

Oracle

Exam Questions 1Z0-053

Oracle Database 11g: Administration II



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 1)

Your database instance is running. You are not able to access Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Control because the listener is not started. Which tool or utility would you use to start the listener?

- A. Oracle Net Manager
- B. Listener Control utility
- C. Database Configuration Assistant
- D. Oracle Net Configuration Assistant

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 1)

After executing the command

```
ALTER DISKGROUP diskgroup2 DROP DISK dg2a;
```

You issue the following command from the ASM instance: `SELECT group_number, COUNT(*) FROM v$asm_operation;`
What is the implication if the query against V\$ASM_OPERATION returns zero rows?

- A. The drop disk operation is still proceeding and you cannot yet run the undrop disks operation.
- B. The drop disk operation is complete and you can run the undrop disks command if needed.
- C. The drop disk operation is complete and you cannot run the undrop disks command.
- D. The query will fail since there is not a V\$ASM_OPERATION view available in an ASM instance.
- E. None of the above is true.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Once the DROP DISK operation is completed, you CANNOT run the UNDROP DISKS command any more.

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 1)

What is the net effect of the following command? `alter diskgroup dgroup1 drop disk abc;`

- A. The disk ABC will be dropped from the disk grou
- B. Since you did not issue a rebalance command, the data on that disk will be lost.
- C. The command will raise an error indicating that you need to rebalance the disk group to remove the data from that disk prior to dropping the disk.
- D. The disk group will be automatically rebalanced during the drop operatio
- E. Once the rebalancing is complete, the disk will be dropped.
- F. This command will fail because you cannot drop a specific disk in an ASM disk group.
- G. The disk drop command will be suspended for a predetermined amount of time, waiting for you to also issue an alter diskgroup rebalance comman
- H. Once you have issued the rebalance command, ASM will proceed to rebalance the disk group and then drop the disk.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is not a configurable attribute for an individual disk group?

- A. AU_SIZE
- B. COMPATIBLE.RDBMS
- C. COMPATIBLE.ASM
- D. DISK_REPAIR_TIME
- E. DG_DROP_TIME

Answer: E

Explanation:

DG_DROP_TIME is an invalid DG attribute. Disk Group Attributes

The DISK_REPAIR_TIME disk group attribute specifies how long a disk remains offline before ASM drops the disk.

The COMPATIBLE.ASM attribute determines the minimum software version for an ASM instance that uses the disk group.

The COMPATIBLE.RDBMS attribute determines the minimum COMPATIBLE database initialization parameter setting for any database instance that uses the disk group.

The AU_SIZE attribute determines the allocation unit size of the disk group. The values can be 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, and 64 MB.

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 1)

You issued the following command:

```
CREATE GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE admin_work_area (startdate DATE, enddate DATE, class CHAR(20))  
ON COMMIT DELETE ROWS TABLESPACE tbs_t1;
```

An index is then created on the ADMIN_WORK_AREA temporary table.

Which two statements are true regarding the TBS_T1 tablespace in the above command? (Choose two.)

- A. It stores only the temporary table but not its indexes.
- B. It stores both the temporary table as well as its indexes.

- C. It must be a nondefault temporary tablespace for the database.
- D. It can be a default or nondefault temporary tablespace for the database.
- E. It must be the default temporary tablespace of the user who issues the command.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Topic 1)

Which two commands never trigger an implicit rebalancing within the disk group?. (Choose two.)

- A. ALTER DISKGROUP misc MOUNT;
- B. ALTER DISKGROUP misc DROP DISK misc2;
- C. ALTER DISKGROUP misc CHECK ALL NOREPAIR;
- D. ALTER DISKGROUP misc RESIZE ALL SIZE 1023m;
- E. ALTER DISKGROUP dgroupA ADD DISK '/devices/A*';

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Altering Disk Groups

You can use the ALTER DISKGROUP SQL statement to alter a disk group configuration. You can add, resize, or drop disks while the database remains online. Whenever possible, multiple operations in a single ALTER DISKGROUP statement are recommended. Grouping operations in a single ALTER DISKGROUP statement can reduce rebalancing operations.

Oracle ASM automatically rebalances when the configuration of a disk group changes. By default, the ALTER DISKGROUP statement does not wait until the operation is complete before returning. Query the V\$ASM_OPERATION view to monitor the status of this operation.

add_disk_clause

Use this clause to add one or more disks to the disk group and specify attributes for the newly added disk. Oracle ASM automatically rebalances the disk group as part of this operation.

drop_disk_clause

Use this clause to drop one or more disks from the disk group.

DROP DISK

The DROP DISK clause lets you drop one or more disks from the disk group and automatically rebalance the disk group. When you drop a disk, Oracle ASM relocates all the data from the disk and clears the disk header so that it no longer is part of the disk group. The disk header is not cleared if you specify the FORCE keyword.

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Topic 1)

The following command is executed to shut down an Automatic Storage Management (ASM) instance:

SQL>SHUTDOWN ABORT;

Which two statements describe the consequences of the above command? (Choose two.)

- A. The disk groups are orderly dismounted.
- B. The ASM instance requires recovery when it is started.
- C. The database instance that are currently clients of the ASM instance are aborted.
- D. The CSS daemon stops and has to be restarted before the ASM instance is restarted.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Topic 1)

What is the proper command to shut down the database in a consistent manner?

- A. shutdown abort
- B. shutdown kill
- C. shutdown nowait
- D. shutdown immediate
- E. shutdown halt

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Topic 1)

As DBA for the Rebalance, you have decided that you need to facilitate some redundancy in your database. Using ASM, you want to create a disk group that will provide for the greatest amount of redundancy for your ASM data (you do not have advanced SAN mirroring technology available to you, unfortunately).

Which of the following commands would create a disk group that would offer the maximum in data redundancy?

- A. CREATE DISKGROUP dg_alliance1 NORMAL REDUNDANCY
 FAILGROUP diskcontrol1 DISK 'c:\oracle\asm_disk\file_disk3' NAME file_disk1
 FAILGROUP diskcontrol2 DISK 'c:\oracle\asm_disk\file_disk4' NAME
 file_disk1;
- B. CREATE DISKGROUP dg_alliance1 EXTERNAL REDUNDANCY
 FAILGROUP diskcontrol1 DISK 'c:\oracle\asm_disk\file_disk3' NAME
 file_disk1;
- C. CREATE DISKGROUP dg_alliance1 HIGH REDUNDANCY
 FAILGROUP diskcontrol1 DISK 'c:\oracle\asm_disk\file_disk1' NAME file_disk1
 FAILGROUP diskcontrol2 DISK 'c:\oracle\asm_disk\file_disk2' NAME file_disk2
 FAILGROUP diskcontrol3 DISK 'c:\oracle\asm_disk\file_disk3' NAME file_disk3;
- D. CREATE DISKGROUP dg_alliance1 MAXIMUM REDUNDANCY
 FAILGROUP diskcontrol1 DISK 'c:\oracle\asm_disk\file_disk1' NAME file_disk1
 FAILGROUP diskcontrol2 DISK 'c:\oracle\asm_disk\file_disk2' NAME file_disk2
 FAILGROUP diskcontrol2 DISK 'c:\oracle\asm_disk\file_disk3' NAME file_disk3
 FAILGROUP diskcontrol2 DISK 'c:\oracle\asm_disk\file_disk4' NAME file_disk4;
- E. None of the above

- A. Option A
 B. Option B
 C. Option C
 D. Option D
 E. Option E

Answer: C

Explanation:

No SAN mirroring available means no external redundancy available.
 The highest redundancy of ASM is the HIGH redundancy with 3 mirror copies.

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

Which two statements are true regarding an Automatic Storage Management (ASM) instance? (Choose two.)

- A. An ASM instance mounts an ASM control file
 B. An ASM instance uses the ASMB process for rebalancing of disks within a disk group
 C. Automatic Memory Management is enabled in an ASM instance even when the MEMORY_TARGET parameter is not set explicitly
 D. An RDBMS instance gets connected to an ASM instance using ASMB as a foreground process when the database instance is started

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following ALTER DISKGROUP commands does not use V\$ASM_OPERATION to record the status of the operation?

- A. ADD DIRECTORY
 B. DROP DISK
 C. RESIZE DISK
 D. REBALANCE
 E. ADD FAILGROUP

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 13

- (Topic 1)

View the Exhibit and examine the disk groups created at the time of migrating the database storage to Automatic Storage Management (ASM).

Create Disk Group

* Name

Redundancy ☐ HIGH ☒ NORMAL ☐ EXTERNAL

Allocation Unit (MB)

An allocation unit (AU) is the fundamental unit in which contiguous disk space is allocated to ASM files. ASM file extent size is a multiple of AUs. The AU size cannot be modified later.

Candidate Member Disks

Select	Path	Header Status	Library	Label	ASM Disk Name	Size	Unit	Force Reuse	Failure Group
<input type="checkbox"/>	/devices/disk1	CANDIDATE	SYSTEM			1024	MB	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	/devices/disk2	CANDIDATE	SYSTEM			1024	MB	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	/devices/disk3	CANDIDATE	SYSTEM			1024	MB	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	/devices/diskk1	CANDIDATE	SYSTEM			1024	MB	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	/devices/diskk2	CANDIDATE	SYSTEM			1024	MB	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Why does the FRA disk group initially have more free space even though both DATA and FRA disk groups are provided with the same size?

- A. Because the FRA disk group will not support dynamic rebalancing
 B. Because the FRA disk group is not configured to support mirroring

- C. Because disks in the FRA disk group are not formatted at this stage
- D. Because the FRA disk group will support only a single size of allocation unit

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 18

- (Topic 1)

Which two statements are true regarding the functionality of the remap command in ASMCMD? (Choose two.)

- A. It repairs blocks that have read disk I/O errors.
- B. It checks whether the alias metadata directory and the file directory are linked correctly.
- C. It repairs blocks by always reading them from the mirror copy and writing them to the original location.
- D. It reads the blocks from a good copy of an ASM mirror and rewrites them to an alternate location on disk if the blocks on the original location cannot be read properly.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Reference from the Oracle document release v11.1 at here:

Repairs a range of physical blocks on a disk. The remap command only repairs blocks that have read disk I/O errors. It does not repair blocks that contain corrupted contents, whether or not those blocks can be read. The command assumes a physical block size of 512 bytes and supports all allocation unit sizes (1 to 64 MB).

Reference from the Oracle document release v11.2 at here:

The remap command marks a range of blocks as unusable on the disk and relocates any data allocated in that range.

NEW QUESTION 23

- (Topic 1)

Immediately after adding a new disk to or removing an existing disk from an ASM instance, you find that the performance of the database goes down initially until the time the addition or removal process is completed, and then gradually becomes normal.

Which two activities would you perform to maintain a consistent performance of the database while adding or removing disks? (Choose two.)

- A. Define the POWER option while adding or removing the disks.
- B. Increase the number of ARB processes by setting up a higher value for ASM_POWER_LIMIT.
- C. Increase the number of DBWR processes by setting up a higher value for DB_WRITER_PROCESSES.
- D. Increase the number of slave database writer processes by setting up a higher value for DBWR_IO_SLAVES.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

ARBn (ASM Rebalance Process): Rebalances data extents within an ASM disk group, possible processes are ARB0-ARB9 and ARBA.

ALTER DISKGROUP..POWER clause, specify a value from 0 to 11, where 0 stops the rebalance operation and 11 permits Oracle ASM to execute the rebalance as fast as possible. The value you specify in the POWER clause defaults to the value of the ASM_POWER_LIMIT initialization parameter. If you omit the POWER clause, then Oracle ASM executes both automatic and specified rebalance operations at the power determined by the value of the ASM_POWER_LIMIT initialization parameter.

Note:

Beginning with Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2.0.2), if the COMPATIBLE.ASM disk group attribute is set to 11.2.0.2 or higher, then you can specify a value from 0 to 1024 in the POWER clause.

NEW QUESTION 26

- (Topic 1)

Examine the following ALTER command;

```
SQL> ALTER DISKGROUP dgroup1 UNDROP DISKS;
```

What is the purpose of the command?

- A. It cancels all pending disk drops within the disk group.
- B. It adds previously dropped disks back into the disk group.
- C. It restores disks that are being dropped as the result of a DROP DISKGROUP operation.
- D. It mounts disks in the disk group for which the drop-disk operation has already been completed.
- E. It restores all the dropped disks in the disk group for which the drop-disk operation has already been completed.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The key point is PENDING.

NEW QUESTION 28

- (Topic 1)

You are managing an ASM instance. You previously issued the following statements:

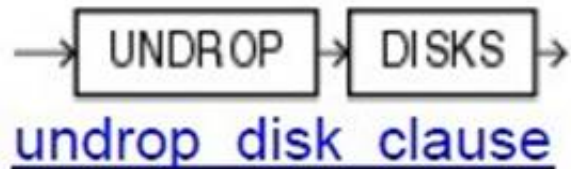
```
ALTER DISKGROUP dg1 DROP DISK disk2; ALTER DISKGROUP dg1 DROP DISK disk3; ALTER DISKGROUP dg1 DROP DISK disk5;
```

You want to cancel the disk drops that are pending for the DG1 disk group. Which statement should you issue?

- A. ALTER DISKGROUP dg1 UNDROP disk2, disk3, disk5;
- B. ALTER DISKGROUP dg1 UNDROP;
- C. ALTER DISKGROUP dg1 UNDROP DISKS;
- D. You cannot cancel the pending disk drops.

Answer: C

Explanation:



C:\Users\albo\Desktop\1-1.jpg

Use this clause to cancel the drop of disks from the disk group. You can cancel the pending drop of all the disks in one or more disk groups (by specifying diskgroup_name) or of all the disks in all disk groups (by specifying ALL).

This clause is not relevant for disks that have already been completely dropped from the disk group or for disk groups that have been completely dropped. This clause results in a long-running operation. You can see the status of the operation by querying the V\$ASM_OPERATION dynamic performance view.

NEW QUESTION 31

- (Topic 1)

A database instance is using an Automatic Storage Management (ASM) instance, which has a disk group, DGROUP1, created as follows:

```
SQL> CREATE DISKGROUP dgroup1 NORMAL REDUNDANCY
```

```
FAILGROUP controller1 DISK '/devices/diska1', '/devices/diska2' FAILGROUP controller2 DISK '/devices/diskb1', '/devices/diskb2';
```

What happens when the whole CONTROLLER1 Failure group is damaged?

- A. The transactions that use the disk group will halt.
- B. The mirroring of allocation units occurs within the CONTROLLER2 failure group.
- C. The data in the CONTROLLER1 failure group is shifted to the CONTROLLER2 failure group and implicit rebalancing is triggered.
- D. The ASM does not mirror any data and newly allocated primary allocation units (AU) are stored in the CONTROLLER2 failure group.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 32

- (Topic 1)

You are an Oracle DBA responsible for an ASM instance. The disk controller on your system fails. You suspect that the disk itself is okay. You know it will take 24 hours to replace the controller and you don't want to have to rebuild the disks from scratch.

What do you do?

- A. Take the whole disk group offline and wait for the controller card to be installed.
- B. Once it's installed, bring the disk group online again.
- C. Change the ASM parameter ASM_PREFERRED_READ_FAILURE_GROUPS to indicate that you want to read from the non-failed disk.
- D. Once the disk controller is replaced, reset the parameter to its original value.
- E. You have no choice but to rebuild the disk.
- F. Drop the disk from the disk group and wait for the controller to be replaced.
- G. Once the controller is replaced, add the disk back into the disk group and allow ASM to rebuild it.
- H. If you are using any setting other than REDUNDANCY EXTERNAL for your disk group, you will have to recover any data on that disk from a backup.
- I. The database will be unavailable until you can correct the problem and perform recovery.
- J. Change the attribute DISK_REPAIR_TIME on the disk group to a time greater than 24 hours.

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 34

- (Topic 1)

Which background process coordinates the rebalance activity for disk groups?

- A. ORBn
- B. OSMB
- C. RBAL
- D. ASMn

Answer: C

Explanation:

RBAL

ASM Rebalance Master Process Coordinates rebalance activity

In an ASM instance, it coordinates rebalance activity for disk groups. In a database instances, it manages ASM disk groups.

NEW QUESTION 37

- (Topic 1)

You are maintaining the SALES database. You have added a new disk to a disk group. Automatic Storage Management performs the rebalancing activity. You want to speed up the rebalancing activity.

Which parameter should you specify to control the speed of the rebalancing activity?

- A. ASM_POWER_LIMIT
- B. ASM_DISKSTRING
- C. ASM_DISKGROUPS
- D. INSTANCE_TYPE

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 40

- (Topic 1)

Which type of database file is spread across all disks in a disk group?

- A. All types of files are spread across all disks in the disk group.
- B. Datafiles
- C. Redo log files
- D. Archived redo log files
- E. Control files

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 45

- (Topic 1)

You are managing an Oracle Database 11g instance with ASM storage. The ASM instance is down. To know the details of the disks in the DATA disk group , you issued the following ASMCMD command:

ASMCMD> lsdisk -l -d DATA

Which statement is true regarding the outcome of this command?

- A. The command succeeds but it retrieves only the disk names.
- B. The command produces an error because the ASM instance is down.
- C. The command succeeds but it shows only the status of the ASM instance.
- D. The command succeeds and retrieves information by scanning the disk headers based on anASM_DISKSTRING value.

Answer: D

Explanation:

See details at Options for the lsdisk command.

-l Scans disk headers for information rather than extracting the information from an Oracle ASM instance. This option forces non-connected mode.

NEW QUESTION 49

- (Topic 1)

The INV_HISTORY table is created using the command:

```
SQL>CREATE TABLE INV_HISTORY (inv_no NUMBER(3), inv_date DATE, inv_amt NUMBER
(10,2))
partition by range (inv_date) interval(numtoyminterval(1,'month'))
(partition p0 values less than (to_date('01-01-2005','dd-mm-yyyy')),
partition p1 values less than (to_date('01-01-2006','dd-mm-yyyy')));
```

The following data has been inserted into the INV_HISTORY table:

INV_NO	INV_DATE	INV_AMT
=====	=====	=====
1	30-dec-2004	1000
2	30-dec-2005	2000
3	1-feb-2006	3000
4	1-mar-2006	4000
5	1-apr-2006	5000

You would like to store the data belonging to the year 2006 in a single partition and issue the command:

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE inv_history MERGE PARTITIONS
FOR(TO_DATE('15-feb-2006','dd-mon-yyyy')), FOR(TO_DATE('15-apr-2006'))
INTO PARTITION sys_py;
```

What would be the outcome of this command?

- A. It executes successfully, and the transition point is set to '1-apr-2006'.
- B. It executes successfully, and the transition point is set to '15-apr-2006'.
- C. It produces an error because the partitions specified for merging are not adjacent.
- D. It produces an error because the date values specified in the merge do not match the date values stored in the table.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 54

- (Topic 1)

You are managing an Oracle Database 11g database with ASM storage. The ASM disk group has the COMPATIBLE.ASM attribute set to 11.1.

Which statements are true regarding extent management and allocation units in the ASM disk group? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The au_size disk group attribute determines the size of allocation units in the disk group.
- B. The allocation unit size may vary but the extent size is fixed.
- C. The allocation unit size and extent size are fixed for all the disks in a disk group and cannot be changed.
- D. Extent management is completely automated.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 55

- (Topic 1)

Users are connected to a database instance that is using Automatic Storage Management (ASM). The DBA executes the command as follows to shut down the ASM instance:

```
SQL> SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE;
```

What happens to the database instance?

- A. It shuts down long with the ASM instance.
- B. It is aborted and the ASM instance shuts down normally.
- C. It stays open and SHUTDOWN command for the ASM instance fails.
- D. It shuts down only after all pending transactions are completed and the ASM instance waits for this before shutting down.

Answer: C

Explanation:

IMMEDIATE or TRANSACTIONAL Clause ([link](#))

Oracle ASM waits for any in-progress SQL to complete before performing an orderly dismount of all of the disk groups and shutting down the Oracle ASM instance. Oracle ASM does not wait for users currently connected to the instance to disconnect. If any database instances are connected to the Oracle ASM instance, then the SHUTDOWN command returns an error and leaves the Oracle ASM instance running. Because the Oracle ASM instance does not contain any transactions, the TRANSACTIONAL mode behaves the same as IMMEDIATE mode.

NEW QUESTION 58

- (Topic 1)

Which initialization parameter in an ASM instance specifies the disk groups to be automatically mounted at instance startup?

- A. ASM_DISKMOUNT
- B. ASM_DISKGROUP
- C. ASM_DISKSTRING
- D. ASM_MOUNTGROUP

Answer: B

Explanation:

Refer to [here](#)

When you run the STARTUP command, this command attempts to mount the disk groups specified by the initialization parameter ASM_DISKGROUPS. If you have not entered a value for ASM_DISKGROUPS, then the ASM instance starts and Oracle displays an error that no disk groups were mounted. You can then mount disk groups with the ALTER DISKGROUP...MOUNT command.

NEW QUESTION 61

- (Topic 2)

How long will this backup be allowed to run?

Backup as compressed backupset duration 2:00 minimize load database;

- A. 2 minutes
- B. 2 hours
- C. 2 days
- D. The command will generate an error.
- E. This backup is not constrained by any time limitation.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 64

- (Topic 2)

While Monitoring the space usage in your database that is in ARCHIVELOG mode you observed that the flash recovery area does not have enough free space to accommodate any more files and you do not have necessary permissions to add more space to it.

Identify the two events that can occur in the event of a log switch? (Choose two.)

- A. An entry is created in the alert log file and the database instance continues to function normally
- B. The log switch hangs occur for transactions until free space is available in the flash recovery area
- C. The Oracle database server deletes a file that is on the obsolete file list to make free space in the flash recovery area
- D. The database instance status is implicitly changed to RESTRICTED mode and file creations to the flash recovery area are prevented

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 66

- (Topic 2)

What will be the end result of this set of RMAN commands?

shutdown abort startup mount

restore datafile 4 until time '09/30/2008:15:00:00'; recover datafile 4 until time '09/29/2008:15:00:00'; alter database open resetlogs;

- A. Datafile 4 will be recovered until 9/30/2008 at 15:00 and the database will open.
- B. The restore command will fail.
- C. The recover command will fail.
- D. The alter database open resetlogs command will fail.
- E. All these commands will fail because they must be in the confines of a run block.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Pay attention on the difference between two timestamps.

NEW QUESTION 71

- (Topic 2)

What is the purpose of the recover command? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Recover database datafiles from physical disk backup sets.
- B. Recover required incremental backups from physical disk backup sets.
- C. Recover required archived redo logs from physical disk backup sets.
- D. Apply incremental backups to recover the database.
- E. Apply archived redo logs to recover the database.

Answer: BCDE

NEW QUESTION 72

- (Topic 2)

View the Exhibit for the object interdependency diagram.

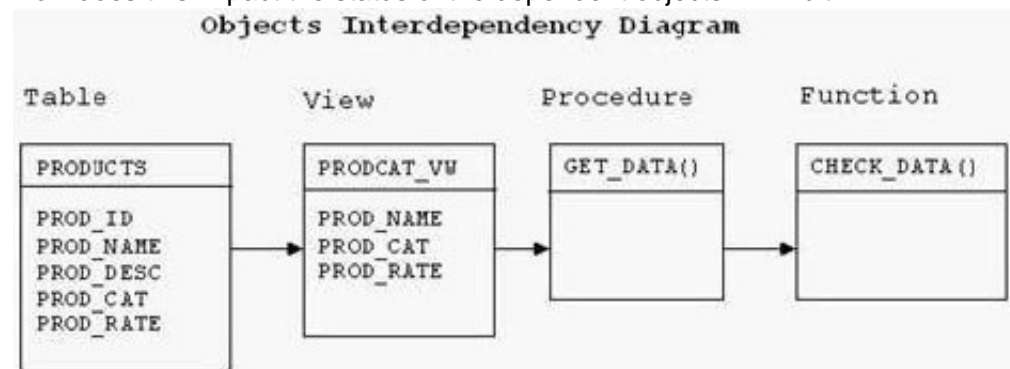
? The PRODUCTS table is used to create the PRODCAT_VW view.

? PRODCAT_VW is used in the GET_DATA procedure.

? GET_DATA is called in the CHECK_DATA function.

? A new column PROD_QTY is added to the PRODUCTS table.

How does this impact the status of the dependent objects? Exhibit:



- A. All dependent objects remain valid.
- B. Only the procedure and function become invalid and must be recompiled.
- C. Only the view becomes invalid and gets automatically revalidated the next time it is used.
- D. Only the procedure and function become invalid and get automatically revalidated the next time they are called.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 74

- (Topic 2)

If a log file becomes corrupted, it may cause the database to stale. How would you correct such a situation?

- A. Recover the online redo log from backup.
- B. Delete and re-create the log file.
- C. Use the ALTER DATABASE CLEAR LOGFILE command to clear the log file.
- D. Shut down the database and restart it.
- E. Shut down the database and then mount it.
- F. Clear the log file with the ALTER DATABASE CLEAR LOGFILE command and then restart the database with ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS.

Answer: C

Explanation:

If you don't use the ALTER DATABASE CLEAR LOGFILE command to clear log online, after the database restarted, the log file will be INVALID. So the simple way is to clear the log file directly.

NEW QUESTION 77

- (Topic 2)

When you create a backup control file, where is the resulting file written to?

- A. The database user dump destination directory
- B. The database diagnostic destination directory
- C. To \$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms
- D. To \$ORACLE_HOME/admin
- E. To the directory and filename you specify in the command

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 80

- (Topic 2)

Archived redo logs can be copied to more than one destination by Oracle.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 83

- (Topic 2)

The application tables owned by the user TEST in a test database need to be exported to the APPS schema in the production database by using Data Pump. Which option of Data Pump Import would you use to accomplish this?

- A. owner
- B. touser
- C. attach
- D. remap_schema

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 88

- (Topic 2)

You want to make sure that your database backup does not exceed 10 hours in length. What command would you issue that would meet this condition?

- A. backup database plus archivelog;
- B. backup database plus archivelog until time 10:00;
- C. backup database plus archivelog timeout 10:00;
- D. backup database plus archivelog duration 10:00;
- E. backup database plus archivelog timeout 10:00;

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 91

- (Topic 2)

The DB_BLOCK_CHECKING initialization parameter is set to OFF. Which block checking would be performed?

- A. The Oracle database will perform block checking for the index blocks only
- B. The Oracle database will not perform block checking for any of the data blocks
- C. The Oracle database will perform block checking for the default permanent tablespace only
- D. The Oracle database will perform block checking for the data blocks in all user tablespaces
- E. The Oracle database will perform block checking for the data blocks in the SYSTEM tablespace only

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 96

- (Topic 2)

You want to use the automatic management of backup and recovery operations features for your database. Which configuration must you set?

- A. Enable the flash recovery area and specify it as the archived redo log destination.
- B. Disable the flash recovery area and start the database instance in ARCHIVELOG mode.
- C. Enable the flash recovery area but do not specify it as the archived redo log destination.
- D. Disable the flash recovery area and start the database instance in NOARCHIVELOG mode.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 100

- (Topic 2)

Which of the following does the recover command not do?

- A. Restore archived redo logs.
- B. Apply archived redo logs.
- C. Restore incremental backups.
- D. Apply incremental backups.
- E. Restore datafile images.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 105

- (Topic 2)

View the Exhibit to examine a portion of the output from the VALIDATE DATABASE command. Which statement is true about the block corruption detected by the command? Exhibit:

```
File Status Marked Corrupt Empty Blocks Blocks Examined High SCN
-----
5      OK      0      1711      12800      571420
File Name: /u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/example01.dbf
Block Type Blocks Failing Blocks Processed
-----
Data      0      4455
Index     0      1271
Other     0      5363

File Status Marked corrupt Empty Blocks Blocks Examined High SCN
-----
6      FAILED 0      624      640      603220
File Name: /u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/mytbs1.dbf
Block Type Blocks Failing Blocks Processed
-----
Data      0      4
Index     0      0
Other     1      12

File Status Marked corrupt Empty Blocks Blocks Examined High SCN
-----
7      OK      0      621      640      604259
File Name: /u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/mytbs2.dbf
Block Type Blocks Failing Blocks Processed
-----
Data      0      5
Index     0      0
Other     0      14

validate found one or more corrupt blocks
See trace file /u01/app/oracle/diag/rdbms/orcl/orcl/trace/orcl_ora_22981.trc for details
channel ORA_DISK_1: starting validation of datafile
channel ORA_DISK_1: specifying datafile(s) for validation
including current control file for validation
including current SPFILE in backup set
channel ORA_DISK_1: validation complete, elapsed time: 00:00:01
```

- A. No action is taken except the output in the Exhibit.
- B. The ADVISE FAILURE command is automatically called to display the repair script.
- C. The failure is logged into the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR).
- D. The corruption is repaired by the command implicitly.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Detection of Block Corruption ([link](#))

Oracle Database supports different techniques for detecting, repairing, and monitoring

block corruption. The technique depends on whether the corruption is interblock corruption or intrablock corruption. In intrablock corruption, the corruption occurs within the block itself. This corruption can be either physical or logical. In an interblock corruption, the corruption occurs between blocks and can only be logical.

For example, the V\$DATABASE_BLOCK_CORRUPTION view records intrablock corruptions, while the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR) tracks all types of corruptions. Table 16-1 summarizes how the database treats different types of block corruption.

NEW QUESTION 110

- (Topic 2)

What will be the result of the following configuration?

Log_archive_dest_1 = 'location=c:\oracle\arch\mydb' Log_archive_dest_2 = 'location=z:\oracle\arch\mydb'

- A. An error will occur during database startup because the second parameter is not valid.
- B. An error will occur during database startup since you are trying to create archived redo logs in two different locations.
- C. Archived redo logs will be created in two different locations by the ARCH process.
- D. Archived redo logs will be created in two different locations by the LGWR process.
- E. Neither parameter setting is valid, so the database will not start up.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 113

- (Topic 2)

Every Sunday the Unix system administrator has a job that executes a full backup of the entire Unix system your database is on. Is this backup usable for backup and recovery of your database?

- A. Yes, if the database is in ARCHIVELOG mode.
- B. Yes, if the database is in NOARCHIVELOG mode.
- C. No, the backup is not usable in any way.
- D. Only if the ENABLE_ONLINE_BACKUP parameter is set to TRUE.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 117

- (Topic 2)

You have configured flash recovery area in your database and you set the following Initialization parameters for your database instance:

LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST 1 = 'LOCATION=/disk1/arch MANDATORY' LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST 2 = 'LOCATION=/disk2/arch' LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST 3 = 'LOCATION=/disk3/arch' LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST 4 = 'LOCATION=/disk4/arch' LOG_ARCHIVE_MIN_SUCCEED_DEST = 2

While the database instance is functional, you realized that the destination set by the LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_1 parameter is not available for the archived redo log file to be created in. All redo log groups have been used.
What happens in an event of log switch?

- A. The online redo log file is not allowed to be overwritten.
- B. The archived redo log files are written to the flash recovery area until the MANDATORY destination is made available.
- C. The database instance will crash because the archived redo log file cannot be created in a destination set as MANDATORY.
- D. The destination set by the LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_1 parameter is ignored and the archived redo log files are created in the next two available locations to guarantee archive log success.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 119

- (Topic 2)

To enable faster incremental backups, you enabled block change tracking for the database. Which two statements are true about the block change tracking file? (Choose two.)

- A. Multiple change tracking files can be created for a database.
- B. The change tracking file must be created after the first level 0 backup.
- C. RMAN does not support backup and recovery of the change tracking file.
- D. The database clears the change tracking file and starts tracking changes again, after whole database restore and recovery operations.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 122

- (Topic 2)

You have the following requirements in relation to the detection of block corruption for your database instance:

- ? Check for logical self-consistency of data blocks when modified in memory.
- ? Checksums are calculated before and after the block change.
- ? Checks are performed for the lost writes to the physical standby database.

Which method would help you perform the above checks automatically?

- A. Set the DB_SECUREFILE parameter to PERMITTED.
- B. Set the DB_ULTRA_SAFE parameter to DATA_ONLY.
- C. Set the DB_LOCK_CHECKSUM parameter to TYPICAL.
- D. Set the DB_LOST_WRITE_PROTECT parameter to TYPICAL.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Parameter type	String
Syntax	DB_ULTRA_SAFE = { OFF DATA_ONLY DATA_AND_INDEX }
Default value	OFF
Modifiable	No
Basic	No

DB_ULTRA_SAFE sets the default values for other parameters that control protection levels.

C:\Users\albo\Desktop\1-1.jpg Values:

OFF

When any of DB_BLOCK_CHECKING, DB_BLOCK_CHECKSUM, or DB_LOST_WRITE_PROTECT are explicitly set, no changes are made.

DATA_ONLY

? DB_BLOCK_CHECKING will be set to MEDIUM.

? DB_LOST_WRITE_PROTECT will be set to TYPICAL.

? DB_BLOCK_CHECKSUM will be set to FULL.

DATA_AND_INDEX

DB_BLOCK_CHECKING will be set to FULL. DB_LOST_WRITE_PROTECT will be set to TYPICAL. DB_BLOCK_CHECKSUM will be set to FULL.

Parameter type	String
Syntax	DB_BLOCK_CHECKING = { FALSE OFF LOW MEDIUM TRUE FULL }
Default value	FALSE
Modifiable	ALTER SYSTEM
Basic	No

DB_BLOCK_CHECKING specifies whether or not Oracle performs block checking for database blocks.

C:\Users\albo\Desktop\1-1.jpg Values:

OFF or FALSE

No block checking is performed for blocks in user tablespaces. However, semantic block checking for SYSTEM tablespace blocks is always turned on.

LOW

Basic block header checks are performed after block contents change in memory (for example, after UPDATE or INSERT statements, on-disk reads, or inter-instance block transfers in Oracle RAC).

MEDIUM

All LOW checks and full semantic checks are performed for all objects except indexes (whose contents can be reconstructed by a drop+rebuild on encountering a corruption).

FULL or TRUE

All LOW and MEDIUM checks and full semantic checks are performed for all objects.

NEW QUESTION 126

- (Topic 2)

If you issue the command shutdown abort prior to trying to put the database in ARCHIVELOG mode, what will be the result when you issue the command alter database archivelog?

- A. The alter database archivelog command will fail.
- B. The alter database archivelog inconsistent command must be used to put the database in ARCHIVELOG mode.
- C. The alter database archivelog command will succeed.
- D. The alter database archivelog command will ask if you want to make the database consistent first.
- E. There is no alter database archivelog command.
- F. The correct command is alter database alterlogging.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Before you change database to archivelog mode, you need to have a clean database shutdown.

NEW QUESTION 130

- (Topic 2)

You execute the following Recovery Manager (RMAN) commands in the following order: BACKUP VALIDATE DATABASE;
RECOVER CORRUPTION LIST;

Which (two) tasks are performed by these commands? (Choose two.)

- A. Repair the corrupted block
- B. If an
- C. In the backup created.
- D. Populate V\$COPY_CORRUPTION with names of files that have corrupted blocks.
- E. Back up the database after checking whether array of the files have corrupted blocks.
- F. Discover any corrupt blocks that are viewable with the V\$DATABASE_BLOCK_CORRUPTION view.
- G. Repair all corrupted blocks that have been logged in the V\$DATABASE_BLOCK_CORRUPTION

Answer: DE

Explanation:

V\$DATABASE_BLOCK_CORRUPTION displays information about database blocks that were corrupted after the last backup.

----- BACKUP...VALIDATE

Scans the specified files and verifies their contents, testing whether this file can be backed up and whether the data blocks are corrupt. RMAN creates no output files.

This option is equivalent to using the VALIDATE command on the database files specified in the backup. If you do not specify CHECK LOGICAL, then BACKUP...VALIDATE checks for physical corruption only. If you specify CHECK LOGICAL, then BACKUP VALIDATE checks for both physical and logical corruption.

RMAN populates the V\$DATABASE_BLOCK_CORRUPTION view with any corruptions that it finds.

You can use the SET MAXCORRUPT command to set a limit for the number of corrupt blocks tolerated during the backup validation. The default is zero.

If you execute BACKUP INCREMENTAL with VALIDATE, then the behavior depends on whether block change tracking is enabled. If change tracking is enabled, then RMAN validates only changed blocks; otherwise, RMAN validates all blocks in the files included in the backup.

Note: You cannot validate backups of backup sets.

The following prerequisites apply to RECOVER BLOCK: (link)

? The target database must run in ARCHIVELOG mode and be open or mounted with a current control file.

? RMAN can only recover blocks marked media corrupt. The V\$DATABASE_BLOCK_CORRUPTION view indicates which blocks in a file were marked corrupt since the most recent BACKUP or BACKUP ... VALIDATE command was run against the file.

? The backups of the data files containing the corrupt blocks must be full backups and not proxy backups. If only proxy backups exist, then you can restore them to a nondefault location on disk, in which case RMAN considers them data file copies. You can then use the data file copies for block media recovery.

? RMAN can use only archived redo log files for recovery. Block media recovery cannot survive a missing or inaccessible log, although it can sometimes survive missing or inaccessible records (see Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide).

? For RMAN to be able to search the flashback logs for good copies of corrupt blocks, Flashback Database must be enabled on the target database.

? For RMAN to be able to search a standby database for good copies of corrupt blocks, the target database must be associated with a physical standby database in a Data Guard environment. In addition, the physical standby database must be open read-only in managed recovery.

NEW QUESTION 133

- (Topic 2)

You have not configured Oracle Managed Files (OMF) in your database. You do not want to scan the entire datafile every time an incremental backup is performed. You decide to enable the block change tracking feature. Which statement should you use to enable the block change tracking feature?

- A. ALTER DATABASE ENABLE BLOCK CHANGE TRACKING;
- B. ALTER SYSTEM ENABLE BLOCK CHANGE TRACKING USING FILE <path>;
- C. ALTER DATABASE ENABLE BLOCK CHANGE TRACKING USING FILE <path>;
- D. ALTER SYSTEM ENABLE BLOCK CHANGE TRACKING;

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 138

- (Topic 2)

If a backup is expired, which of the following is true?

- A. It can never be used for a restore/recover operation.
- B. Oracle will remove the backup set pieces from the flash recovery area.
- C. The backup has been used at least once to restore and recover the database.
- D. The backup is no longer valid because of a resetlogs operation.
- E. The physical backup set pieces are missing from the media.

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 139

- (Topic 2)

How many individual archive-log destination directories are supported by Oracle Database11g?

- A. 7
- B. 1
- C. 10
- D. 11
- E. 21

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 144

- (Topic 2)

Which of the following parameters defines the location where Oracle should create archived redo logs?

- A. LOG_ARCHIVE_1
- B. LOG_DESTINATION_1
- C. LOG_ARCHIVED_DESTINATION_1
- D. LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_1
- E. LOG_ARCHIVE_SOURCE_1

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 148

- (Topic 2)

You enable block change tracking. You issue the following command: BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 0 DATABASE;

The next day, you issue the following command:

BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 1 CUMULATIVE DATABASE;

Which statement about the use of the change tracking file is true?

- A. RMAN reads the block change tracking file only when it performs the incremental level 0 backup.
- B. RMAN reads the block change tracking file when it performs both incremental backups.
- C. RMAN reads the block change tracking file only when it performs the incremental level 1 backup.
- D. RMAN does not read the block change tracking file when it performs either incremental backup.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 149

- (Topic 3)

The following databases are registered in the base recovery catalog: PROD1, PROD2, and PROD3. The database user CATOWNER owns the base recovery catalog. You want a new user VPC1 to have access to only the PROD1 database and create a virtual private catalog.

The RVPC user can do which of the following? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Register databases if granted the register database privilege
- B. See all databases in the recovery-catalog schema
- C. See all database-related metadata in the recovery catalog if they are granted access to that database
- D. Unregister databases from the RVPC catalog that were not granted to the RVPC catalog owner with the grant command
- E. Not be connected to with the RMAN command-line catalog parameter for backup or recovery purposes

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 154

- (Topic 3)

You are working on a CATDB database that contains an Oracle Database version 11.1 catalog schema owned by the user RCO11. The INST1 database contains an Oracle Database version 10.1 catalog schema owned by the user RCAT10.

You want the RMAN to import metadata for database IDs 1423241 and 1423242, registered in RCAT10, into the recovery catalog owned by RCO11.

You executed the following RMAN commands:

RMAN> CONNECT CATALOG rco11/password@catdb RMAN> IMPORT CATALOG rcat10/oracle@inst1;

What happens when you execute the above commands? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. They deregister all databases registered in the RCAT10 catalog.
- B. They import metadata for all registered databases in the RCAT10 database.
- C. They register all the RCAT10-catalog registered databases in the RCO11 catalog.
- D. They overwrite all stored scripts in the RCO11 catalog with the same name as that in the RCAT10 catalog.

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 159

- (Topic 3)

In what order would you execute the following steps to create a recovery catalog?

- A. Issue the create catalog command.
- B. Create the recovery-catalog database.
- C. Create the recovery-catalog user.
- D. Grant the recovery_catalog_owner privilege to the recovery-catalog user.
- E. Issue the register database command from the target database.
- F. a, b, c, d, e

- G. b, a, d, c, e
- H. b, c, d, a, e
- I. b, c, d, e, a
- J. b, d, c, a, e

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 160

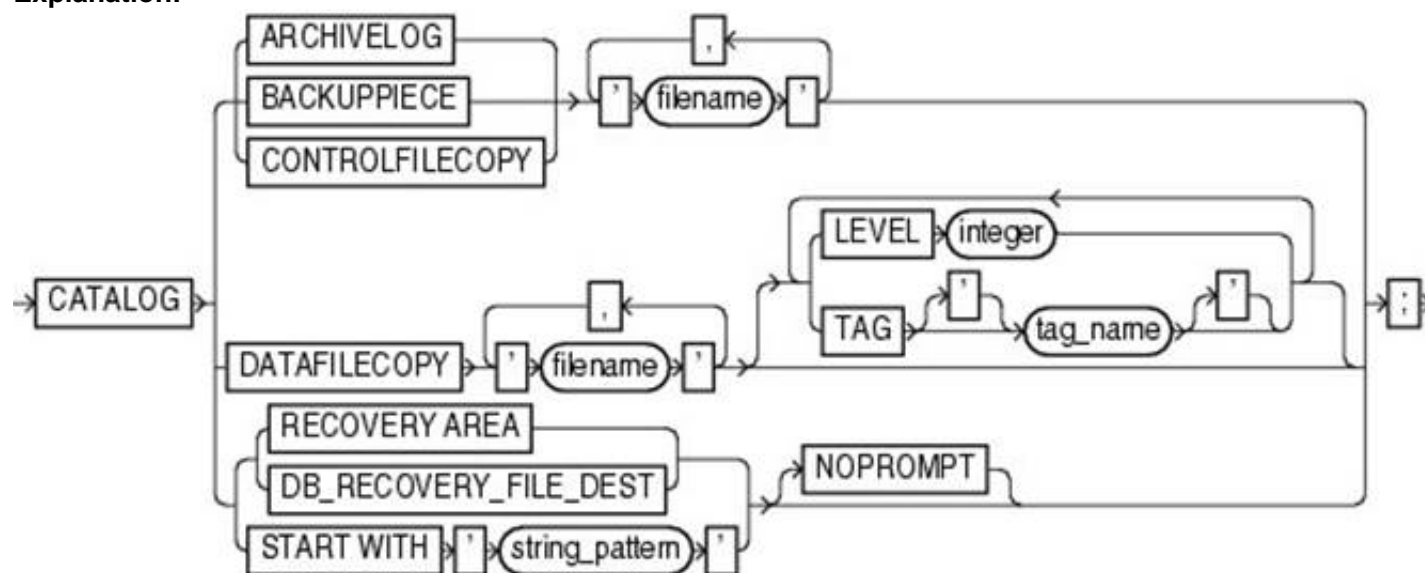
- (Topic 3)

You have lost all your RMAN backup set pieces due to a disk failure. Unfortunately, you have an automated cross-check script that also does a delete expired backupset command. You have restored all the backup set pieces from tape. What command would you use to get those backup set pieces registered in the recovery catalog and the control file of the database again?

- A. register database
- B. recover catalog
- C. load backupset
- D. synch metadata
- E. catalog start with

Answer: E

Explanation:



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Use the CATALOG command to do the following:

Add backup pieces and image copies on disk to the RMAN repository

Record a data file copy as a level 0 incremental backup in the RMAN repository, which enables you to use it as part of an incremental backup strategy START WITH 'string_pattern'

Catalogs all valid backup sets, data file and control file copies, and archived redo log files whose name start with string_pattern. The string pattern can be an ASM disk group, Oracle-managed files directory, or part of a file name (see Example 2-32).

RMAN reports any files in the disk location that it cannot catalog. RMAN must be connected to a mounted target database.

If the string pattern specifies a file name, then it matches the left part of the file name pattern. For example, /tmp/arc matches everything in directory /tmp/arc_dest and

/tmp/archive/january as well as file /tmp/arc.cpy. Note: You cannot use wildcard characters in the string pattern, only a strict prefix.

NEW QUESTION 161

- (Topic 3)

Which option is best practice for creating a recovery catalog owner in the catalog database?

- A. Granting UNLIMITED QUOTA on the SYSTEM tablespace to the owner
- B. Allocating the SYSTEM tablespace as the default tablespace and granting the SYSDBA privilege to the user
- C. Creating a new tablespace, allocating this as the default, and granting UNLIMITED QUOTA on this tablespace to the user
- D. Allocating the SYSAUX tablespace as the default tablespace and granting UNLIMITED QUOTA on this tablespace to the user

Answer: C

Explanation:

To create the recovery catalog schema in the recovery catalog database:

1. Start SQL*Plus and connect with administrator privileges to the database containing the recovery catalog. In this example, the database is catdb.

2. Create a user and schema for the recovery catalog. For example, you could enter the following SQL statement (replacing password with a user-defined password):

```
CREATE USER rman IDENTIFIED BY password TEMPORARY TABLESPACE temp
```

```
DEFAULT TABLESPACE tools QUOTA UNLIMITED ON tools;
```

3. Grant the RECOVERY_CATALOG_OWNER role to the schema owner. This role provides the user with all privileges required to maintain and query the recovery catalog. GRANT RECOVERY_CATALOG_OWNER TO rman;

NEW QUESTION 165

- (Topic 3)

You want to create the Recovery Manager (RMAN) Virtual Private Catalog (VPC) to maintain a separation of responsibilities along with a consolidation of RMAN repository.

Which condition must be met before you create the VPC?

- A. A base catalog exists
- B. The recovery catalog is empty

- C. The base recovery catalog must be dropped
- D. A target database is registered in the recovery catalog

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 167

- (Topic 3)

How would you grant the RVPC user access to specific RMAN database records in the RMAN virtual private catalog?

- A. Issue the grant command from the SYS user (or equivalent) of the target database.
- B. Issue the grant command from the SYS user (or equivalent) of the recovery-catalog database.
- C. Issue the grant command from the recovery catalog-owning schema user account in the recovery catalog.
- D. Issue the grant command from RMAN when connected to the recovery catalog-owning schema.
- E. Issue the grant command from RMAN when connected to the target database.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 168

- (Topic 3)

You have backed up your database twice without connecting to the recovery catalog. What command do you issue to transfer the control-file metadata to the recovery catalog?

- A. synch catalog
- B. resync catalog
- C. replicate catalog
- D. update catalog
- E. restore catalog

Answer: B

Explanation:

Manually Resynchronizing the Recovery Catalog

Use RESYNC CATALOG to force a full resynchronization of the recovery catalog with a target database control file. You can specify a database unique name with RESYNC FROM DB_UNIQUE_NAME or ALL, depending on whether you want to resynchronize a specific database or all databases in the Data Guard environment.

Typically, you would perform this operation after you have run the CONFIGURE command for a standby database, but have not yet connected to this standby database.

1. Start RMAN and connect to a target database and recovery catalog.
2. Mount or open the target database: RMAN> STARTUP MOUNT;
3. Resynchronize the recovery catalog. RMAN> RESYNC CATALOG;

NEW QUESTION 172

- (Topic 3)

What privileges must be granted to allow an account to create the recovery catalog? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. RECOVERY_CATALOG_OWNER
- B. DBA
- C. RESOURCE
- D. SELECT ANY DICTIONARY
- E. CONNECT

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 177

- (Topic 3)

What RMAN command must you use before you can back up a database using the recovery catalog?

- A. create catalog
- B. install database
- C. catalog database
- D. merge Catalog with database
- E. register database

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 181

- (Topic 3)

Which is the correct way to connect to both the target database and the recovery catalog from the RMAN command line? Assume that the target database is called ORCL and that the recovery catalog database is called RCAT. Also assume that the recovery-catalog owner is called RCAT_OWN. Assume the environment is configured for the ORCL database. (Choose all that apply.)

- A. rman target=/ catalog=/@rcat
- B. rman target=/ catalog=rcat_own/rcat_own
- C. rman target=/ catalog=rcat_own/rcat_own@RCAT
- D. rman target=sys/robert@orcl catalog=rcat_own/rcat_own@RCAT
- E. You cannot connect to the target database and the recovery catalog at the same time.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 182

- (Topic 3)

Which statement about using RMAN stored scripts is true?

- A. To create and execute an RMAN stored script, you must use a recovery catalog.
- B. When executing a stored script and a command fails, the remainder of the script is executed, and a message is written to the alert log file.
- C. RMAN stored scripts can always be executed against any target database that is registered in the recovery catalog.
- D. When you execute a stored script, it always executes using the persistent channel settings previously set with the CONFIGURE command.

Answer: A

Explanation:

About Stored Scripts

You can use a stored script as an alternative to a command file for managing frequently used sequences of RMAN commands. The script is stored in the recovery catalog rather than on the file system.

Stored scripts can be local or global. A local script is associated with the target database to which RMAN is connected when the script is created, and can only be executed when you are connected to that target database. A global stored script can be run against any database registered in the recovery catalog, if the RMAN client is connected to the recovery catalog and a target database.

The commands allowable within the brackets of the CREATE SCRIPT command are the same commands supported within a RUN block. Any command that is legal within a RUN command is permitted in the stored script. The following commands are not legal within stored scripts: RUN, @, and @@.

When specifying a script name, RMAN permits but generally does not require that you use quotes around the name of a stored script. If the name begins with a digit or is an RMAN reserved word, however, then you must put quotes around the name to use it as a stored script name. Consider avoiding stored script names that begin with nonalphabetic characters or that are the same as RMAN reserved words.

NEW QUESTION 183

- (Topic 3)

Which statement is true regarding virtual private catalogs?

- A. A virtual private catalog owner can create a local stored script, and have read/write access to a global stored script.
- B. The virtual private catalog owner cannot create and modify the stored scripts.
- C. The set of views and synonyms that make up the virtual private catalog is stored in the schema of the RMAN recovery catalog owner.
- D. To perform most of the RMAN operations, the virtual catalog owner must have the SYSDBA or SYSOPER privilege on the target database.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 188

- (Topic 3)

What is the purpose of the RMAN recovery catalog? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. It must be used because all RMAN-related backup and recovery metadata information is contained in it.
- B. It provides a convenient, optional, repository of backup- and recovery-related metadata.
- C. It provides the ability to store RMAN scripts for global use by any database that has access to the repository.
- D. It provides a means of storing all RMAN backup sets physically in an Oracle database server.
- E. It provides the ability to store backup records for more than a year.

Answer: BCE

Explanation:

A recovery catalog is a database schema used by RMAN to store metadata about one or more Oracle databases. Typically, you store the catalog in a dedicated database. A recovery catalog provides the following benefits:

? A recovery catalog creates redundancy for the RMAN repository stored in the control file of each target database. The recovery catalog serves as a secondary metadata repository. If the target control file and all backups are lost, then the RMAN metadata still exists in the recovery catalog.

? A recovery catalog centralizes metadata for all your target databases. Storing the metadata in a single place makes reporting and administration tasks easier to perform.

? A recovery catalog can store metadata history much longer than the control file.

This capability is useful if you must do a recovery that goes further back in time than the history in the control file. The added complexity of managing a recovery catalog database can be offset by the convenience of having the extended backup history available.

Some RMAN features function only when you use a recovery catalog. For example, you can store RMAN scripts in a recovery catalog. The chief advantage of a stored script is that it is available to any RMAN client that can connect to the target database and recovery catalog. Command files are only available if the RMAN client has access to the file system on which they are stored.

A recovery catalog is required when you use RMAN in a Data Guard environment. By storing backup metadata for all primary and standby databases, the catalog enables you to offload backup tasks to one standby database while enabling you to restore backups on other databases in the environment.

NEW QUESTION 191

- (Topic 4)

The Oracle Database 11g database is running in the ARCHIVELOG mode. The archived redo log files are stored on three locations. The Flash Recovery Area is one of the locations. The details are given below:

LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_1 = 'LOCATION = /disk1/archive' LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_2 = 'SERVICE = stdb1'

DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST = '/u01/oradata'

Examine the following RMAN command issued to set the deletion policy for archived log files:

RMAN> CONFIGURE ARCHIVELOG DELETION POLICY TO BACKED UP 2 TIMES TO

sbt;

Which statement is true regarding what this command accomplishes?

- A. All archived redo log files backed up at least twice to tape are deleted.
- B. All archived redo log files backed up at least once to tape are eligible for deletion.

- C. All archived redo log files backed up at least twice to tape are deleted from the flash recovery area.
D. All archived redo log files in local archiving destinations and the flash recovery area backed up at least twice to tape are eligible for deletion.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 192

- (Topic 4)

Identify the channel settings that can be performed using the CONFIGURE CHANNEL or ALLOCATE CHANNEL commands in RMAN. (choose all that apply)

- A. Limiting the input/output (I/O) bandwidth consumption
B. Specifying the size of backup sets and backup pieces
C. Specifying vendor-specific information for a media manager
D. Specifying the parallelism for backup and restore operations

Answer: AC

Explanation:

? For Limiting the I/O bandwidth: CONFIGURE [| ALLOCATE] CHANNEL....RATE

? For limiting backup pieces: CONFIGURE [| ALLOCATE] CHANNEL....MAXPIECESIZE

? For backup sets, you need to use BACKUP..MAXSETSIZE command to limit!

? For parallelism, either to use CONFIGURE DEVICE TYPE..PARALLELISM or to allocate multiple channels during job. NOT to be done with CONFIGURE CHANNEL.

Link to here: Configuring Advanced Channel Options

Table 6-1 Channel Control Options

Type of Channel Control	Commands
Limit I/O bandwidth consumption	Use the <code>RATE</code> channel parameter to act as a throttling mechanism for backups.
Limit backup sets and pieces	Use the <code>MAXPIECESIZE</code> channel parameter to set limits on the size of backup pieces. Use the <code>MAXSETSIZE</code> parameter on the <code>BACKUP</code> and <code>CONFIGURE</code> commands to set a limit on the number of backup sets.
Vendor-specific instructions	Use the <code>PARMS</code> channel parameter to specify vendor-specific information for a media manager. Also use the <code>SEND</code> command to send vendor-specific commands to a media manager.
Channel parallel backup and restore operations	Use <code>CONFIGURE DEVICE TYPE ... PARALLELISM</code> for persistent channel parallelism. Use <code>ALLOCATE CHANNEL ... PARALLELISM</code> for job-level parallelism.
Connection settings for database instances	Specify which instance performs an operation with the <code>CONNECT</code> channel parameter.

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NEW QUESTION 196

- (Topic 4)

You issued the following commands to configure setting in RMAN;

RMAN> CONFIGURE DEVICE TYPE sbt PARALLELISM 1; RMAN> CONFIGURE DEFAULT DEVICE TYPE TO sbt;

RMAN> CONFIGURE DATAFILE BACKUP COPIES FOR DEVICE TYPE sbt TO 2; RMAN> CONFIGURE ARCHIVELOG BACKUP COPIES FOR DEVICE TYPE sbt TO 2;

RMAN> CONFIGURE DATAFILE BACKUP COPIES FOR DEVICE TYPE DISK TO 2;

Then you issued the following command to take the backup: RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE PLUS ARCHIVELOG;

Which statement is true about the execution of the above command?

- A. The backup will terminate because the FORMAT clause was not configured for the channel
B. It backs up two copies of data files to tape and disk, and two copies of archived log file on tape
C. It backs up the data files and archived log files to disk, making two copies of each data file and archived log file
D. It backs up the data files and archived log files to tape, making two copies of each data file and archived log file

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 200

- (Topic 4)

Which type of backup must be performed first with an incremental backup?

- A. Level 1
B. Level 0
C. Level 2
D. Level 3

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 204

- (Topic 4)

Tape streaming is not happening while performing RMAN tape backup. On investigation, you find that it is not because of the incremental backup or the empty file backup and that RMAN is sending data blocks to the tape drive fast enough.

What could be a solution to make tape streaming happen during the backup?

- A. Configure backup optimization
B. Configure the channel to increase MAXOPENFILES
C. Configure the channel to increase the capacity with the RATE parameter
D. Configure the channel to adjust the tape buffer size with the BLKSIZE option

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 206

- (Topic 4)

What command would you use to set a persistent setting in RMAN so that backups are all written to a tape device?

- A. CONFIGURE DEFAULT DEVICE TYPE TO TAPE MEDIA
- B. CONFIGURE DEFAULT DEVICE TYPE TO TAPE
- C. CONFIGURE DEFAULT DEVICE TYPE TO SBT
- D. CONFIGURE DEFAULT DEVICE TYPE TO SBT_TAPE

Answer: C

Explanation:

SBT_TAPE is incorrect, it should be SBT TAPE, without underline strike.

NEW QUESTION 207

- (Topic 4)

Which of the following most closely represents an image copy?

- A. Unix cp command of a file
- B. Bit-by-bit copy of a file
- C. Windows COPY command of a file
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 210

- (Topic 5)

Which of the following files cannot be backed up by RMAN? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Database datafiles
- B. Control files
- C. Online redo logs
- D. Database pfiles
- E. Archived redo logs

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 215

- (Topic 5)

What is the purpose of the catalog command?

- A. To review RMAN control file and recovery catalog metadata and ensure that its correct
- B. To delete RMAN backup-related metadata from the recovery catalog
- C. To create metadata in the control file and the recovery catalog related to backup set pieces
- D. To create a report that lists database backups
- E. To rebuild the recovery catalog

Answer: C

Explanation:

Use the CATALOG command to do the following:

? Add backup pieces and image copies on disk to the RMAN repository

? Record a data file copy as a level 0 incremental backup in the RMAN repository, which enables you to use it as part of an incremental backup strategy

NEW QUESTION 220

- (Topic 5)

You want to perform an RMAN backup of database as a copy. Which two factors will you consider while performing the backup operation? (Choose two).

- A. The backup as copy can only be taken to disk
- B. The backup as copy can only be taken to tape
- C. Backup can be performed only when the instance is shutdown
- D. Backup will constitute all used and unused blocks in the database

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 224

- (Topic 5)

If a backup set is expired, what can you do to correct the problem?

- A. Change the retention criteria.
- B. Make the lost backup set pieces available to RMAN again.
- C. Run the crosscheck command to correct the location for the backup set piece contained in the metadata.
- D. Nothin
- E. The backup set piece is lost forever.
- F. Call Oracle support, their assistance is required.

Answer:

B

NEW QUESTION 227

- (Topic 5)

What is the result of this command? RMAN> Report need backup days 3;

- A. Lists all datafiles created in the last three days that are not backed up.
- B. Lists all datafiles not recoverable based on the current retention criteria.
- C. Lists all datafiles not backed up in the last three day
- D. The datafile is not recoverable.
- E. Lists all datafiles that need to be backed up due to unrecoverable operations.
- F. Lists all datafiles not backed up in the last three day
- G. It does not imply that the datafile is not recoverable.

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 229

- (Topic 5)

You want to convert your existing non-ASM files to ASM files for the database PROD. Which method or command would you use to accomplish this task?

- A. Data Pump Export and Import
- B. conventional export and import
- C. the CONVERT command of RMAN
- D. the BACKUP AS COPY command of RMAN

Answer: D

Explanation:

If you have enough disk space that you can have both your entire non-ASM database and your ASM disk group on disk at the same time, you can do the migration directly without using tapes.

1. Back up your database files as copies to the ASM disk group.

BACKUP AS COPY INCREMENTAL LEVEL 0 DATABASE FORMAT '+DISK' TAG 'ORA_ASM_MIGRATION';

REF: Oracle(r) 10g Backup and Recovery Advance User's Guide, 16-2

NEW QUESTION 230

- (Topic 5)

Consider the following scenario for your database:

? Backup optimization is enabled in RMAN.

? The recovery window is set to 7 days in RMAN.

? The most recent backup to disk for the TOOLS tablespace was taken on November 3, 2007.

? The TOOLS tablespace is read-only since November 4, 2007.

On November 23, 2007, you issue the RMAN command to back up the database to disk. Which statement is true regarding the backup of the TOOLS tablespace?

- A. The RMAN backup fails because the TOOLS tablespace is read-only
- B. The RMAN skips the backup of the tablespace because backup optimization is enabled
- C. The RMAN makes backup because optimization can be enabled only for backups to disk
- D. The RMAN makes the backup because no backup of the tablespace exists within the seven day window

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 232

- (Topic 5)

What is an obsolete backup set?

- A. A backup set that is missing one or more backup set pieces
- B. A backup that has exceeded the retention criteria and is no longer needed
- C. A backup set that does not include archived redo logs
- D. A backup set that can not be recovered due to corruption
- E. A backup set superceded by a datafile copy

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 233

- (Topic 5)

Why would you execute the report obsolete command?

- A. To list all backups that were no longer available for restore operations
- B. To list all backups that had aged beyond the RMAN retention criteria
- C. To list all backup set pieces listed in control-file or recovery-catalog metadata that are not on the backup media
- D. To list all datafiles that are no longer part of the database and thus do not need to be backed up
- E. To list all archived redo logs that are no longer needed for any database recovery

Answer: B

Explanation:

You can report backup sets, backup pieces, and data file copies that are obsolete that is, not needed to meet a specified retention policy by specifying the OBSOLETE keyword.

NEW QUESTION 235

- (Topic 5)

You are using Recovery Manager (RMAN) to perform backups. In which three situations would you perform a compressed backup? (Choose three.)

- A. You are backing up to tape and your tape device performs its own compression.
- B. You are making image copies, and you have not enabled tablespace compression.
- C. You are using disk-based backups and disk space in your Flash Recovery Area, or other disk-based backup destinations are limited.
- D. You are performing your backups to some device over a network where reduced network bandwidth is more important than CPU usage.
- E. You are using some archival backup media, such as CD or DVD, where reducing backup sizes saves media costs and archival storage.

Answer: CDE

NEW QUESTION 240

- (Topic 5)

What does the output on this report indicate?

```
RMAN> report need backup;
```

```
RMAN retention policy will be applied to the command
RMAN retention policy is set to redundancy 1
Report of files with less than 1 redundant backups
```

```
File #bkps Name
-----
5      0      C:\ORACLE\ORADATA\ORCL\MY_DATA_01.DBF
```

- A. The my_data_01.dbf datafile is corrupted and needs to be restored.
- B. The my_data_01.dbf datafile has not yet been backed u
- C. This report does not imply that the data in the datafile can not be recovered.
- D. The my_data_01.dbf datafile has not yet been backed u
- E. This report implies that the data in the datafile can not be recovered.
- F. The my_data_01.dbf datafile no longer meets the retention criteria for backups.
- G. Datafile 5 is missing.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 243

- (Topic 5)

Which is the correct command to back up the database, back up the archived redo logs, and then remove the backed-up archived redo logs?

- A. backup database
- B. backup database and archivelogs
- C. backup database plus archivelogs
- D. backup database plus archivelog delete input
- E. backup database and archivelog delete input

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 248

- (Topic 5)

You are using RMAN to backup your ARCHIVELOG mode database. You have enabled control-file autobackups. Which files are not backed up during the RMAN backup?

- A. Database Datafiles
- B. Database Control Files
- C. Online redo logs
- D. Archived redo logs
- E. The database SPFILE
- F. None of the above, all these files are backed up.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 252

- (Topic 5)

You issue the following command on the RMAN prompt.

```
REPORT NEED BACKUP DAYS 5;
```

Which statement is true about executing this command?

- A. It will display a list of files that need incremental backup
- B. It will display a list of files that need backup after five days
- C. It will display a list of files that were backed up in the last five days
- D. It will display a list of files that have not been backed up in the last five days
- E. It will apply the current retention policy to determine the files that need to be backed up

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 253

- (Topic 5)

Why would you run the delete obsolete command? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. To remove missing backup set pieces physically from disk
- B. To remove metadata related to backup set pieces in the control file and the recovery catalog
- C. To mark as deleted records in the control file and the recovery catalog associated with obsolete backup sets
- D. To delete backup set pieces associated with backups that are no longer needed due to retention criteria
- E. To remove old versions of RMAN backups

Answer: CD

Explanation:

Deleting Expired RMAN Backups and Copies

If you run CROSSCHECK, and if RMAN cannot locate the files, then it updates their records in the RMAN repository to EXPIRED status. You can then use the DELETE EXPIRED command to remove records of expired backups and copies from the RMAN repository.

The DELETE EXPIRED command issues warnings if any files marked as EXPIRED actually exist. In rare cases, the repository can mark a file as EXPIRED even though it exists. For example, a directory containing a file is corrupted at the time of the crosscheck, but is later repaired, or the media manager was not configured properly and reported some backups as not existing when they really existed.

To delete expired repository records:

If you have not performed a crosscheck recently, then issue a CROSSCHECK command. For example, issue:

CROSSCHECK BACKUP;

Delete the expired backups. For example, issue: DELETE EXPIRED BACKUP;

Deleting Obsolete RMAN Backups Based on Retention Policies

The RMAN DELETE command supports an OBSOLETE option, which deletes backups that are no longer needed to satisfy specified recoverability requirements.

You can delete files that are obsolete according to the configured default retention policy, or another retention policy that you specify as an option to the DELETE OBSOLETE command. As with other forms of the DELETE command, the files deleted are removed from backup media, deleted from the recovery catalog, and marked as DELETED in the control file.

If you specify the DELETE OBSOLETE command with no arguments, then RMAN deletes all obsolete backups defined by the configured retention policy. For example:

DELETE OBSOLETE;

NEW QUESTION 257

- (Topic 6)

You are working on a 24X7 database. You want to design a backup strategy for your database that uses user managed backups. You want to be able to perform all backups while the database remains online.

Which statement about performing user-managed backups in a 24x7 environment is true?

- A. You must have change tracking enabled in your database
- B. Your database must be running in NOARCHIVELOG mode
- C. To back up a tablespace, it must be in backup mode
- D. To back up a tablespace, it must first be taken offline

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 259

- (Topic 6)

You backed up the database at 8 a.m. today using an online backup. Accounting made a large change to the underlying data between 10 a.m. and noon.

Which of the following actions would ensure that the changes could be recovered using the 8 a.m. backup?

- A. Create a manual incremental online database backup.
- B. Back up all the archived redo logs generated since the 8 a.
- C. backup.
- D. Create a brand-new backup after all the changes have been applied.
- E. There is no way to make the changes recoverable based on the 8 a.
- F. backup.
- G. Perform an online backup of the tablespace(s) that contained changed data.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 263

- (Topic 6)

You realize that the control file is damaged in your production database. After restoring the control file from autobackup, what is the next step that you must do to proceed with the database recovery?

- A. Mount the database
- B. Open the database in NORMAL mode
- C. Open the database in RESTRICTED mode
- D. Open the database with the RESETLOGS option

Answer: A

Explanation:

After restoring the control file, it is time to load the restored control file onto the database instance, to issue STARTUP MOUNT command to load it.

NEW QUESTION 265

- (Topic 6)

You want to put a specific tablespace called MY_DATA in hot backup mode so you can back it up.

What command would you use?

- A. alter tablespace MY_DATA begin backup;
- B. alter tablespace MY_DATA start backup;
- C. alter tablespace MY_DATA backup begin;
- D. alter MY_DATA begin backup;
- E. You cannot back up individual tablespaces.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 270

- (Topic 6)

You need to restore your database back to 9/30/2008 at 18:00. In what order would you run the following commands to compete this task?

- A. restore controlfile until time '09/30/2008:18:00:00';
- B. restore database until time '09/30/2008:18:00:00';
- C. restore spfile until time '09/30/2008:18:00:00';
- D. recover database until time '09/30/2008:18:00:00';
- E. alter database open resetlogs;
- F. alter database open;
- G. b, d, e
- H. b, d, f
- I. c, a, b, d, e
- J. c, a, b, d, f
- K. a, b, d, e

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 271

- (Topic 6)

You have lost all your SYSTEM tablespace datafiles (system_01.dbf and system_02.dbf) and the database has crashed.

What would be the appropriate order of operations to correct the situation?

- A. Mount the database with the startup mount command.
- B. Take the SYSTEM data file offline with the alter database command.
- C. Restore the SYSTEM_01.dbf data file from backup media with the required archived redo logs.
- D. Restore all SYSTEM tablespace–related datafiles from backup media.
- E. Issue the recover tablespace SYSTEM command.
- F. Issue the recover data file SYSTEM_01.dbf command.
- G. Open the database with the alter database open command.
- H. Open the database with the alter database open RESETLOGS command.
- I. a, c, f, g
- J. b, d, e, h
- K. a, b, c, f, g
- L. d, a, e, g
- M. b, c, f, e, g

Answer: D

Explanation:

Because there is NO controlfile damaged, and there is NO PITR recover, you don't need to use RESETLOGS option.

NEW QUESTION 274

- (Topic 6)

Which of the following represents the correct way to perform an online recovery of datafile 4, which is assigned to a tablespace called USERS?

- A. shutdown restore datafile 4; recover datafile 4; alter database open;
- B. Sql alter database datafile 4 offline; restore datafile 4; recover datafile 4; alter database open;
- C. Sql alter database datafile 4 offline; restore datafile 4; Sql alter database datafile 4 online;
- D. Sql alter database datafile 4 offline; restore database datafile 4; recover database datafile 4; Sql alter database datafile 4 online;
- E. Sql alter database datafile 4 offline; restore datafile 4; recover datafile 4; Sql alter database datafile 4 online;

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 277

- (Topic 6)

The database is configured in ARCHIVELOG mode. The database needs to be up 24 X 7. You want to perform user managed backup for the data files of the HR_DATA tablespace. To accomplish the task, you issued the following command:

```
SQL> ALTER TABLESPACE hr_data BEGIN BACKUP;
```

Which two statements are true in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. No transaction on the tablespace is allowed but you can perform queries.
- B. The tablespace will automatically come out of backup mode when the file copy is complete.
- C. The checkpoint change number is frozen in headers of the data files until the file is removed from backup mode.
- D. The database writes the before image of an entire block to the redo stream before modifyin
- E. block for the first time.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

Making User-Managed Backups of Online Read/Write Tablespaces

You must put a read/write tablespace in backup mode to make user-managed data file backups when the tablespace is online and the database is open. The ALTER TABLESPACE ... BEGIN BACKUP statement places a tablespace in backup mode. In backup mode, the database copies whole changed data blocks into the redo stream. After you take the tablespace out of backup mode with the ALTER TABLESPACE ... END BACKUP or ALTER DATABASE END BACKUP statement, the database advances the data file checkpoint SCN to the current database checkpoint SCN.

When restoring a data file backed up in this way, the database asks for the appropriate set of redo log files to apply if recovery is needed. The redo logs contain all changes required to recover the data files and make them consistent.

NEW QUESTION 282

- (Topic 6)

A database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode and regular backups are performed. A user receives the following Error message:

```
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-01116: error in opening database file 3
ORA-01110: data file 11: '/oracle/oradata/orcl/data/userdata11.dbf'
ORA-27041: unable to open file
```

Which is the recommended sequence of operations you need to perform for the query successfully?

- A. Drop the affected tablespace, re-create the tablespace, restore the datafiles, and the tablespace.
- B. Take the affected datafile offline (if not already offline), restore the damaged image of the datafile, and then bring it online.
- C. Restart the database in MOUNT mode, restore the damaged datafile, recover the datafile and then open the database with resetlogs.
- D. Put the database in RESTRICTED mode, restore all the datafiles in the affected datafile and recover the tablespace, and then put the database in normal operational mode.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 287

- (Topic 6)

Another DBA issues a shutdown abort command on a database on which you were running an online backup. What will happen when you try to restart the database?

- A. Oracle will automatically take the datafile out of hot backup mode, generate a warning message, and then open the database.
- B. Oracle will automatically take the datafile out of hot backup mode and then open the database.
- C. Oracle will generate an error when trying to open the database, indicating that a datafile is in hot backup mod
- D. You will need to correct this error before you can open the database.
- E. The database will open with the file in hot backup mod
- F. You can restart the backup at any time.
- G. The datafile in hot backup mode will be corrupted and you will have to recover it.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 289

- (Topic 6)

In your test database:

? You are using Recovery Manager (RMAN) to perform incremental backups of your test database

? The test database is running in NOARCHIVELOG mode

? One of the data files is corrupted

? All online redo log files are lost because of a media failure

Which option must you consider in this scenario?

- A. Configuring the database in ARCHVIELOG mode and then using incremental backup to recover the database
- B. Using incremental backup to recover the damaged data file and then manually creating the online redo log files
- C. Creating a new test database because the database is not recoverable due to the fact that the database is configured in NOARCHIVELOG mode
- D. Using incremental backups to recover the database by using the RECOVER DATABASE NOREDO command and then using the RESETLOGS option to open the database.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Example 3-6 Recovering a NOARCHIVELOG Database

You can perform limited recovery of changes to a database running in NOARCHIVELOG mode by applying incremental backups. The incremental backups must be consistent, like all backups of a database run in NOARCHIVELOG mode, so you cannot back up the database when it is open.

Assume that you run database prod in NOARCHIVELOG mode with a recovery catalog.

You shut down the database consistently and make a level 0 backup of database prod to tape on Sunday afternoon. You shut down the database consistently and make a level 1 differential incremental backup to tape at 3:00 a.m. on Wednesday and Friday.

On Saturday, a media failure destroys half the data files and the online redo logs. Because the online logs are lost, you must specify the NOREDO option in the RECOVER command. Otherwise, RMAN searches for the redo logs after applying the Friday incremental backup and issues an error message when it does not find them.

After connecting RMAN to prod and the catalog database, recover as follows: STARTUP FORCE NOMOUNT;

RESTORE CONTROLFILE; # restore control file from consistent backup

ALTER DATABASE MOUNT;

RESTORE DATABASE; # restore data files from consistent backup

RECOVER DATABASE NOREDO; # specify NOREDO because online redo logs are lost

ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS;

The recovered database reflects only changes up through the time of the Friday incremental backup. Because there are no archived redo log files, there is no way to recover changes made after the incremental backup.

NEW QUESTION 293

- (Topic 6)

After you have restored and recovered a database to a new host by using a previously performed Recovery Manager (RMAN) backup, which is the best option you would consider for the new database?

- A. Opening the database in RESTRICTED mode
- B. Opening the database with the RESETLOGS option
- C. Setting a new DBID for the newly restored database
- D. Restoring the server parameter file (SPFILE) to the new host

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 294

- (Topic 6)

Which are the correct steps, in order, to deal with the loss of an online redo log if the database has not yet crashed?

- a: Issue a checkpoint.
- b: Shut down the database.
- c: Issue an alter database open command to open the database.
- d: Startup mount the database.
- e: Issue an alter database clear logfile command.
- f: Recover all database datafiles.

- A. a, b, c, d
- B. b, d, e, c
- C. a, b, d, e, c
- D. b, f, d, f, c
- E. b, d, a, c

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 297

- (Topic 6)

You have lost all your online redo logs. As a result, your database has crashed. You have tried to restart the database and clear the online redo log files, but when you try to open the database you get the following error.

```
SQL> startup
```

ORACLE instance started.

Total System Global Area 167395328 bytes Fixed Size 1298612 bytes

Variable Size 142610252 bytes Database Buffers 20971520 bytes Redo Buffers 2514944 bytes Database mounted.

ORA-00313: open failed for members of log group 2 of thread 1

ORA-00312: online log 2 thread 1: '/oracle01/oradata/orcl/redo02a.log'

ORA-27037: unable to obtain file status Linux Error: 2: No such file or directory Additional information: 3

ORA-00312: online log 2 thread 1: '/oracle01/oradata/orcl/redo02.log'

ORA-27037: unable to obtain file status Linux Error: 2: No such file or directory Additional information: 3

```
SQL> alter database clear logfile group 2;
```

```
alter database clear logfile group 2 * ERROR at line 1:
```

ORA-01624: log 2 needed for crash recovery of instance orcl (thread 1) ORA-00312: online log 2 thread 1: '/oracle01/oradata/orcl/redo02.log' ORA-00312: online log 2 thread 1: '/oracle01/oradata/orcl/redo02a.log'

What steps must you take to resolve the error?

- a: Issue the recover database redo logs command.
- b: Issue the Startup Mount command to mount the database.
- c: Restore the last full database backup.
- d: Perform a point-in-time recovery, applying all archived redo logs that are available.
- e: Restore all archived redo logs generated during and after the last full database backup.
- f: Open the database using the alter database open resetlogs command.
- g: Issue the alter database open command.

- A. b, a, f
- B. e, b, a, f
- C. e, b, a, g
- D. b, a, g
- E. c, e, b, d, f

Answer: E

Explanation:

If the online redo log is in ACTIVE or CURRENT status, you cannot issue CLEAR LOGFILE GROUP n command, it occurs ORA-01624 error.

The option (a) is invalid, there is NO such recover database redo log command, so that the answer must be (c, e, b, d, f).

It applies an incomplete recovery, then open database with RESETLOGS option.

NEW QUESTION 298

- (Topic 6)

To accomplish user-managed backup for the USERS tablespace, you issued the following command to put the database in backup mode:

```
SQL> ALTER TABLESPACE users BEGIN BACKUP;
```

While copying the file to the backup destination a power outage caused the instance to terminate abnormally.

Which statement is true about the next database startup and the USERS tablespace?

- A. The database will open, and the tablespace automatically comes out of the backup mode.
- B. The database will be mounted, and recovery must be performed on the USERS tablespace.
- C. The database will be mounted, and data files in the USERS tablespace must be taken out of the backup mode.
- D. The database will not be mounted, and you must restore all the data files for the USERS tablespace from the backup, and perform recovery.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 299

- (Topic 6)

Your database is in NOARCHIVELOG mode. You start to do a backup, but your users complain that they don't want you to shut down the database to perform the backup. What options are available to you?

- A. Put the database in hot backup mode and perform an online backup, including backing up the archived redo logs.
- B. Just back up the database datafiles without shutting down the database.
- C. You will have to wait until you can shut down the database to perform the backup.
- D. Mark each datafile as backup in progress, back them up individually, and then mark them as backup not in progress.
- E. No archived redo logs will need to be backed up.
- F. Only back up the datafiles that the user will not be touching.
- G. Once the user has finished what they were doing, you can shut down the database and back up the datafiles the user changed during the course of the remaining backup.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 302

- (Topic 6)

Which files are required for a full recovery of the database in ARCHIVELOG mode? (Choose three.)

- A. Database datafiles
- B. Online redo logs
- C. Archived redo logs
- D. Backup control file
- E. Control file from a backup

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 307

- (Topic 6)

What is the correct order of steps to perform an online database backup?

- a: alter database begin backup; b: alter database end backup;
c: Back up the database datafiles. d: Back up the archive log files.
e: alter system switch logfile;

- A. a, b, c, d, e
- B. e, d, a, b, c
- C. a, c, b, d, e
- D. d, b, c, a, e
- E. a, c, b, e, d

Answer: E

Explanation:

(link)

To back up online read/write tablespaces in an open database:

1. Use the DBA_DATA_FILES data dictionary view to identify all of the data files in the tablespace.
2. ALTER TABLESPACE users BEGIN BACKUP;
3. Back up the online data files of the online tablespace with operating system commands.
4. ALTER TABLESPACE users END BACKUP;
5. ALTER SYSTEM ARCHIVE LOG CURRENT; Archive the unarchived redo logs so that the redo required to recover the tablespace backup is archived.

NEW QUESTION 309

- (Topic 6)

Your database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode. One of the data files, USERDATA01.dbf, in the USERS tablespace is damaged and you need to recover the file until the point of failure. The backup for the datafile is available.

Which three files would be used in the user-managed recovery process performed by the database administrator (DBA)? (Choose Three)

- A. Redo logs
- B. Control file
- C. The latest backup of only the damaged data file
- D. The latest backup of all the data file in the USERS tablespace
- E. Temporary files of temporary tablespace
- F. Archive Logs since the latest backup to point of failure

Answer: ACF

NEW QUESTION 312

- (Topic 6)

Upon starting your database, you receive the following error:

SQL> startup

ORACLE instance started.

Total System Global Area 171581440 bytes Fixed Size 1298640 bytes

Variable Size 146804528 bytes Database Buffers 20971520 bytes Redo Buffers 2506752 bytes Database mounted.

ORA-00313: open failed for members of log group 1 of thread 1 ORA-00312: online log 1 thread 1: '/oracle01/oradata/orcl/redo01.log'

ORA-00312: online log 1 thread 1: '/oracle01/oradata/orcl/redo01a.log' You can choose from the following steps:

- a: Restore the database datafiles.
b: Issue the alter database clear unarchived logfile group 1 command. c: Issue the alter database open command.
d: Issue the alter database open resetlogs command. e: Recover the database using point-in-time recovery.

f: Issue the Startup Mount command to mount the database. g: Back up the database.
Which is the correct order of these steps in this case?

- A. a, f, e, d, g
- B. f, e, d
- C. f, b, c, g
- D. a, f, c
- E. The database cannot be recovered.

Answer: C

Explanation:

1. one step of process must be ALTER DATABASE OPEN, since the database instance is started and mounted from clean shutdown.
2. After redo log clear done, you must backup the database immediately, so that you have a backup you can use for complete recovery without relying on the cleared log group.

NEW QUESTION 317

- (Topic 6)

Your ARCHIVELOG mode database has lost three datafiles and shut down. One is assigned to the SYSTEM tablespace and two are assigned to the USERS tablespace. You can choose from the following steps to recover your database:

- a: Restore the three database datafiles that were lost.
b: Issue the Startup Mount command to mount the database. c: Issue the alter database open command.
d: Issue the alter database open resetlogs command.
e: Recover the database using the recover database command. f: Recover the datafiles with the recover datafile command.
g: Take the datafiles offline.

Which is the correct order of these steps in this case?

- A. a, b, e, c
- B. b, e, d
- C. a, b, d, c
- D. b, g, c, f
- E. a, b, d, f

Answer: A

Explanation:

Because the system critical data files is damaged, so that the RESETLOGS option is not applied. four steps to recover the system critical data (SYSTEM tablespace or the tablespace with UNDO):

1. SHUTDOWN ABORT, if the instance is started.
2. MOUNT the instance
3. restore and recover the damaged data files;
4. OPEN the database

NEW QUESTION 320

- (Topic 6)

Which of the following statements is true when the database is in ARCHIVELOG mode and tablespaces are in hot backup mode?

- A. Archive log generation is suspended until the tablespaces are taken out of hot backup mode.
- B. Datafiles are not written to during hot backups.
- C. Changes to the database are cached during the backup and not written to the datafiles to ensure that the datafiles are consistent when recovered.
- D. The datafile headers are not updated during the backup.
- E. The way data is written to the online redo logs is unchanged during the backup.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 321

- (Topic 7)

Which of the following are valid until command options when attempting point-in-time recovery in RMAN? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. until time
- B. until change
- C. until sequence
- D. until SCN
- E. until commit

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 322

- (Topic 7)

Which components are needed for successful and most efficient recovery.

- A. The backup RB3 and the current online redo log files
- B. the backup RB2 and the archived redo log files after the log sequence number 15622
- C. Backup R81 and the archived redo log files after the log sequence number 12871
- D. The backup RB3 and the archived redo log files after the log sequence number 16721

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 323

- (Topic 7)

You are using recovery Manager (RMAN) with a recovery catalog to backup up your production database. The backups and the archived redo log files are copied to a tape drive on a daily basis. The database was open and transactions were recorded in the redo logs. Because of fire in the building you lost your servers having the production database and the recovery catalog database. The archive log files generated after the last backup are intact on one of the remote locations. While performing a disaster recovery of the production database what is the next step that you must perform after restoring the data files and applying archived redo logs?

- A. Open the database in NORMAL mode
- B. Open the database in read-only mode
- C. Open the database in RESTRICTED mode
- D. Open the database with the RESETLOGS option

Answer: D

Explanation:

Recovering the Database After a Disaster

The procedure for disaster recovery is similar to the procedure for recovering the database with a backup control file in NOCATALOG mode. If you are restoring the database to a new host, then you should also review the considerations described in "Restoring a Database on a New Host".

This scenario assumes that the Linux server on which your database was running has been damaged beyond repair. Fortunately, you backed up the database to Oracle Secure Backup and have the tapes available. The scenario assumes the following:

? Oracle Database is already installed on the new host.

? You are restoring the database to a new Linux host with the same directory structure as the old host.

? You have one tape drive containing backups of all the data files and archived redo logs through log 1124, and autobackups of the control file and server parameter file.

? You do not use a recovery catalog with the database.

To recover the database on the new host:

1. If possible, restore or re-create all relevant network files such as tnsnames.ora and listener.ora and a password file.
2. Start RMAN and connect to the target database instance.

At this stage, no initialization parameter file exists. If you have set ORACLE_SID and ORACLE_HOME, then you can use operating system authentication to connect as SYSDBA. For example, start RMAN as follows:

```
% rman
```

```
RMAN> CONNECT TARGET
```

```
/
```

3. Specify the DBID for the target database with the SET DBID command, as described in "Restoring the Server Parameter File".

For example, enter the following command: SET DBID 676549873;

4. Run the STARTUP NOMOUNT command.

When the server parameter file is not available, RMAN attempts to start the instance with a dummy server parameter file.

5. Allocate a channel to the media manager and then restore the server parameter file from autobackup. For example, enter the following command to restore the server parameter file from Oracle Secure Backup:

```
RUN
```

```
{  
  ALLOCATE CHANNEL c1 DEVICE TYPE sbt; RESTORE SPFILE FROM AUTOBACKUP;  
}
```

6. Restart the instance with the restored server parameter file. STARTUP FORCE NOMOUNT;

7. Write a command file to perform the restore and recovery operation, and then execute the command file.

The command file should do the following:

- a. Allocate a channel to the media manager.
- b. Restore a control file autobackup (see "Performing Recovery with a Backup Control File and No Recovery Catalog").
- c. Mount the restored control file.
- d. Catalog any backups not recorded in the repository with the CATALOG command.
- e. Restore the data files to their original locations. If volume names have changed, then run SET NEWNAME commands before the restore operation and perform a switch after the restore operation to update the control file with the new locations for the data files, as shown in the following example.
- f. Recover the data files. RMAN stops recovery when it reaches the log sequence number specified.

```
RMAN> RUN
```

```
{  
# Manually allocate a channel to the media manager ALLOCATE CHANNEL t1 DEVICE TYPE sbt;  
# Restore autobackup of the control file. This example assumes that you have  
# accepted the default format for the autobackup name. RESTORE CONTROLFILE FROM AUTOBACKUP;  
# The set until command is used in case the database  
# structure has changed in the most recent backups, and you want to  
# recover to that point in time. In this way RMAN restores the database  
# to the same structure that the database had at the specified time. ALTER DATABASE MOUNT;  
SET UNTIL SEQUENCE 1124 THREAD 1; RESTORE DATABASE;  
RECOVER DATABASE;  
}
```

The following example of the RUN command shows the same scenario except with new file names for the restored data files:

```
RMAN> RUN
```

```
{  
# If you must restore the files to new locations,  
# use SET NEWNAME commands:  
SET NEWNAME FOR DATAFILE 1 TO '/dev/vgd_1_0/rlvt5_500M_1'; SET NEWNAME FOR DATAFILE 2 TO '/dev/vgd_1_0/rlvt5_500M_2'; SET NEWNAME FOR  
DATAFILE 3 TO '/dev/vgd_1_0/rlvt5_500M_3'; ALLOCATE CHANNEL t1 DEVICE TYPE sbt;  
RESTORE CONTROLFILE FROM AUTOBACKUP; ALTER DATABASE MOUNT;  
SET UNTIL SEQUENCE 124 THREAD 1; RESTORE DATABASE;  
SWITCH DATAFILE ALL; # Update control file with new location of data files. RECOVER DATABASE;  
}
```

8. If recovery was successful, then open the database and reset the online logs: ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS;

NEW QUESTION 324

- (Topic 7)

Which command will restore all datafiles to the date 9/30/2008 at 18:00 hours?

- A. restore datafiles until time '09/28/2008:21:03:11';
- B. restore database files until time '09/28/2008:18:00:00';
- C. restore database until time '09/28/2008:18:00:00';
- D. recover database until time '09/28/2008:18:00:00';
- E. recover database until timestamp '09/28/2008:18:00:00';

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 328

- (Topic 7)

Which commands are used for RMAN database recovery? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. restore
- B. repair
- C. copy
- D. recover
- E. replace

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 329

- (Topic 7)

When performing a full database disaster recovery with RMAN, in what order would you execute these steps?

- A. Restore the control file from autobackups.
- B. Run the RMAN restore and recover command.
- C. Restore the database spfile from autobackups.
- D. Make the RMAN backup set pieces available.
- E. Open the database with the alter database open resetlogs command.
- F. Open the database with the alter database open command.
- G. a, b, c, d, e, f
- H. c, d, a, b, f
- I. d, c, a, b, f
- J. d, b, d, c, e
- K. d, c, a, b, e

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 333

- (Topic 7)

You executed the following commands in an RMAN session for your database instance that has failures:

RMAN> LIST FAILURE;

After some time, you executed the following command in the same session: RMAN> ADVISE FAILURE;

But there are new failures recorded in the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR) after the execution of the last LIST FAILURE command.

Which statement is true for the above ADVISE FAILURE command in this scenario?

- A. It produces a warning for new failures before advising for CRITICAL and HIGH failures.
- B. It ignores new failures and considers the failures listed in the last LIST FAILURE command only.
- C. It produces an error with recommendation to run the LIST FAILURE command before the ADVISE FAILURE command.
- D. It produces advice only for new failures and the failures listed in the last LIST FAILURE command are ignored.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 335

- (Topic 7)

While performing the backup of the flash recovery area, you notice that one of the archived redo log files is missing. You have multiple destinations for archived redo log files. What implications does it have on the backup of the flash recovery area?

- A. The backup fails because one of the archived redo log files is missing.
- B. The backup succeeds but it would be without the missing archived log.
- C. During backup, you are prompted for the alternative destination for the missing archived redo log file.
- D. The backup succeeds because it fails over to one of the alternative archived redo log destinations.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 339

- (Topic 7)

View the Exhibit to examine the error during the database startup. You open an RMAN session for the database instance. To repair the failure, you executed the following as the first command in the RMAN session:

RMAN> REPAIR FAILURE;

Which statement describes the consequence of the command? Exhibit:

```
SQL> 3TARTUP
Total System Global Area  426864640 bytes
Fixed Size                 1300352 bytes
Variable Size             180357248 bytes
Database Buffers          239075328 bytes
Redo Buffers               6131712 bytes
Database mounted
ORA-01157: cannot identify/lock data file 4 - see DBWR trace file
ORA-01110: data file 4: '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/users01.dbf'
```

- A. The command performs the recovery and closes the failures.
- B. The command only displays the advice and the RMAN script required for repair.
- C. The command produces an error because the ADVISE FAILURE command has not been executed before the REPAIR FAILURE command.
- D. The command executes the RMAN script to repair the failure and removes the entry from the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR).

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 344

- (Topic 7)

Your database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode. You have been taking backups of all the data files and control files regularly.

You are informed that some important tables in the BILLING tablespace have been dropped on February 28, 2007 at 10.30 AM and must be recovered.

You decide to perform an incomplete recovery using the following command:

```
SQL> RECOVER DATABASE UNTIL TIME '2007-02-28:10:15:00';
```

Identify the files that must be restored to recover the missing tables successfully.

- A. Restore the backup of all the data files.
- B. Restore the backup of all the data files and the control file.
- C. Restore the backup of only the data files that contain the dropped tables.
- D. Restore the backup of all the data files belonging to the tablespace containing the dropped tables.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The tricky of answer is the command "RECOVER DATABASE", so that you must use "RESTORE DATABASE" to restore all the data files.

If the recover command is "RECOVER DATAFILE", then the Answer D will be correct.

NEW QUESTION 347

- (Topic 8)

Examine the following command that is used to duplicate a database on the same host:

```
RMAN> RUN
```

```
{
ALLOCATE AUXILIARY CHANNEL aux 1 DEVICE TYPE DISK;
DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE TO auxdb SKIP READONLY;
}
```

Which two statements describe the effect after the database is duplicated successfully? (Choose two)

- A. The data files of the read-only tablespaces in the target database are not duplicated
- B. The read-only tablespaces in the target database are still defined in new the database
- C. The read-only tablespaces in the target database are changed to online after duplication
- D. The data files of the read-only tablespaces in the target database get duplicated
- E. The read-only tablespaces in the target database are not defined in the new database

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 350

- (Topic 8)

When performing a database duplication, which duplicate database parameter would you set to ensure that the online redo logs are created in the correct location?

- A. log_file_name_convert
- B. convert_log_file_name
- C. file_name_convert_log
- D. redo_log_file_name_convert
- E. logfile_convert_directory

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 353

- (Topic 8)

Which of the following are prerequisite steps to transport a database? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Query the V\$TRANSPORTABLE_PLATFORMS view in the source database to determine if the intended destination is listed.
- B. Verify that there are no restrictions or limitations that the source or destination database may encounter.
- C. Verify that the source and destination have the same Oracle version, critical updates, patch-set version, and patch- set exceptions.
- D. Determine if you will perform the conversion on the source or destination platform.
- E. None of the above.

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 357

- (Topic 8)

Examine the following scenario: The target database instance is running. The most recent backup available for the target database was taken two days ago. Log files switches have occurred in last two days. The target database is duplicated on the same host, using the Recovery Manager (RMAN) duplicate command as follows:

```
RMAN> RUN
```

```
{  
ALLOCATE AUXILIARY CHANNEL aux 1 DEVICE TYPE DISK; DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE TO auxdb;  
}
```

Which statement is true about the duplicate database in this scenario?

- A. It contains data till the last backup
- B. It contains all data from target database until the current time
- C. It contains all data from only the committed transactions in the target database
- D. It contains all data except that which is used by the transactions in the current online redo file of target database

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 360

- (Topic 8)

You are managing an Oracle Database 11g instance. You want to create a duplicate database for testing purpose. What are the prerequisites for performing the active database duplication? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The source database backup must be copied over the net for test database.
- B. The source database must be run in ARCHIVELOG mode if the database is open.
- C. The source database must be shut down cleanly if the database is in mounted state.
- D. A net service name should be set up and a listener configured with the target as well as the source database.

Answer: BCD

Explanation:

To ensure that the source database is in the proper state:

1. If the source database instance is not mounted or open, then mount or open it.
2. If you are performing active database duplication, then ensure that the following additional requirements are met:

If the source database is open, then archiving must be enabled.

If the source database is not open, then the database does not require instance recovery. (Tips: does not require instance recovery, means you cannot shutdown the source database with abort option, you need to shutdown it cleanly.)

Starting RMAN and Connecting to Databases:

In this task, you must start the RMAN client and connect to the database instances required by the duplication technique chosen in "Step 1: Choosing a Duplication Technique". The RMAN client can be located on any host so long as it can connect to the necessary databases over the network.

NEW QUESTION 363

- (Topic 8)

Which two operations are NOT performed by the DUPLICATE command in Recovery Manager (RMAN) while duplicating a running database? (Choose Two)

- A. Creating the control file for the duplicate database
- B. Restoring the target data files to the duplicate database
- C. Performing complete recovery using all available backups
- D. Generating a new, unique DBID for the duplicate database
- E. Copying the online redo log files from the target database to the duplicate database

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 365

- (Topic 8)

When you are performing active database duplication, a backup of what kind is required?

- A. A current RMAN backup-set backup is required.
- B. No backup is required.
- C. An RMAN image backup is required.
- D. A manual backup is required.
- E. A "duplicate" preparatory backup is required.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 366

- (Topic 8)

You are managing the APPPROD database as a DBA which is not using the Oracle- managed files. You plan to duplicate this database in the same system with the name DUPDB. You want to create the same directory structure for duplicate database files as of the target database.

You executed the following RMAN commands:

```
RMAN> CONNECT TARGET sys/sys@APPPROD RMAN> CONNECT AUXILIARY sys/sys@DUPDB RMAN> DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE  
TO dupdb
```

```
FROM ACTIVE DATABASE PASSWORD FILE
```

```
SPILE NOFILENAMECHECK;
```

What are the implications of this command?

- A. It creates database files for the duplicate database under the Oracle base with a different directory for the duplicate database.
- B. It overwrites data files of the target database because a different location for data files is not mentioned for the duplicate database.
- C. It creates database files for the duplicate database under the same Oracle home as that of the target database with the same directory structure.
- D. It creates database files for the duplicate database under the same Oracle home as that of the target but with a different directory for the duplicate database.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 369

- (Topic 9)

Which command is used to begin a tablespace point-in-time recovery?

- A. Restore tablespace
- B. Recover tablespace
- C. Tablespace recover
- D. Recover to time
- E. recover datafile

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 374

- (Topic 9)

You have a database with the following tablespaces: SYSTEM, SYSAUX, UNDO, USERS, TEMP. You want to "roll back" the data in the USERS tablespace to the way it looked yesterday.

Which tablespaces do you need to perform a point-in-time restore operation on in order to complete this task? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. SYSTEM
- B. SYSAUX
- C. UNDO
- D. USERS
- E. TEMP
- F. This restore is not possible.

Answer: ABCD

NEW QUESTION 375

- (Topic 9)

Which of the following restrictions are NOT true with respect to tablespace point-in-time recovery? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The target database must be in NOARCHIVELOG mode.
- B. No backup is required of the database before you perform a TSPITR.
- C. You must have all archived redo logs generated since the last backup up to the point to which you want to restore the transport set.
- D. If you rename a tablespace, you can not perform a TSPITR to any point in time before that rename operation occurred.
- E. If you have tables in tablespace_1 that have associated constraints in tablespace_2, then you must transport both tablespaces.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 377

- (Topic 9)

What RMAN command is used to execute a tablespace point-in-time recovery?

- A. recover
- B. duplicate
- C. restore
- D. copy
- E. None of the above

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 381

- (Topic 9)

True or false: tablespace point-in-time recovery is possible only with RMAN.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 385

- (Topic 10)

Examine the following command used to perform incremental level 0 backup: RMAN> BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 0 DATABASE;

To enable the block change tracking, after the incremental level 0 backup you issued the following command:

```
SQL> ALTER DATABASE ENABLE BLOCK CHANGE TRACKING USING FILE '/mydir/  
rman_change_track.f';
```

To perform incremental level 1 cumulative backup, you issued the following command: RMAN> BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 1 CUMULATIVE DATABASE;

Which two statements are true in the above situation? (Choose two.)

- A. The block change tracking data will be used only from the next incremental 0 backup.

- B. The incremental backup will use change tracking data for accomplishing the backup.
- C. The incremental backup will not use change tracking data for accomplishing the backup.
- D. The block track file will scan all the blocks and create bitmap for all the blocks backed up in the level 0 backup.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 389

- (Topic 10)

View the Exhibit to examine the error while executing the REPAIR FAILURE command in an RMAN session.

What is the reason for this error? Exhibit:

```
RMAN> REPAIR FAILURE;

Strategy: The repair includes complete media recovery with no data loss
Repair script: /u01/app/oracle/diag/rdbms/orcl/orcl/hm/reco_1074669596.hm

contents of repair script:
# restore and recover datafile
restore datafile 4, 5;
recover datafile 4, 5;

Do you really want to execute the above repair (enter YES or NO)? y
executing repair script

Starting restore at 17-AUG-07
using channel ORA_DISK_1

skipping datafile 4; already restored to file /u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/users
01.dbf
channel ORA_DISK_1: starting datafile backup set restore
channel ORA_DISK_1: specifying datafile(s) to restore from backup set
channel ORA_DISK_1: restoring datafile 00005 to /u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/exa
mple01.dbf
channel ORA_DISK_1: reading from backup piece /u01/app/oracle/flash_recovery_are
a/ORCL/backupset/2007_08_16/ol_mf_nnndf_TAG20070816T130434_3d7t7nby_.bkp
RMAN-00571: =====
RMAN-00562: ===== EPROP MESSAGE STACK FOLLOWS =====
RMAN-00571: =====
RMAN-03002: failure of repair command at 08/17/2007 08:53:46
RMAN-03015: error occurred in stored script Repair Script
ORA-19870: error while restoring backup piece /u01/app/oracle/flash_recovery_are
a/ORCL/backupset/2007_08_16/ol_mf_nnndf_TAG20070816T130434_3d7t7nby_.bkp
ORA-19573: cannot obtain exclusive enqueue for datafile 5
```

- A. Another repair session is running concurrently.
- B. The failure ID has not been mentioned in the command for data file 5.
- C. There are new failures recorded in the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR).
- D. The ADVISE FAILURE command has not been issued before the REPAIR FAILURE command.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 394

- (Topic 10)

You are tuning RMAN to optimize performance. You want tape I/O to be asynchronous when you perform tape backups.

Which action should you take?

- A. Set the BACKUP_TAPE_IO_SLAVES parameter to FALSE.
- B. Set the BACKUP_TAPE_IO_SLAVES parameter to TRUE.
- C. Use compression when performing tape backups.
- D. Configure multiple SBT channels.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 395

- (Topic 10)

You have enabled backup optimization in RMAN. You issue the following RMAN command to configure a redundancy-based retention policy:

CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY TO REDUNDANCY 3;

Which statement is true?

- A. The command fails because you cannot configure a redundancy-based retention policy when backup optimization is enabled
- B. Backup optimization is performed, but RMAN considers the redundancy-based retention policy when it determines which datafiles should be backed up
- C. Backup optimization is permanently disabled
- D. Backup optimization is temporarily disabled because a redundancy-based retention policy is specified

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 398

- (Topic 10)

Which statement describes the significance of the CHANGE FAILURE command in RMAN? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. It is used to change failure priority only for HIGH or LOW priorities.
- B. It is used to execute the advised repair script.

- C. It is used to change failure priority only for the CRITICAL priority.
- D. It is used to explicitly close the open failures.
- E. It is used to inform the database about the repair after the repair script executes.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 403

- (Topic 10)

A shoot-out has erupted between your MS development teams using .NET and your Linux development teams using Java. Knowing that your database is in danger, which command would you use to back up your NOARCHIVELOG mode database using RMAN with compression?

- A. backup database all
- B. backup compressed database
- C. backup as compressed backupset database;
- D. backup as compressed backup database plus archivelog all;
- E. backup as compressed backupset database plus compress archivelog all;

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
SQL> archive log list
Database log mode          No Archive Mode
Automatic archival        Disabled
Archive destination       USE_DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST
Oldest online log sequence 8
Current log sequence      10

SQL> !
[oracle@node2 ~]$ rman target /

Recovery Manager: Release 11.2.0.4.0 - Production on Sun Feb 23 11:45:09 2014

Copyright (c) 1982, 2011, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.
RMAN> backup as compressed backupset database;

Starting backup at 23-FEB-14
using target database control file instead of recovery catalog
allocated channel: ORA_DISK_1
channel ORA_DISK_1: SID=33 device type=DISK
channel ORA_DISK_1: starting compressed full datafile backup set
channel ORA_DISK_1: specifying datafile(s) in backup set
RMAN-03009: failure of backup command on ORA_DISK_1 channel at 02/23/2014 11:46:01
ORA-19602: cannot backup or copy active file in NOARCHIVELOG mode
continuing other job steps, job failed will not be re-run
channel ORA_DISK_1: starting compressed full datafile backup set
channel ORA_DISK_1: specifying datafile(s) in backup set
including current control file in backup set
including current SPFILE in backup set
channel ORA_DISK_1: starting piece 1 at 23-FEB-14
channel ORA_DISK_1: finished piece 1 at 23-FEB-14
piece handle=/u01/app/oracle/fast_recovery_area/TEST0221/backupset/2014_02_23/
ol_mf_ncsnf_TAG20140223T114559_9jlvqv10_.bkp tag=TAG20140223T114559 comment=NONE
channel ORA_DISK_1: backup set complete, elapsed time: 00:00:04
RMAN-00571: =====
RMAN-00569: ===== ERROR MESSAGE STACK FOLLOWS =====
RMAN-00571: =====
```

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RMAN-03009: failure of backup command on ORA_DISK_1 channel at 02/23/2014 11:46:01

ORA-19602: cannot backup or copy active file in NOARCHIVELOG mode RMAN>

NEW QUESTION 408

- (Topic 10)

Multiple RMAN sessions are connected to the database instance. Examine the following output when backup commands are running in server sessions: What could have helped you to correlate server sessions with channels?

```
SQL> SELECT s.sid, p.spid, s.client _info FROM v$process p, v$session s
WHERE p.addr = s.paddr
AND CLIENT _INFO LIKE 'rman%';

SID  SPID  CLIENT_INFO
---  ---  -
103  25280  rman channel 1=ORA_DISK_1
151  25292  rman channel 1=ORA_DISK_2
```

- A. Implement RMAN multiplexing
- B. Set the DEBUG ON in the RMAN script
- C. Specify the command ID in the RMAN script
- D. Use a tag with the RMAN BACKUP command

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 412

- (Topic 11)

Over the course of a day, a department performed multiple DML statements (inserts, updates, deletes) on multiple rows of data in multiple tables. The manager would like a report showing the time, table name, and DML type for all changes that were made. Which Flashback technology would be the best choice to produce the list?

- A. Flashback Drop
- B. Flashback Query
- C. Flashback Transaction Query
- D. Flashback Versions Query
- E. Flashback Table

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 413

- (Topic 11)

You executed the following commands in a database session:

```
SQL> SELECT object_name, original_name FROM user_recyclebin;
```

```
OBJECT_NAME          ORIGINAL_NAME
-----
BIN$QJwAldMynlLgQJYK+xUptw==$0 MYSPACE
```

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE myspace AS SELECT * FROM myregion;
```

```
create table myspace as select * from myregion
                                     *
```

```
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-01536: space quota exceeded for tablespace 'USERS'
```

Which statement is true about the contents of the recycle bin in this situation?

- A. They remain unaffected.
- B. They are moved to flashback logs.
- C. They are moved to the undo tablespace.
- D. They are moved to a temporary tablespace.
- E. The objects in the recycle bin that are in the default tablespace for the session user are cleaned up.

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 417

- (Topic 11)

A user named Arren is executing this query:

```
select table_name, operation, undo_sql from
flashback_transaction_query t, (select versions_xid as xid
from employees versions between scn minvalue and maxvalue
where employee_id = 123) e where t.xid = e.xid;
```

When the query runs, he receives an ORA-01031: insufficient privileges error. Since the user owns the employees table, you know that it is not the problem.

Which of the following SQL statements will correct this problem?

- A. GRANT SELECT ANY TRANSACTION TO ARREN;
- B. GRANT SELECT ON FLASHBACK_TRANSACTION_QUERY TO ARREN;
- C. GRANT SELECT ANY TRANSACTION TO ARREN;
- D. GRANT FLASHBACK TO ARREN;
- E. GRANT SELECT ANY VIEW TO ARREN;

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 419

- (Topic 11)

The RECYCLEBIN parameter is set to ON for your database. You drop a table, PRODUCTS, from the SCOTT schema.

Which two statements are true regarding the outcome of this action? (Choose two)

- A. All the related indexes and views are automatically dropped
- B. The flashback drop feature can recover only the table structure
- C. Only the related indexes are dropped whereas views are invalidated
- D. The flashback drop feature can recover both the table structure and its data

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 420

- (Topic 11)

The EMP table has some discrepancy in data entry with a particular employee ID. You execute the query as shown in the Exhibit to retrieve all versions of the row that exist between two SCNs. View the Exhibit.

Which two statements about the results of the query shown in the Exhibit are correct? (Choose two.)

Exhibit:


```
SELECT versions_xid AS VXID,
       versions_startscn AS FIRST_SCN,
       versions_endscn AS LAST_SCN,
       versions_operation AS OPERATION, ename
FROM emp
VERSIONS BETWEEN SCN MINVALUE AND MAXVALUE
AS OF SCN 6636300
WHERE empno=7126;
```

VXID	FIRST_SCN	LAST_SCN	O	ENAME
8C0031003A000000	6636289		I	Smith
8C0030003A000000	6636280		D	Jones
8C0028003A000000	6636252	6636280	I	Jones

- A. The LAST_SCN value in the first row is NULL, which means that the versions of the row still exist at SCN 6636300.
B. The LAST_SCN value in the second row is NULL, which means that the version of the row still exists at SCN 6636300.
C. The LAST_SCN value in the third row is 6636280, which means that the version of row exists above SCN 6636280.
D. The LAST_SCN value in the second row is NULL, which means that the version of the row no longer exists because it was deleted.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Using Oracle Flashback Transaction Query with Oracle Flashback Version Query (link) The query uses Oracle Flashback Version Query pseudocolumns: SELECT versions_xid XID, versions_startscn START_SCN, versions_endscn END_SCN, versions_operation OPERATION, empname, salary FROM emp VERSIONS BETWEEN SCN MINVALUE AND MAXVALUE WHERE empno = 111; Results are similar to:

XID	START_SCN	END_SCN	O	EMPNAME	SALARY
09001100B2200000	10093466		I	Tom	927
030002002B210000	10093459		D	Mike	555
0800120096200000	10093375	10093459	I	Mike	555

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The results table rows are in descending chronological order.

? The third row corresponds to the version of the row in the table emp that was inserted in the table when the table was created.

? The second row corresponds to the row in emp that the erroneous transaction deleted.

? The first row corresponds to the version of the row in emp that was reinserted with a new employee name.

NEW QUESTION 425

- (Topic 11)

On Friday at 11:30 am you decided to flash back the database because of a user error that occurred at 8:30 am.

Which option must you use to check whether a flashback operation can recover the database to the specified time?

- A. Check the alert log file
B. Query the V\$FLASHBACK_DATABASE_LOG view
C. Query the V\$RECOVERY_FILE_DEST_SIZE view
D. Query the V\$FLASHBACK_DATABASE_STAT view
E. Check the value assigned for the UNDO_RETENTION parameter

Answer: B

Explanation:

To query the V\$FLASHBACK_DATABASE_LOG to get the lowest SCN or the nearest TIMESTAMP to decide the recovery possibility.

NEW QUESTION 428

- (Topic 11)

A developer calls and reports that he accidentally dropped an important lookup table from a production database. He needs the table to be recovered. What action would you take?

- A. Initiate an incomplete recovery operation using RMAN.
B. Copy the table from a development database.
C. Advise the user to rekey the data.
D. Perform a Flashback Drop operation.
E. Perform a Flashback Recovery operation.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 430

- (Topic 11)

Before a Flashback Table operation, you execute the following command: ALTER TABLE employees ENABLE ROW MOVEMENT;

Why would you need this to be executed?

- A. Because row IDs may change during the flashback operation
B. Because the object number changes after the flashback operation
C. Because the rows are retrieved from the recycle bin during the flashback operation

D. Because the table is moved forward and back to a temporary during the flashback operation

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 431

- (Topic 11)

You executed the following query:

```
SELECT oldest_flashback_scn, oldest_flashback_time FROM V$FLASHBACK_DATABASE_LOG;
```

Considering that all the redo logs are available, what information can you derive from the output of the preceding query?

- A. The time when the last flashback operation in your database was performed
- B. The time when the first flashback operation in your database was performed
- C. The approximate time and the lowest system change number (SCN) to which you can flash back your database
- D. The system change number (SCN) and the time when the Flashback Database was enabled in the database instance

Answer: C

Explanation:

V\$FLASHBACK_DATABASE_LOG displays information about the flashback data. Use this view to help estimate the amount of flashback space required for the current workload.

Column	Datatype	Description
OLDEST_FLASHBACK_SCN	NUMBER	Lowest system change number (SCN) in the flashback data, for any incarnation
OLDEST_FLASHBACK_TIME	DATE	Time of the lowest SCN in the flashback data, for any incarnation
RETENTION_TARGET	NUMBER	Target retention time (in minutes)
FLASHBACK_SIZE	NUMBER	Current size (in bytes) of the flashback data
ESTIMATED_FLASHBACK_SIZE	NUMBER	Estimated size of flashback data needed for the current target retention

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NEW QUESTION 435

- (Topic 11)

View the following SQL statements: Transaction T1

```
SQL> INSERT INTO hr.regions 2 VALUES (5,'Pole');
```

```
3 COMMIT;
```

Transaction T2

```
SQL> UPDATE hr.regions 2 SET region_name='Poles'
```

```
3 WHERE region_id = 5;
```

```
4 COMMIT;
```

Transaction T3

```
SQL> UPDATE hr.regions
```

```
2 SET region_name='North and South Poles'
```

```
3 WHERE region_id = 5;
```

You want to back out transaction T2. Which option would you use?

- A. It is possible, but transaction T3 also backs out.
- B. It is possible with the NOCASCADE_FORCE option.
- C. It is possible with the NONCONFLICT_ONLY option.
- D. It is not possible because it has conflicts with transaction T3.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Table 12-2 Flashback TRANSACTION_BACKOUT Options

CASCADE

Backs out specified transactions and all dependent transactions in a post-order fashion (that is, children are backed out before parents are backed out).

Without CASCADE, if any dependent transaction is not specified, an error occurs.

NOCASCADE

Default. Backs out specified transactions, which are expected to have no dependent transactions. First dependent transactions causes an error and appears in *_FLASHBACK_TXN_REPORT.

NOCASCADE_FORCE

Backs out specified transactions, ignoring dependent transactions. Server runs undo SQL statements for specified transactions in reverse order of commit times. If no constraints break and you are satisfied with the result, you can commit the changes; otherwise, you can roll them back.

NONCONFLICT_ONLY

Backs out changes to nonconflicting rows of the specified transactions. Database remains consistent, but transaction atomicity is lost.

NEW QUESTION 438

- (Topic 11)

Examine the output of the query that you executed to list the objects in the recycle bin:

```
SQL> SELECT original_name, droptime, dropsn FROM user_recyclebin;
```

ORIGINAL_NAME	DROPTIME	DROPSN
SALES_TAB	2007-12-11:13:37:11	4472036
SALES_TAB	2007-12-11:13:49:30	4472988
SALES_TAB	2007-12-11:13:55:39	4473100

You verified that no table named SALES_TAB exists in the schema. Then you executed the following command to purge the objects in the recycle bin:

```
SQL> PURGE TABLE sales_tab;
```

What would be the outcome of this command?

- A. All three tables in the recycle bin are purged
- B. Only the table with the oldest DROPSCN is purged
- C. The command returns an error because multiple entries with the same name exist in the recycle bin
- D. Only the table with the latest DROPSCN is purged

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 441

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