

# Oracle

## Exam 1z0-053

### Oracle Database 11g: Administration II

Version: Demo

[ Total Questions: 10 ]

**Topic break down**

<b>Topic</b>	<b>No. of Questions</b>
<b>Topic 3: Using the RMAN Recovery Catalog (RC)</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Topic 4: Configuring Backup Specifications</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Topic 5: Using RMAN to Create Backups</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Topic 6: Performing User-Managed Backup and Recovery</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Topic 7: Using RMAN to Perform Recovery</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Topic 11: Using Flashback Technology</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Topic 15: Managing Database Performance</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Topic 19: Administering the Scheduler</b>	<b>1</b>

### Topic 3, Using the RMAN Recovery Catalog (RC)

#### Question No : 1 - (Topic 3)

While performing a regular check on your recovery catalog you realized that the catalog database is running out of space and you do not have options to increase the space. However, you have another database where more space is available and you want to move your existing recovery catalog to this database.

The options that can be considered while moving the recovery catalog are as follows:

1. Using one of the Oracle expdp utilities to export the catalog data
2. Creating a recovery catalog user and granting the necessary privileges in the other database
3. Creating the recovery catalog using the CREATE CATALOG command
4. Using the corresponding impdp utility to import the catalog data into the other database
5. Registering the target database in the new catalog database using the REGISTER DATABASE command.

Identify the option with the correct sequence for moving the recovery catalog.

- A. 2, 3, 5
- B. 1, 2, 4
- C. 1, 2, 4, 5
- D. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The exp/imp tools can export and import the complete data structure and data extents to the destination database, so that you don't need to do create catalog and register database.

### Topic 4, Configuring Backup Specifications

#### Question No : 2 - (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**

### Topic 5, Using RMAN to Create Backups

#### Question No : 3 - (Topic 5)

Which of the following commands will fail?

- A. report schema;
- B. report need backup;
- C. report need backup days 3;
- D. report user;
- E. report obsolete;

**Answer: D**

## Topic 6, Performing User-Managed Backup and Recovery

### Question No : 4 - (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 complete 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;

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

**Answer: A**

## Topic 7, Using RMAN to Perform Recovery

### Question No : 5 - (Topic 7)

You are using Recovery Manager (RMAN) for backup and recovery operations with a recovery catalog. You have been taken database backups every evening. On November 15, 2007, at 11:30 AM, you were informed that the USER\_DATA tablespace was accidentally dropped. On investigation, you found that the tablespace existed until 11:00 AM, and important transactions were done after that.

So you decided to perform incomplete recovery until 11:00 AM. All the archive logs needed to perform recovery are intact. In NOMOUNT state you restored the control file that has information about the USER\_DATA tablespace from the latest backup. Then you mounted

the database. Identify the next set of commands that are required to accomplish the task?

- A. RMAN> run  
{  
  SET UNTIL TIME 'Nov 15 2007 11:00:00';  
  RESTORE DATABASE;  
  RECOVER DATABASE;  
}
- B. RMAN> run  
{  
  SET UNTIL TIME 'Nov 15 2007 11:00:00';  
  RESTORE DATABASE;  
  RECOVER DATABASE USING BACKUP CONTROLFILE;  
}
- C. RMAN> run  
{  
  RESTORE DATABASE;  
  RECOVER DATABASE UNTIL TIME 'Nov 15 2007 11:00:00';  
}
- D. RMAN> run  
{  
  RESTORE TABLESPACE user\_data;  
  RECOVER TABLESPACE user\_data UNTIL TIME 'Nov 15 2007 11:00:00';  
}

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

**Answer: A**

## Topic 11, Using Flashback Technology

### Question No : 6 - (Topic 11)

View the Exhibit and examine the data manipulation language (DML) operations that you performed on the NEWEMP table. Note that the first two updated are not listed by the Flashback Versions Query.

What could be the reason?

Exhibit:

```
SQL> UPDATE newemp SET sal=sal+100 WHERE ename='FORD';
1 row updated.
SQL> UPDATE newemp SET sal=sal+100 WHERE ename='FORD';
1 row updated.
SQL> ALTER TABLE newemp DROP COLUMN comm;
Table altered.
SQL> COMMIT;
Commit complete.
SQL> UPDATE newemp SET sal=sal+100 WHERE ename='FORD';
1 row updated.
SQL> COMMIT;
Commit complete.
SQL> SELECT versions_xid AS XID,
       2 versions_startscn AS START_SCN,
       3 versions_endscn AS END_SCN,
       4 versions_operation AS OPERATION, sal
       5 FROM newemp VERSIONS BETWEEN SCN MINVALUE AND MAXVALUE
       6 WHERE ename='FORD';
```

XID	START_SCN	END_SCN	OPERATION	SAL
07002E00B1030000	1705446		U	3300
		1705446		3200

- A. The first two updates were not explicitly committed.
- B. ALTER TABLE caused the recycle bin to release the space.
- C. The data definition language (DDL) operation caused a log switch.
- D. Flashback Versions Query stops producing versions of rows that existed before a change in the table structure.

**Answer: C**

### Question No : 7 - (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**

## Topic 15, Managing Database Performance

### Question No : 8 - (Topic 15)

Which two statements regarding a SQL profile are true? (Choose two.)

- A. It is built by Automatic Tuning Optimizer.
- B. It cannot be stored persistently in the data dictionary.
- C. It can be used by the query optimizer automatically.
- D. It can be created manually by using the CREATE PROFILE command.

**Answer: A,C**

### Question No : 9 - (Topic 15)

When creating a SQL tuning set, which of the following steps allows the DBA to reduce the size of the SQL set by selecting specific operators and values?

- A. Filter versions
- B. Filter loads
- C. Filter tasks
- D. Filter options

**Answer: D**

## Topic 19, Administering the Scheduler

### Question No : 10 - (Topic 19)

Which of the following is true about job chains?

- A. They consist of one or more Scheduler programs.
- B. They are used to implement dependency scheduling.
- C. They are used to implement time-based scheduling.
- D. They are used to implement event-based scheduling.

E. None of the above.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Creating and Managing Job Chains

A job chain ("chain") is a named series of tasks that are linked together for a combined objective. Chains are the means by which you can implement dependency based scheduling, in which jobs are started depending on the outcomes of one or more previous jobs.