclaim wasted space from tables and indexes using the segment shrink functionality

Database Recovery

- [ ] Recover the control file
- [ ] Explain reasons for incomplete recovery
- [ ] Perform incomplete recovery using EM
- [ ] Perform incomplete recovery using RMAN
- [ ] Perform incomplete recovery using SQL
- [ ] Perform database recovery following a RESETLOGS operation

Flashback Database

- [ ] Determine which flashback technology to use for each recovery situation
- [ ] Configure and use Flashback Database
- [ ] Monitor the Flashback Database
- [ ] Use the Enterprise Manager Recovery Wizard to flashback database
- [ ] Manage (or maintain) the Flash Recovery Area

Managing Resources

- [ ] Configure the Resource Manager
- [ ] Assign users to Resource Manager groups
- [ ] Create resource plans within groups

[ ] Perform transaction level recovery using Flashback Transaction query

Dealing with Database Corruption

[ ] Define block corruption and list its causes and symptoms

[ ] Detect database corruptions using the following utilities: ANALYZE DBVERIFY

[ ] Detect database corruptions using the dbms_repair package

[ ] Implement the DB_BLOCK_CHECKING parameter to detect corruptions

[ ] Repair corruptions using RMAN

Automatic Database Management

[ ] Use the Database Advisors to gather information about your database

[ ] Use the SQL Tuning Advisor to improve database performance

[ ] Use automatic undo retention tuning

[ ] Estimate the size of new table and indexes

[ ] Use different storage options to improve the performance of queries

[ ] Rebuild indexes online

Automatic Storage Management

[ ] Set up initialization parameter files for ASM and database instances

[ ] Execute SQL commands with ASM file names

[ ] Start up and shut down ASM instances

[ ] Administer ASM disk groups

[ ] Use RMAN to migrate your database to ASM

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

[ ] Specify directives for allocating resources to consumer groups

Automating Tasks with the Scheduler

[ ] Simplify management tasks by using the Scheduler

[ ] Create a job, program, schedule, and window

[ ] Reuse Scheduler components for similar tasks

[ ] View information about job executions and job instances