



# 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)

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 group
- 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 operation
- 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 command
- 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 3

- (Topic 1)

Which two are the uses of the ASM metadata backup and restore (AMBR) feature? (Choose two.)

- A. It can be used to back up all data on ASM disks.
- B. It can be used to recover the damaged ASM disk group along with the data.
- C. It can be used to gather information about a pre-existing ASM disk group with disk paths, disk name, failure groups, attributes, templates, and alias directory structure.
- D. It can be used to re-create the ASM disk group with its attributes.

**Answer: CD**

#### NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 1)

On the development database rac0, there are six raw devices: /dev/raw/raw1 through /dev/raw/raw6. /dev/raw/raw1 and /dev/raw/raw2 are 8GB each, and the rest are 6GB each.

An existing disk group +DATA1, of NORMAL REDUNDANCY, uses /dev/raw/raw1 and /dev/raw/raw2.

Which series of the following commands will drop one of the failure groups for +DATA1, create a new disk group +DATA2 using two of the remaining four raw devices, and then cancel the drop operation from +DATA1?

A. ALTER DISKGROUP DATA1 DROP DISK DATA1\_0001;

```
CREATE DISKGROUP DATA2 NORMAL REDUNDANCY
  FAILGROUP DATA1A DISK '/dev/raw/raw3'
  FAILGROUP DATA1B DISK '/dev/raw/raw4';
```

```
ALTER DISKGROUP DATA1 UNDROP DISKS;
```

B. ALTER DISKGROUP DATA1 DROP DISK DATA1\_0001;

```
CREATE DISKGROUP DATA2 HIGH REDUNDANCY
  FAILGROUP DATA1A DISK '/dev/raw/raw3'
  FAILGROUP DATA1B DISK '/dev/raw/raw4';
```

```
ALTER DISKGROUP DATA1 UNDROP DISKS;
```

C. ALTER DISKGROUP DATA1 DROP DISK DATA1\_0001;

```
CREATE DISKGROUP DATA2 NORMAL REDUNDANCY
  FAILGROUP DATA1A DISK '/dev/raw/raw3'
  FAILGROUP DATA1B DISK '/dev/raw/raw4';
```

```
ALTER DISKGROUP DATA1 UNDROP DATA1_0001;
```

D. ALTER DISKGROUP DATA1 DROP DISK DATA1\_0001  
ADD DISK GROUP DATA2 NORMAL REDUNDANCY  
FAILGROUP DATA1A DISK '/dev/raw/raw3'  
FAILGROUP DATA1B DISK '/dev/raw/raw4';

```
ALTER DISKGROUP DATA1 UNDROP DISKS;
```

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 1)

Identify three key features of ASM. (Choose three.)

- A. file striping
- B. allocation unit mirroring
- C. automatic disk rebalancing
- D. automatic file size increment
- E. automatic undo management

**Answer:** ABC

#### NEW QUESTION 6

- (Topic 1)

You are managing an Oracle 11g database with ASM storage, for which the COMPATIBLE initialization parameter is set to 11.1.0. In the ASM instance, the COMPATIBLE.RDBMS attribute for the disk group is set to 10.2 and the COMPATIBLE.ASM attribute is set to 11.1.

Which two statements are true in this scenario for the features enabled for ASM? (Choose two.)

- A. The ASM-preferred mirror read feature is enabled.
- B. The ASM supports variable sizes for extents of 1, 8, and 64 allocation units.
- C. The ASM disk is dropped immediately from a disk group when it becomes unavailable.
- D. The RDBMS always reads the primary copy of a mirrored extent of the ASM disk group.

**Answer:** AB

#### NEW QUESTION 7

- (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 8

- (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 9

- (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 10

- (Topic 1)

You are managing an Oracle Database 11g database with the ASM storage. The database is having big file tablespaces. You want files to open faster and less memory to be used in the shared pool to manage the extent maps.

What configuration would you effect to achieve your objective? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Set the ASM compatibility attribute for the ASM disk group to 11.1.0.  
B. Set the RDBMS compatibility attribute for the ASM disk group to 11.1.0.  
C. Set the COMPATIBLE initialization parameter for the ASM instance to 11.1.0.  
D. Set the COMPATIBLE initialization parameter for the database instance to 11.1.0.

Answer: AD

#### NEW QUESTION 15

- (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

Show SQLCancelOK

\* NameFRA

RedundancyHIGHNORMALEXTERNAL

Allocation Unit (MB)1

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 Member DisksOnly Candidate D

Select	Path	Header Status	Library	Label	ASM Disk Name	Size	Unit	Force Reuse	Failure Group	
<input type="checkbox"/>	/devices/diske1	CANDIDATE	SYSTEM			1024	MB	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	/devices/diske2	CANDIDATE	SYSTEM			1024	MB	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	/devices/diske3	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 19

- (Topic 1)

How can you reverse the effects of an ALTER DISKGROUP ... DROP DISK command if it has NOT yet completed?

- A. Issue the ALTER DISKGROUP ... ADD DISK command.
- B. Issue the ALTER DISKGROUP ... UNDROP DISKS command.
- C. Issue the ALTER DISKGROUP ... DROP DISK CANCEL command.
- D. Retrieve the disk from the Recycle Bin after the operation completes.

Answer: B

### NEW QUESTION 22

- (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)

What are the recommendations for Oracle Database 11g installation to make it Optimal Flexible Architecture (OFA)-compliant? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. ORACLE\_BASE should be set explicitly.
- B. An Oracle base should have only one Oracle home created in it.
- C. Flash recovery area and data file location should be on separate disks.
- D. Flash recovery area and data file location should be created under Oracle base in a non-Automatic Storage Management (ASM) setup.

Answer: ACD

### NEW QUESTION 25

- (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;

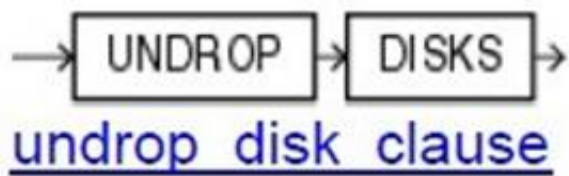
You want to cancel the disk drops that are pending for the DG1 disk group. Which statement should you issue?

- 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 30

- (Topic 1)

You are managing Oracle Database 11g with an ASM storage with high redundancy. The following command was issued to drop the disks from the dga disk group after five hours:

ALTER DISKGROUP dga OFFLINE DISKS IN FAILGROUP f2 DROP AFTER 5H;

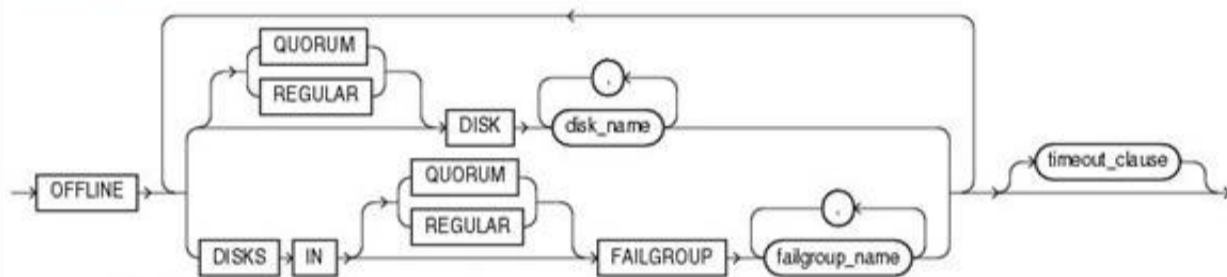
Which statement is true in this scenario?

- A. It starts the ASM fast mirror resync.  
 B. All the disks in the dga disk group would be OFFLINE and the DISK\_REPAIR\_TIME disk attribute would be set to 5 hours.  
 C. It drops all disk paths from the dga disk group.  
 D. All the disks in the dga disk group in failure group f2 would be OFFLINE and the DISK\_REPAIR\_TIME disk attribute would be set to 5 hours.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

disk offline clause::=



Description of the illustration disk\_offline\_clause.gif

timeout\_clause::=



Description of the illustration timeout\_clause.gif

<http://blog.csdn.net/rlhua>

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

### NEW QUESTION 31

- (Topic 1)

You are managing an Oracle Database 11g instance and an Oracle Database 10g instance on the same machine. Both instances use the ASM instance as storage. Which statement regarding the ASM disk group compatibility attributes are true in this scenario? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The database-compatibility version settings for each instance must be greater than or equal to the RDBMS compatibility of all ASM disk groups used by that database instances.  
 B. RDBMS compatibility and the database version determines whether a database instance can mount the ASM disk group.  
 C. The RDBMS compatibility settings for a disk group control the format of data structures for ASM metadata on the disk.  
 D. ASM compatibility controls which features for the ASM will be enabled.

**Answer: ABD**

### NEW QUESTION 35

- (Topic 1)

You are managing an Oracle Database 11g ASM instance with a disk group dg01 having three disks. One of the disks in the disk group becomes unavailable because of power failure. You issued the following command to change the DISK\_REPAIR\_TIME attribute from 3.6 hours to 5 hours:

ALTER DISKGROUP dg01 SET ATTRIBUTE 'disk\_repair\_time' = '5h'; To which disks in the disk group will the new value be applicable?

- A. all disks in the disk group  
 B. all disks that are currently in OFFLINE mode  
 C. all disks that are not currently in OFFLINE mode  
 D. all disks in the disk group only if all of them are ONLINE

**Answer: C**

### Explanation:

Check out the answer options, it is tricky. The NOT OFFLINE disks equals ONLINE disks. Refer to Set the DISK\_REPAIR\_TIME Disk Group Attribute Appropriately.

The DISK\_REPAIR\_TIME disk group attribute specifies how long a disk remains offline before Oracle ASM drops the disk. If a disk is made available before the DISK\_REPAIR\_TIME parameter has expired, the storage administrator can issue the ONLINE DISK command and Oracle ASM resynchronizes the stale data from the mirror side. In Oracle Database 11g, the online disk operation does not restart if there is a failure of the instance on which the disk is running. You must reissue the command manually to bring the disk online.

### NEW QUESTION 37

- (Topic 1)

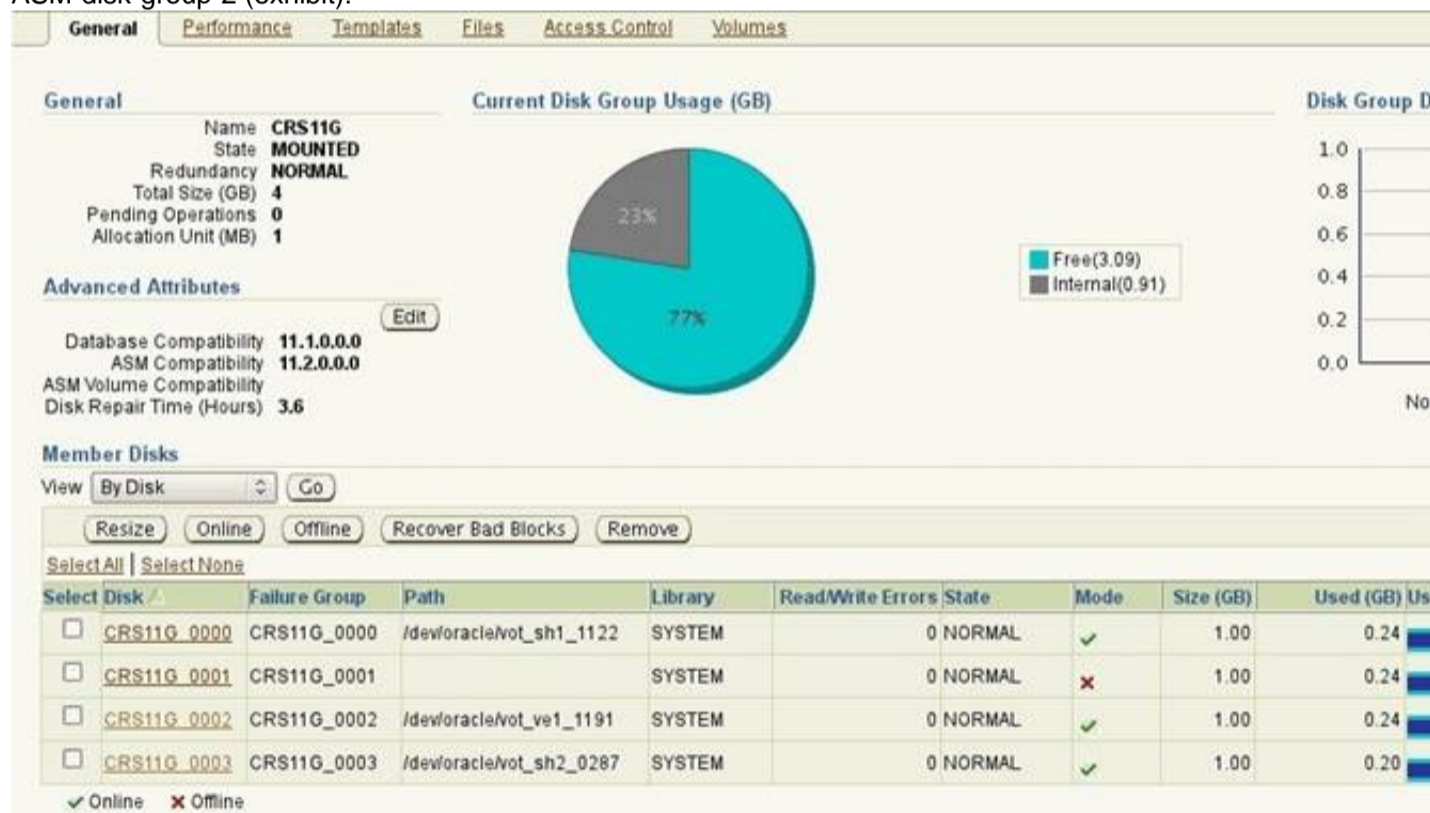
View Exhibit1 to examine the CRS11G disk group when all the disks are online. View Exhibit2 to examine the CRS11G disk group when one disk is offline.

Why is the rebalancing not performed and the content of the disk group not empty in Exhibit2?

ASM-disk-group-1 (exhibit):



ASM-disk-group-2 (exhibit):



- A. Because the disk group is created with NORMAL redundancy
- B. Because the disk repair time attribute is set to a nonzero value
- C. Because the mirrored extents cannot be rebalanced across the other three disks
- D. Because the other three disks have 60% free space, the disk rebalancing is delayed

Answer: B

### Explanation:

Key points:

1. The COMPATIBILITY.ASM>=11.1 and COMPATIBILITY.RDBMS>=11.1
2. The DISK\_REPAIR\_TIME is set to non-zero. by default it is 3.6hr. Refer to here.

Note: To use this feature, the disk group compatibility attributes must be set to 11.1 or higher. For more information, refer to "Disk Group Compatibility".

Oracle ASM fast resync keeps track of pending changes to extents on an OFFLINE disk during an outage. The extents are resynced when the disk is brought back online.

By default, Oracle ASM drops a disk in 3.6 hours after it is taken offline. You can set the DISK\_REPAIR\_TIME disk group attribute to delay the drop operation by specifying a time interval to repair the disk and bring it back online.

### NEW QUESTION 42

- (Topic 1)

What is the advantage of setting the ASM-preferred mirror read for the stretch cluster configuration?

- A. It improves resync operations.
- B. This feature enables much faster file opens.
- C. It improves performance as fewer extent pointers are needed in the shared pool.
- D. It improves performance by reading from a copy of an extent closest to the node.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Preferred Read Failure Groups

When you configure Oracle ASM failure groups, it might be more efficient for a node to read from an extent that is closest to the node, even if that extent is a secondary extent. In other words, you can configure Oracle ASM to read from a secondary extent if that extent is closer to the node instead of Oracle ASM reading from the primary copy which might be farther from the node. Using the preferred read failure groups feature is most useful in extended clusters.

**NEW QUESTION 45**

- (Topic 1)

What is the result of increasing the value of the parameter ASM\_POWER\_LIMIT during a rebalance operation?

- A. The ASM rebalance operation will likely consume fewer resources and complete in a shorter amount of time.
- B. The ASM rebalance operation will consume fewer resources and complete in a longer amount of time.
- C. The ASM rebalance operation will be parallelized and should complete in a shorter amount of time.
- D. There is no ASM\_POWER\_LIMIT setting used in ASM.
- E. None of the above

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 48**

- (Topic 1)

ASM supports all but which of the following file types? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Database files
- B. SPFILEs
- C. Redo-log files
- D. Archived log files
- E. RMAN backup sets
- F. Password files
- G. init.ora files

**Answer:** FG

**Explanation:**

What Types of Files Does Oracle ASM Support?

***Table 7-1 File Types Supported by Automatic Storage Management***

File Type	Default Templates
Control files	CONTROLFILE
Data files	DATAFILE
Redo log files	ONLINELOG
Archive log files	ARCHIVELOG
Temporary files	TEMPFILE
Data file backup pieces	BACKUPSET
Data file incremental backup pieces	BACKUPSET
Archive log backup piece	BACKUPSET
Data file copy	DATAFILE
Persistent initialization parameter file (SPFILE)	PARAMETERFILE
Flashback logs	FLASHBACK
Change tracking file	CHANGETRACKING
Data Pump dumpset	DUMPSET
Automatically generated control file backup	AUTOBACKUP
Cross-platform transportable data files	XTRANSPORT
Flash file	FLASHFILE
Oracle ASM Persistent initialization parameter file (SPFILE)	ASMPARAMETERFILE
Oracle ASM Persistent initialization parameter file (SPFILE) backup	ASMPARAMETERFILEBACKUP
Oracle Cluster Registry file	OCRFILE
Oracle ASM Dynamic Volume Manager volumes	n/a

**NEW QUESTION 49**

- (Topic 1)

What are the advantages of variable extent size support for large ASM files? (Choose two.)

- A. It improves resync operations when the disk comes online after being taken offline for maintenance purposes.
- B. It improves performance in the extended cluster configuration by reading from a local copy of an extent.
- C. Fewer extent pointers are needed to describe the file and less memory is required to manage the extent maps in the shared pool.
- D. This feature enables faster file opens because of the reduction in the amount of memory that is required to store file extents.

**Answer:** CD

#### NEW QUESTION 50

- (Topic 1)

What components are present in an ASM instance? (Choose three.)

- A. SGA
- B. Database processes
- C. Database datafiles
- D. Control files
- E. Database parameter file or SPFILE

**Answer:** ABE

#### NEW QUESTION 55

- (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 60

- (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 64

- (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 68

- (Topic 2)

During recovery, you need to know if log sequence 11 is in the online redo logs, and if so, you need to know the names of the online redo logs so you can apply them during recovery. Which view or views would you use to determine this information? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. V\$LOGFILE
- B. V\$RECOVER\_LOG
- C. V\$RECOVER\_DATABASE
- D. V\$LOG\_RECOVER
- E. V\$LOG

**Answer:** AE

#### NEW QUESTION 69

- (Topic 2)

Which three types of files can be automatically placed in the flash recovery area (fast recovery area in 11g Release 2)? (Choose three.)

- A. Alert log file
- B. Archived redo log files
- C. Control file autobackups
- D. Server Parameter file (SPFILE)
- E. Recovery Manager (RMAN) backup piece

**Answer:** BCE

#### NEW QUESTION 70

- (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 74

- (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 77

- (Topic 2)

The database is currently open and the temp03.dbf tempfile belonging to the default temporary tablespace TEMP has been corrupted. What steps should you take to recover from this tempfile loss in an efficient manner?

- A. Allow the database to continue running, drop the TEMP tablespace, and then re-create it with new tempfiles
- B. Shut down the database, restore and recover the tempfile from backup, and then open the database with RESETLOGS
- C. Allow the database to continue running, take the TEMP tablespace offline, drop the missing tempfile, and then create a new tempfile
- D. Allow the database to continue running, add a new tempfile to TEMP tablespace with a new name, and drop the tempfile that has been corrupted.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 82

- (Topic 2)

Which options would you consider while configuring a flash recovery area (fast recovery area in 11g Release 2) for your production database that is running in ARCHIVELOG mode? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Setting the FAST\_START\_MTTR\_TARGET to set the mean time to recover
- B. Setting the RECOVERY\_PARALLELISM parameter to twice the number of CPUs
- C. Using the DB\_RECOVERY\_FILE\_DEST parameter to set the location for flash recovery area
- D. Using the DB\_RECOVERY\_FILE\_DEST\_SIZE parameter to define the disk space limit for the recovery files created in the flash recovery area

**Answer:** CD

#### NEW QUESTION 86

- (Topic 2)

What are the different logging modes available in Oracle Database 11g? (Choose two.)

- A. NOLOG mode
- B. NOARCHIVELOG mode
- C. LOGGING mode
- D. HOTDATABASE mode
- E. ARCHIVELOG mode

**Answer:** BE

#### NEW QUESTION 91

- (Topic 2)

Which statement is true regarding the VALIDATE DATABASE command?

- A. It checks the database for intrablock corruptions only.
- B. It checks for block corruption in the valid backups of the database.
- C. It checks the database for both intrablock and interblock corruptions.
- D. It checks for only those corrupted blocks that are associated with data files.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

interblock corruption

A type of block corruption in which the corruption occurs between blocks rather than within the block itself. This type of corruption can only be logical corruption.

intrablock corruption A type of block corruption in which the corruption occurs within the block itself. this type of corruption can be either a physical corruption or logical corruption.

**Table 16-1 Detection, Repair, and Monitoring of Block Corruption**

Response	Intrablock Corruption	Interblock Corruption
Detection	All database utilities detect intrablock corruption, including RMAN (for example, the BACKUP command) and the DBVERIFY utility. If a database process can encounter the ORA-1578 error, then it can detect the corruption and monitor it.	Only DBVERIFY and the interblock corruption.
Tracking	The V\$DATABASE_BLOCK_CORRUPTION view displays blocks marked corrupt by Oracle Database components such as RMAN commands, ANALYZE, dbv, SQL queries, and so on. Any process that encounters an intrablock corruption records the block corruption in this view and in ADR.	The database monitors in ADR.
Repair	Repair techniques include block media recovery, restoring data files, recovering with incremental backups, and block newing. Block media recovery can repair physical corruptions, but not logical corruptions. Any RMAN command that fixes or detects that a block is repaired updates V\$DATABASE_BLOCK_CORRUPTION. For example, RMAN updates the repository at end of successful block media recovery. If a BACKUP, RESTORE, or VALIDATE command detects that a block is no longer corrupted, then it removes the repaired block from the view.	You must fix interblock techniques such as drop index, and so on.

**NEW QUESTION 95**

- (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 97**

- (Topic 2)

Which is the correct command to put the database in ARCHIVELOG mode?

- A. alter database archivelog
- B. alter system enable archivelog mode
- C. alter database enable archive
- D. alter database archivelog enable
- E. None of the above

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 99**

- (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 103**

- (Topic 2)

How is block-change tracking enabled?

- A. With alter database enable block change tracking
- B. With alter system enable block change tracking
- C. With an init.ora parameter change
- D. With an spfile parameter change

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 107**

- (Topic 2)

Which of the following methods can be used to detect block corruption?

- A. ANALYZE operations
- B. dbv
- C. SQL queries that access the potentially corrupt block
- D. RMAN
- E. All of the above

**Answer:** E

**NEW QUESTION 110**

- (Topic 2)

What command would you use to ensure that backup records in the control file are pointing to actual physical files on the backup media?

- A. crosscheck
- B. list backup
- C. confirm
- D. resync
- E. backup validate

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Crosscheck

A check to determine whether files on disk or in the media management catalog correspond to the data in the RMAN repository. Because the media manager can mark tapes as expired or unusable, and because files can be deleted from disk or otherwise become corrupted, the RMAN repository can contain outdated information about backups. Run the CROSSCHECK command to perform a crosscheck.

The "control file" in the QUESTION NO: is acting as the RMAN repository if the RMAN use control file store metadata.

**NEW QUESTION 113**

- (Topic 3)

You can back up the RMAN recovery catalog with RMAN.

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

When backing up the recovery catalog database, you can use RMAN to make the backups. Refer to here.

#### NEW QUESTION 115

- (Topic 3)

Given the script

```
create script db_backup_datafile_script
```

```
{backup datafile and 1, and2 plus archivelog delete input;}
```

What is the result of running this command?

```
Run {execute script db_backup_datafile_script using 2;}
```

- A. The script will fail since you instructed RMAN to back up only one datafile rather than two.
- B. The script will successfully back up datafile 3 without error.
- C. The script will fail since it uses a substitution variable which is not supported.
- D. The execute script command will prompt for the value of and2 since it's not included in the command.
- E. The script will fail because you cannot use the plus archivelog command when backing up database datafiles.

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 118

- (Topic 3)

Which command do you use to create a recovery-catalog schema?

- A. create recovery catalog
- B. create catalog
- C. build catalog
- D. catalog create
- E. mount catalog

**Answer: B**

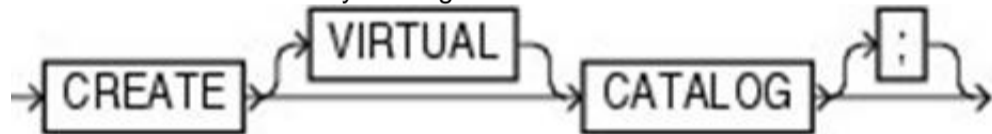
#### Explanation:

Use the CREATE CATALOG command to create a recovery catalog.

The recovery catalog can be a base recovery catalog or a virtual private catalog.

? A base recovery catalog is a database schema that contains RMAN metadata for a set of target databases.

? A virtual private catalog is a set of synonyms and views that enable user access to a subset of a base recovery catalog.



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#### NEW QUESTION 120

- (Topic 3)

If you back up a database without connecting to the recovery catalog, which operations will cause the recovery catalog to be updated? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The next time you back up the database when you are also connected to the recovery catalog and the target database
- B. The next time you are connected to the target database and the recovery catalog database and issue the resync command
- C. The next time you connect RMAN to just the recovery catalog
- D. The next time you connect to the recovery catalog and the target database with RMAN
- E. Connecting to the recovery catalog and issuing the resync all databases command

**Answer: AB**

#### Explanation:

Deciding When to Resynchronize the Recovery Catalog

RMAN automatically resynchronizes the recovery catalog when

? RMAN is connected to a target database and recovery catalog

? And you have executed RMAN commands.

Thus, you should not need to manually run the RESYNC CATALOG command very often.

#### NEW QUESTION 122

- (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 125

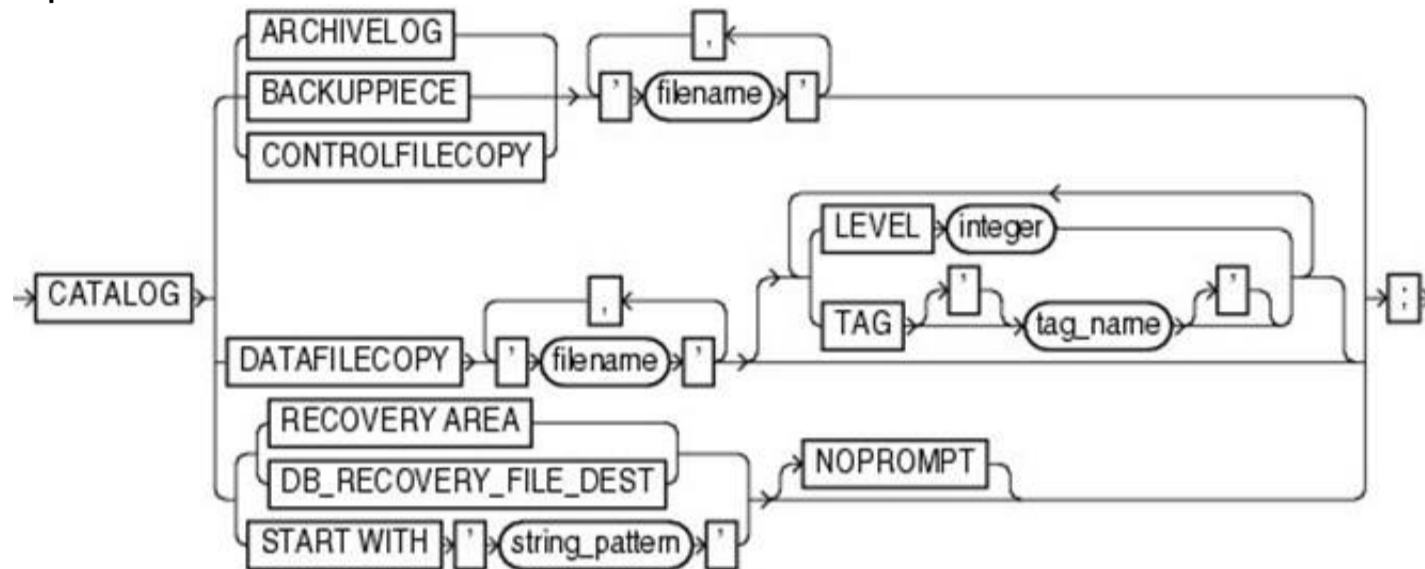
- (Topic 3)

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 129

- (Topic 3)

In your production database, you:

? Are using Recovery Manager (RMAN) with a recovery catalog to perform the backup operation at regular intervals

? Set the control file autobackup to "on"

? Are maintaining image copies of the database files

You have lost the server parameter file (SPFILE) and the control file.

Which option must you consider before restoring the SPFILE and the control file by using the control file autobackup?

- A. Setting DBID for the database
- B. Using the RMAN SWITCH command
- C. Using the RMAN SET NEWNAME command
- D. Starting up the database instance in the NOMOUNT state

**Answer: D**

### NEW QUESTION 134

- (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 137

- (Topic 3)

RMAN provides more granular catalog security through which feature?

- A. Virtual private database
- B. Virtual private catalog
- C. RMAN virtual database

- D. RMAN secure catalog
- E. Oracle Database Vault

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

About Virtual Private Catalogs

By default, all of the users of an RMAN recovery catalog have full privileges to insert, update, and delete any metadata in the catalog. For example, if the administrators of two unrelated databases share the same recovery catalog, each administrator could, whether inadvertently or maliciously, destroy catalog data for the other's database. In many enterprises, this situation is tolerated because the same people manage many different databases and also manage the recovery catalog. But in other enterprises where clear separation of duty exists between administrators of various databases, and between the DBA and the administrator of the recovery catalog, you may desire to restrict each database administrator to modify only backup metadata belonging to those databases that they are responsible for, while still keeping the benefits of a single, centrally managed, RMAN recovery catalog. This goal can be achieved by implementing virtual private catalogs.

**NEW QUESTION 138**

- (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 140**

- (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 145**

- (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 148**

- (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 153**

- (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 156

- (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.

#### NEW QUESTION 158

- (Topic 4)

Identify the persistent configuration setting for the target database that can be set for the backup by using RMAN. (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Backup retention policy
- B. Default backup device type
- C. Default destinations for backups
- D. Multiple backup device types for single backup
- E. Default section size for backups

**Answer: ABC**

#### Explanation:

SECTION SIZE cannot be configured through CONFIGURE command.

#### NEW QUESTION 163

- (Topic 4)

You want the ability to recovery any time within the last seven days and therefore you configured the recovery window retention policy using the command:

RMAN> CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY TO RECOVERY WINDOW OF 7 DAYS;

After configuring the recovery window, you performed the database backup as follows:

- A. Backup RB1 at log sequence number 12871 on 5th Jan
- B. Backup RB2 at log sequence number 15622 on 12th Jan
- C. Backup RB3 at log sequence 16721 on 15th Jan
- D. On 20th Jan when the log sequence number was 18112 you realize that there is a need to a point in time at the beginning of the recovery window
- E. You have all archived redo log files to date.

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 165

- (Topic 4)

You configured the default backup device type as disk for RMAN backups. In your database, because of business requirements, you have to take a simultaneous duplicate backup of the data files when the RMAN BACKUP command is used.

What must you set using the RMAN CONFIGURE command to achieve this?

- A. MAXSETSIZE TO 2;
- B. DEVICE TYPE DISK PARALLELISM 2;
- C. RETENTION POLICY TO REDUNDANCY 2;
- D. DATAFILE BACKUP COPIES FOR DEVICE TYPE DISK TO 2;

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Duplexing Backup Sets with CONFIGURE BACKUP COPIES (Link)

**NEW QUESTION 167**

- (Topic 4)

Which type of backup contains only the blocks that have changed since the last level 0 incremental backup?

- A. a cumulative level 1 backup
- B. a differential level 1 backup
- C. a full backup
- D. a whole backup

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 172**

- (Topic 4)

Which of the following best describes a full backup?

- A. All datafiles of a database
- B. All datafiles, archive logs, and control files
- C. All datafiles and control files
- D. All the used blocks in a datafile

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

From the training book:

“Full backup: Makes a copy of each data block that contains data and that is within the files being backed up.”

“A full backup contains all used data file blocks.”

“A full backup is different from a whole database backup.”

Conclusion – it means that not all data files are backed up when you do full backup.

**NEW QUESTION 176**

- (Topic 4)

You issue the following command: RMAN>CONFIGURE BACKUP OPTIMIZATION ON;

What is the result of this command on your backups?

- A. An incremental backup strategy will be used automatically.
- B. Read-only datafiles will not be backed up as long as backups of those files already exist and those backups meet established retention criteria.
- C. RMAN will configure itself for maximum performance at the cost of CPU.
- D. RMAN will configure itself for minimal OS/CPU impact at the cost of time to back up the database.
- E. RMAN will automatically compress backups.

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 178**

- (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 181**

- (Topic 4)

What command would you issue to enable automated backups of control files?

- A. alter database controlfile autobackup on
- B. alter system controlfile autobackup on
- C. configure controlfile autobackup on
- D. enable controlfile autobackup

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 183**

- (Topic 5)

Your database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode, and the database is open. You execute an RMAN backup and specify the KEEP clause.

Which components are backed up when this option is specified?

- A. only the control file, the current SPFILE, and data files
- B. only the current SPFILE and data files if autobackup is disabled
- C. only the data files and the archived redo logs
- D. the control file, current SPFILE file, data files, and archived redo logs

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 187

- (Topic 5)

What is the impact of the following backup if it exceeds the duration allowance? backup as compressed backupset duration 2:00 partial minimize load database ;

- A. The entire backup will fail
- B. It will not be usable for recovery.
- C. The entire backup will fail, but any datafile successfully backed up will be usable for recovery.
- D. If this backup fails, subsequent backups will prioritize datafiles not backed up.
- E. If this backup fails, an error will be raised and any other commands will not be executed.
- F. If this backup fails, no error will be raised and any other commands will be executed.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 192

- (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 193

- (Topic 5)

You execute the following RMAN command to perform the backup operation:

```
RMAN> RUN
```

```
{  
  ALLOCATE CHANNEL c1 DEVICE TYPE disk MAXOPENFILES 8; BACKUP DATABASE FILESPERSET 4;  
}
```

What is the multiplexing level in the preceding backup process?

- A. 4
- B. 8
- C. 7

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 195

- (Topic 5)

Given the following steps, which would be the correct order to create a backup of an Oracle database in ARCHIVELOG mode with control-file autobackups enabled?

- A. backup archivelog all;
- B. backup database all;
- C. backup controlfile;
- D. backup archivelog, database, controlfile delete input;
- E. backup database plus archivelog delete input
- F. e
- G. a, b, a, c
- H. d
- I. b, a, c
- J. b, a, c, d, e

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 197

- (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 198

- (Topic 5)

Which two statements are true about encrypting RMAN backup? (Choose two.)

- A. The transparent encryption of backups uses the encryption wallet
- B. The database uses the same encryption key for every encrypted backup
- C. The password encryption of backups only uses the password while creating and restoring backup

**Answer:** AC

#### NEW QUESTION 203

- (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 206

- (Topic 5)

You are using a recovery catalog to maintain Recovery Manager (RMAN) backup information for your production database. You have registered your production database and are performing regular backups.

Because of a new requirement you have added a few new tablespaces to your production database and you want them to be included in backups. Identify two options for completing this task. (Choose two.)

- A. Reregistering the target database in recovery catalog
- B. Transporting the new tablespaces to the recovery catalog database
- C. Synchronizing the recovery catalog with the target database control file
- D. Performing a fresh backup of the target database to include the new data files in the catalog database

**Answer:** CD

#### NEW QUESTION 209

- (Topic 5)

View the Exhibit and examine the RMAN commands.

```
RMAN> BACKUP AS BACKUPSET DATAFILE 5;
RMAN> LIST BACKUP OF DATAFILE 5 SUMMARY;

List of Backups
=====
Key TY LV S Device Type Completion Time #Pieces #Copies Compressed Tag
-----
18 B F A DISK 04-AUG-07 1 1 NO TAG20070804T160 134

RMAN> BACKUP BACKUPSET 18;
RMAN> LIST BACKUP OF DATAFILE 5 SUMMARY;

List of Backups
=====
Key TY LV S Device Type Completion Time #Pieces #Copies Compressed Tag
-----
18 B F A DISK 04-AUG-07 1 2 NO TAG20070804T160 134

RMAN> REPORT OBSOLETE RECOVERY WINDOW OF 1 DAYS;
no obsolete backups found
RMAN> REPORT OBSOLETE REDUNDANCY 1;
no obsolete backups found
```

Which statement describes the effect of a backup retention policy on the backup of a backup set?

- A. Either all the copies of a backup set are obsolete or none of them are as per the retention policy.
- B. The copies of the backup will be reported as obsolete under a redundancy-based backup retention policy.
- C. The copies of the backup will be reported as obsolete under a recovery window-based backup retention policy.
- D. All the copies of the backup set are counted as one instance of a backup and will deleted in backup set exceeds the redundancy-based backup retention policy.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 214

- (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 215**

- (Topic 5)

Examine the following set of RMAN commands:

```
RMAN> CONFIGURE CHANNEL dc1 DEVICE TYPE DISK FORMAT '/u02/backup/%U'; RMAN> RUN (  
ALLOCATE CHANNEL Chi DEVICE TYPE DISK;  
EXECUTE SCRIPT full_backup;  
)
```

Which statement is true when the RMAN RUN block is executed?

- A. The execution of the script fails because multiple channels cannot coexist.
- B. The script is executed and both the channels are used for the script execution.
- C. The new channel 'CHI' is Ignored because a channel has been configured already.
- D. configuration parameter dc1 is overridden because a new channel is allocated in RMAN RUN block.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 216**

- (Topic 5)

Which command creates an image copy?

- A. backup as copy
- B. backup copy
- C. copy as backup
- D. copy back

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 220**

- (Topic 5)

Which backup option defines a user-defined name for a backup?

- A. FORMAT
- B. NAME
- C. TAG
- D. FORMAT U%

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 222**

- (Topic 5)

Given the following steps, which would be the correct order to create a backup of an Oracle database in NOARCHIVELOG mode?

7. shutdown immediate from RMAN
8. Log into RMAN
9. startup mount from RMAN
10. backup database
11. alter database open
12. backup database plus archive log delete input

- A. 2,3,1,4,5
- B. 2,1,3,6,5
- C. 1,3,5,4
- D. 2,1,3,5,6
- E. 2,1,3,4,5

**Answer:** E

**Explanation:**

Backing Up a Database in NOARCHIVELOG Mode

If a database runs in NOARCHIVELOG mode, then the only valid database backup is a consistent backup. For the backup to be consistent, the database must be mounted after a consistent shutdown. No recovery is required after restoring the backup.

To make a consistent database backup:

1. Start RMAN and connect to a target database.
2. Shut down the database consistently and then mount it.

For example, enter the following commands to guarantee that the database is in a consistent state for a backup:

```
RMAN> SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE; RMAN> STARTUP FORCE DBA; RMAN> SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE; RMAN> STARTUP MOUNT;
```

3. Run the BACKUP DATABASE command.

For example, enter the following command at the RMAN prompt to back up the database to the default backup device:

```
RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE;
```

The following variation of the command creates image copy backups of all data files in the database:

```
RMAN> BACKUP AS COPY DATABASE;
```

4. Open the database and resume normal operations. The following command opens the database:

```
RMAN> ALTER DATABASE OPEN;
```

**NEW QUESTION 224**

- (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 225

- (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 226

- (Topic 5)

Which two statements are true about an image copy backup? (Choose two.)

- A. It may only be taken to disk.
- B. It will contain only the used blocks.
- C. It will contain all used and unused blocks.
- D. It can be performed on disk as well as on tape.

**Answer:** AC

#### NEW QUESTION 229

- (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 231

- (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 232

- (Topic 6)

Which is NOT a valid way of backing up a control file?

- A. Backing up the control file to trace
- B. Copying the existing control file of the database to the backup location during a hot backup
- C. Copying the existing control file of the database to the backup location during a cold backup
- D. Creating a backup control file
- E. Using the create controlfile command

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 235

- (Topic 6)

If you lost your entire database, including the database spfile, control files, online redo logs, and database datafiles, what kind of recovery would be required with RMAN?

- A. Complete database recovery.
- B. Incomplete database recovery.
- C. Approximate database recovery.
- D. Archived database recovery.
- E. The database could not be recovered with RMAN.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 240

- (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 241

- (Topic 6)

Which command will result in a trace file being created with the create controlfile command contained in it?

- A. alter database backup controlfile;
- B. alter database backup controlfile to trace;
- C. alter database controlfile backup;
- D. alter database controlfile backup to '/ora01/oracle/ctrl\_backup.ctl';
- E. alter database begin controlfile backup;

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

ALTER DATABASE BACKUP CONTROLFILE TO TRACE

Specify TO TRACE if you want Oracle Database to write SQL statements to a trace file rather than making a physical backup of the control file. You can use SQL statements written to the trace file to start up the database, re-create the control file, and recover and open the database appropriately, based on the created control file. If you issue an ALTER DATABASE BACKUP CONTROLFILE TO TRACE statement while block change tracking is enabled, then the resulting trace file will contain a command to reenables block change tracking.

The trace file will also include ALTER DATABASE REGISTER LOGFILE statements for existing logfiles that reside in the current archive log destinations. This will implicitly create database incarnation records for the branches of redo to which the logfiles apply.

You can copy the statements from the trace file into a script file, edit the statements as necessary, and use the script if all copies of the control file are lost (or to change the size of the control file).

#### NEW QUESTION 242

- (Topic 6)

Which files will you need to perform a full recovery of a database backed up in NOARCHIVELOG mode? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Database datafiles
- B. Control files
- C. Archived redo logs

- D. Online redo logs
- E. Flashback logs

**Answer:** ABD

**Explanation:**

Recovering a Database in NOARCHIVELOG Mode

1. Restore all the data files and control files

2. (optional) if the media failure is not fixed, you need to modify the control file to the new location of data files and redo log files.

SQL> STARTUP MOUNT;

SQL> ALTER DATABASE RENAME FILE '<damaged file, datafile, redo log>' TO '<new location>';

3. SQL> RECOVER DATABASE UNTIL CANCEL Because online redo logs are never backed up, you cannot restore them with the data files and control files. To enable the

database to reset the online redo logs, you must first mimic incomplete recovery:

4. SQL> ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS;

**NEW QUESTION 247**

- (Topic 6)

You are managing a 24\*7 database. The backup strategy for the database is to perform user-managed backups.

Identify two prerequisites to perform the backups. (Choose two.)

- A. The database must be opened in restricted mode.
- B. The database must be configured to run in ARCHIVELOG mode.
- C. The tablespaces are required to be in backup mode before taking the backup.
- D. The tablespaces are required to be in read-only mode before taking the backup

**Answer:** BC

**NEW QUESTION 249**

- (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 253**

- (Topic 6)

You have lost all your database control files. To recover them, you are going to use the results of the alter database backup controlfile to trace command. Your datafiles and your online redo logs are all intact.

Which of the following is true regarding your recovery?

- A. You will need to open the database with the resetlogs command.
- B. All you need to do is execute the trace file from SQL\*Plus and it will perform the recovery for you.
- C. You will use the resetlogs version of the create controlfile command.
- D. You will use the noresetlogs version of the create controlfile command.
- E. You will use the trace file to create a backup control file, and then you will recover the database with the recover database using backup controlfile command

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Refer to here

CREATE CONTROLFILE Using NORESETLOGS Example

The following CREATE CONTROLFILE statement is generated by an ALTER DATABASE BACKUP CONTROLFILE TO TRACE statement for a database with Oracle managed data files and redo log files: CREATE CONTROLFILE

```
DATABASE sample
LOGFILE
  GROUP 1 ('/u01/oradata/SAMPLE/onlinelog/ol_mf_1_o220rtt9_.log',
           '/u02/oradata/SAMPLE/onlinelog/ol_mf_1_v2o0b2i3_.log')
           SIZE 100M,
  GROUP 2 ('/u01/oradata/SAMPLE/onlinelog/ol_mf_2_p22056iw_.log',
           '/u02/oradata/SAMPLE/onlinelog/ol_mf_2_p02rcyg3_.log')
           SIZE 100M
NORESETLOGS
DATAFILE '/u01/oradata/SAMPLE/datafile/ol_mf_system_xu34ybm2_.dbf'
          SIZE 100M,
          '/u01/oradata/SAMPLE/datafile/ol_mf_sysaux_aawbmz51_.dbf'
          SIZE 100M,

          '/u01/oradata/SAMPLE/datafile/ol_mf_sys_undo_apqbmz51_.dbf'
          SIZE 100M
MAXLOGFILES 5
MAXLOGHISTORY 100
MAXDATAFILES 10
MAXINSTANCES 2
ARCHIVELOG;
```

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#### NEW QUESTION 256

- (Topic 6)

Which command is used to open the database after an incomplete recovery?

- A. alter database open
- B. alter database open repairlog
- C. alter database open resetlogs
- D. alter database open resetlog
- E. alter database resetlogs open

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 257

- (Topic 6)

The database is running in the ARCHIVELOG mode. It has three redo log groups with one member each. One of the redo log groups has become corrupted. You have issued the following command during the recovery of a damaged redo log file:

```
ALTER DATABASE CLEAR UNARCHIVED LOGFILE GROUP 3;
```

Which action should you perform immediately after using this command?

- A. You should perform a log switch
- B. You should make a backup of the database
- C. You should switch the database to the NOARCHIVELOG mode
- D. You should shut down the database instance and perform a complete database recovery

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 260

- (Topic 6)

You have lost datafiles 1 and 3 from your database, and the database has crashed. In what order should you perform the following steps to recover your database?

1. Take the datafiles that were lost offline.
2. startup mount the database
3. Issue the alter database open command.
4. Restore the datafiles that were lost
5. Recover the datafiles with the recover datafile command.
6. Bring the datafiles back online.
7. Recover the database with the recover database command.

- A. 2, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6
- B. 2, 4, 5, 3
- C. 4, 7, 3
- D. 2, 4, 7, 3
- E. 2, 7, 3

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 261

- (Topic 6)

Which statement about recovering from the loss of a redo log group is true?

- A. If the lost redo log group is ACTIVE, you should first attempt to clear the log file.
- B. If the lost redo log group is CURRENT, you must clear the log file.
- C. If the lost redo log group is ACTIVE, you must restore, perform cancel-based incomplete recovery, and open the database using the RESETLOGS option.
- D. If the lost redo log group is CURRENT, you must restore, perform cancel-based incomplete recovery, and open the database using the RESETLOGS option.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 263

- (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 265

- (Topic 6)

Your database has experienced a loss of datafile users\_01.dbf, which is associated with a tablespace called USERS. The database is still running.

Which answer properly describes the order of the steps that you would use to recover from this error?

1. Shut down the database.
2. Take the users\_01.dbf datafile offline with the alter database command.
3. Restore the users\_01.dbf datafile from backup media with the required archived redo logs.
4. Restore all users tablespace-related datafiles from backup media.
5. Issue the recover tablespace users command.
6. Issue the recover datafile users\_01.dbf command.
7. Start up the database.
8. Bring the users\_01.dbf datafile online with the alter database command.

- A. 1, 3, 6, 7
- B. 2, 3, 6, 8
- C. 1, 2,3,6,7
- D. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8
- E. 2, 3,6,5,7

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 270

- (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 274

- (Topic 6)

When performing an online backup, what is the proper order of the following steps?

a: Issue the ALTER DATABASE END BACKUP command. b: Back up the archived redo logs.  
c: Issue the ALTER DATABASE BEGIN BACKUP command.  
d: Back up the database files.  
e: Determine the beginning log sequence number. f: Determine the ending log sequence number.  
g: Force a log switch with the ALTER SYSTEM SWITCH LOGFILE command.

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

There are two big steps to complete the online database backup:

1. Enclose with BEGIN BACKUP and END BACKUP options to use O/S file copy command to backup data files;

Which is e, c, d, a

2. Use SWITCH LOGFILE command to archive all the online redo log. backup all the archived redo log file. Which is g, f, b

According to Oracle document, after online backup done, you must archive the online redo log, otherwise you will have no chance to recover the database with consistence.

**NEW QUESTION 276**

- (Topic 6)

A database is running In ARCHIVELOG mode. It has two online redo log groups and each group has one member.

A LGWR Input/output (I/O) falls due to permanent media failure that has resulted In the loss of redo log file and the LWGR terminates causing the instance to crash. The steps to recover from the loss of a current redo log group member in the random order are as follow.

- 1) Restore the corrupted redo log group.
- 2) Restore from a whole database backup.
- 3) Perform incomplete recovery.
- 4) Relocate by renaming the member of the damaged online redo log group to a new location.
- 5) Open the database with the RESETLOGS option.
- 6) Restart the database instance.
- 7) Issue a checkpoint and clear the log.

Identify the option with the correct sequential steps to accomplish the task efficiently.

- A. 1, 3, 4, and 5
- B. 7, 3, 4. and 5
- C. 2, 3, 4, and 5
- D. 7, 4, 3. and 5
- E. Only 6 is required

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Recovering After Losing All Members of an Online Redo Log Group

If a media failure damages all members of an online redo log group, then different scenarios can occur depending on the type of online redo log group affected by the failure

and the archiving mode of the database.

If the damaged online redo log group is current and active, then it is needed for crash recovery; otherwise, it is not. Table 30-4 outlines the various recovery scenarios.

If the Group Is...	Then...	And You Should...
Inactive	It is not needed for crash recovery	Clear the archived or unarchived group.
Active	It is needed for crash recovery	Attempt to issue a checkpoint and clear the log; if impossible, then you must either use Flashback Database or restore a backup and perform incomplete recovery up to the most recent available redo log.
Current	It is the redo log that the database is currently writing to	Attempt to clear the log; if impossible, then you must either use Flashback Database or restore a backup and perform incomplete recovery up to the most recent available redo log.

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**NEW QUESTION 277**

- (Topic 6)

Your production database is running in archivelog mode and you are using recovery manager (RMAN) with recovery catalog to perform the database backup at regular intervals. When you attempt to restart the database instance after a regular maintenance task on Sunday, the database fails to open displaying the message that the data file belonging to the users tablespace are corrupted.

The steps to recover the damaged data files are follows:

1. Mount the database
2. Open the database
3. Recover the data file
4. Restore the data file

5. Make the data file offline  
6. Make the data file online  
Which option identifies the correct sequence that you must use to recover the data files?

- A. 2, 4, 3
- B. 1, 4, 3, 2
- C. 2, 5, 4, 3, 6
- D. 5, 2, 4, 3, 6
- E. 1, 5, 4, 3, 6, 2

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 280

- (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 283

- (Topic 6)

Your database is in ARCHIVELOG mode. You have two online redo log groups, each of which contains one redo member.

When you attempt to start the database, you receive the following errors: ORA-00313: open failed for members of log group 1 of thread 1  
ORA-00312: online log 1 thread 1: 'D:\REDO01.LOG'

You discover that the online redo log file of the current redo group is corrupted. Which statement should you use to resolve this issue?

- A. ALTER DATABASE DROP LOGFILE GROUP 1;
- B. ALTER DATABASE CLEAR LOGFILE GROUP 1;
- C. ALTER DATABASE CLEAR UNARCHIVED LOGFILE GROUP 1;
- D. ALTER DATABASE DROP LOGFILE MEMBER 'D:\REDO01.LOG';

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 288

- (Topic 7)

Which two statements are true about the duplexing of the backups taken by RMAN? (Choose two.)

- A. It's only supported for the backups performed on the tape
- B. It is not supported for backup operations that produce image copies
- C. Duplex backups need a parallelism for the device to be equal to number of copies
- D. Duplex backups can be performed to either disk or tape, but cannot be performed on tape and disk simultaneously

**Answer:** BD

#### NEW QUESTION 290

- (Topic 7)

When running the tablespace point-in-time command

recover tablespace users

until time '10/06/2008:22:42:00'

auxiliary destination 'c:\oracle\auxiliary'; You receive the following error:

```
RMAN-00571: =====  
RMAN-00569: ===== ERROR MESSAGE STACK FOLLOWS =====  
RMAN-00571: =====  
RMAN-03002: failure of recover command at 10/08/2008 16:00:30  
RMAN-20202: Tablespace not found in the recovery catalog  
RMAN-06019: could not translate tablespace name "USERS"
```

What is the likely cause of the error?

- A. The database is in ARCHIVELOG mode.
- B. There is not a current backup of the database available.
- C. The USERS tablespace has dependent objects in other tablespaces and can not be a part of a TSPITR alone.
- D. The USERS tablespace is not eligible for TSPITR because it has invalid objects.
- E. The recover tablespace command is incorrect and generates the error.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 293

- (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 297

- (Topic 7)

What is the end result of these commands if they are successful?

RMAN> show retention policy;

RMAN configuration parameters for database with db\_unique\_name ORCL are: CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY TO REDUNDANCY 1; # default

RMAN> backup database tag=gold\_copy plus archivelog tag=gold\_copy delete input; RMAN> backup database tag=silver\_copy plus archivelog tag=silver\_copy delete input;

- A. Attempting to restore silver\_copy will fail.
- B. Attempting to restore gold\_copy will fail.
- C. Both backups will be available for restore without question.
- D. Attempting to restore gold\_copy may or may not succeed.
- E. You will not be able to restore either gold\_copy or silver\_copy.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 302

- (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 303

- (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 308

- (Topic 7)

Your production database is functional on the SHOST1 host. You are backing up the production database by using Recovery Manager (RMAN) with the recovery catalog. You want to replicate the production database to another host, SHOST2, for testing new applications.

After you ensured that the backups of the target database are accessible on the new host, what must you do to restore and recover the backup for the test environment?

- A. Restoring the control file from the backup by using the NOCATALOG option to restore, and recovering the data files
- B. Restoring the data files by using the NOCATALOG option and using the SET NEWNAME command to change the location
- C. Restoring the server parameter file from the backup by using the recovery catalog to restore,
- D. Restoring the data files from the backup by using the recovery catalog to recover the files, and using the SWITCH command to change the location.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Refer to here:

To restore the database on a new host:

1. Ensure that the backups of the target database are accessible on the new host.
2. Configure the ORACLE\_SID on hostb.
3. Start RMAN on hostb and connect to the target database without connecting to the recovery catalog.

For example, enter the following command:

```
% rman NOCATALOG RMAN> CONNECT TARGET
```

```
/
```

4. Set the DBID and start the database instance without mounting the database. For example, run SET DBID to set the DBID, then run STARTUP NOMOUNT:

```
SET DBID 1340752057;
```

```
STARTUP NOMOUNT
```

RMAN fails to find the server parameter file, which has not yet been restored, but starts the instance with a "dummy" file. Sample output follows:

```
startup failed: ORA-01078: failure in processing system parameters
```

```
LRM-00109: could not open parameter file '/net/hostb/oracle/dbs/initrgrta.ora' trying to start the Oracle instance without parameter files ...
```

```
Oracle instance started
```

5. Restore and edit the server parameter file.

Allocate a channel to the media manager, then restore the server parameter file as a client-side parameter file and use the SET command to indicate the location of the autobackup (in this example, the autobackup is in /tmp):

```
RUN
```

```
{
ALLOCATE CHANNEL c1 DEVICE TYPE sbt PARMS '...';
SET CONTROLFILE AUTOBACKUP FORMAT FOR DEVICE TYPE DISK TO '/tmp/%F'; RESTORE SPFILE
TO PFILE '?/oradata/test/inittrgta.ora' FROM AUTOBACKUP; SHUTDOWN ABORT;
}
```

6. Edit the restored initialization parameter file.  
Change any location-specific parameters, for example, those ending in \_DEST, to reflect the new directory structure. For example, edit the following parameters:

- IFILE
- LOG\_ARCHIVE\_DEST\_1
- CONTROL\_FILES

7. Restart the instance with the edited initialization parameter file. For example, enter the following command:  
STARTUP FORCE NOMOUNT PFILE='?/oradata/test/inittrgta.ora';

8. Restore the control file from an autobackup and then mount the database. For example, enter the following command:  
RUN

```
{
ALLOCATE CHANNEL c1 DEVICE TYPE sbt PARMS '...'; RESTORE CONTROLFILE FROM AUTOBACKUP; ALTER DATABASE MOUNT;
}
```

RMAN restores the control file to whatever locations you specified in the CONTROL\_FILES initialization parameter.

9. Catalog the data file copies that you copied in "Restoring Disk Backups to a New Host", using their new file names or CATALOG START WITH (if you know all the files are in directories with a common prefix easily addressed with a CATALOG START WITH command). For example, run:  
CATALOG START WITH '/oracle/oradata/trgt/';  
If you want to specify files individually, then you can execute a CATALOG command as follows:  
CATALOG DATAFILECOPY  
'/oracle/oradata/trgt/system01.dbf', '/oracle/oradata/trgt/undotbs01.dbf', '/oracle/oradata/trgt/cwmlite01.dbf', '/oracle/oradata/trgt/drsys01.dbf',  
'/oracle/oradata/trgt/example01.dbf', '/oracle/oradata/trgt/indx01.dbf', '/oracle/oradata/trgt/tools01.dbf', '/oracle/oradata/trgt/users01.dbf';

10. Start a SQL\*Plus session on the new database and query the database file names recorded in the control file.  
Because the control file is from the trgta database, the recorded file names use the original hosta file names. You can query V\$ views to obtain this information.  
Run the following  
query in SQL\*Plus:  
COLUMN NAME FORMAT a60  
SPOOL LOG '/tmp/db\_filenames.out' SELECT FILE# AS "File/Grp#", NAME FROM V\$DATAFILE  
UNION  
SELECT GROUP#,MEMBER FROM V\$LOGFILE;  
SPOOL OFF EXIT

11. Write the RMAN restore and recovery script. The script must include the following steps:

- For each data file on the destination host that is restored to a different path than it had on the source host, use a SET NEWNAME command to specify the new path on the destination host. If the file systems on the destination system are set up to have the same paths as the source host, then do not use SET NEWNAME for those files restored to the same path as on the source host.
- For each online redo log that is to be created at a different location than it had on the source host, use SQL ALTER DATABASE RENAME FILE commands to specify the path name on the destination host. If the file systems on the destination system are set up to have the same paths as the source host, then do not use ALTER DATABASE RENAME FILE for those files restored to the same path as on the source host.
- Perform a SET UNTIL operation to limit recovery to the end of the archived redo logs. The recovery stops with an error if no SET UNTIL command is specified.
- Restore and recover the database.
- Run the SWITCH DATAFILE ALL command so that the control file recognizes the new path names as the official new names of the data files.

Example 20-3 shows the RMAN script reco\_test.rman that can perform the restore and recovery operation.  
Example 20-3 Restoring a Database on a New Host:  
RUN

```
{
# allocate a channel to the tape device
ALLOCATE CHANNEL c1 DEVICE TYPE sbt PARMS '...';
# rename the data files and online redo logs
SET NEWNAME FOR DATAFILE 1 TO '?/oradata/test/system01.dbf'; SET NEWNAME FOR DATAFILE 2 TO '?/oradata/test/undotbs01.dbf';
SET NEWNAME FOR DATAFILE 3 TO '?/oradata/test/cwmlite01.dbf'; SET NEWNAME FOR DATAFILE 4 TO '?/oradata/test/drsys01.dbf'; SET NEWNAME FOR
DATAFILE 5 TO '?/oradata/test/example01.dbf'; SET NEWNAME FOR DATAFILE 6 TO '?/oradata/test/indx01.dbf'; SET NEWNAME FOR DATAFILE 7 TO
'?/oradata/test/tools01.dbf'; SET NEWNAME FOR DATAFILE 8 TO '?/oradata/test/users01.dbf';
SQL "ALTER DATABASE RENAME FILE "/dev3/oracle/dbs/redo01.log" TO "?/oradata/test/redo01.log" ";
SQL "ALTER DATABASE RENAME FILE "/dev3/oracle/dbs/redo02.log" TO "?/oradata/test/redo02.log" ";
# Do a SET UNTIL to prevent recovery of the online logs SET UNTIL SCN 123456;
# restore the database and switch the data file names RESTORE DATABASE;
SWITCH DATAFILE ALL;
# recover the database RECOVER DATABASE;
} EXIT
```

12. Execute the script created in the previous step.  
For example, start RMAN to connect to the target database and run the @ command:  
% rman TARGET / NOCATALOG  
RMAN> @reco\_test.rman

13. Open the restored database with the RESETLOGS option.  
From the RMAN prompt, open the database with the RESETLOGS option: ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS;  
Caution:  
When you re-open your database in the next step, do not connect to the recovery catalog. Otherwise, the new database incarnation created is registered automatically in the recovery catalog, and the file names of the production database are replaced by the new file names specified in the script.

14. Optionally, delete the test database with all of its files. Note:  
If you used an ASM disk group, then the DROP DATABASE command is the only way to safely remove the files of the test database. If you restored to non-ASM storage then you can also use operating system commands to remove the database.  
Use the DROP DATABASE command to delete all files associated with the database automatically. The following example deletes the database files:  
STARTUP FORCE NOMOUNT PFILE='?/oradata/test/inittrgta.ora'; DROP DATABASE;  
Because you did not perform the restore and recovery operation when connected to the recovery catalog, the recovery catalog contains no records for any of the restored files or the procedures performed during the test. Likewise, the control file of the trgta database is completely unaffected by the test.

#### NEW QUESTION 313

- (Topic 7)

David managed to accidentally delete the datafiles for database called DSL. He called Heber and Heber tried to help but he managed to delete the control files of

the database. Heber called Bill and Bill saved the day.  
They are using a recovery catalog for this database.  
What steps did Bill perform to recover the database and in what order?

- A. Restored the control file with the RMAN restore controlfile command.
- B. Mounted the DSL instance with the alter database mount command.
- C. Restored the datafiles for the DSL database with the RMAN restore command.
- D. Opened the DSL database with the alter database open resetlogs command.
- E. Recovered the datafiles for the DSL database with the RMAN recover command.
- F. Started the DSL instance.
- G. Connected to the recovery catalog with RMAN.
- H. a, b, c, d, e, f, g
- I. b, c, d, g, f, e, a
- J. g, f, a, b, c, e, d
- K. c, a, d, b, f, e, g
- L. g, f, a, b, e, c, d

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

About Recovery with a Backup Control File

If all copies of the current control file are lost or damaged, then you must restore and mount a backup control file. You must then run the RECOVER command, even if no data files have been restored, and open the database with the RESETLOGS option. If some copies of the current control file are usable, however, then you can follow the procedure in "Responding to the Loss of a Subset of the Current Control Files" and avoid the recovery and RESETLOGS operation.

When RMAN is connected to a recovery catalog, the recovery procedure with a backup control file is identical to recovery with a current control file. The RMAN metadata missing from the backup control file is available from the recovery catalog. The only exception is if the database name is not unique in the catalog, in which case you must use SET DBID command before restoring the control file.

1. Start RMAN and connect to a target database.
2. Start the target instance without mounting the database. RMAN>STARTUP NOMOUNT;
3. Restore the control file  
RMAN> SET DBID 320066378; # (Optional) If the database name is not unique, you need to specify the DBID  
RMAN> RUN  
{  
SET CONTROLFILE AUTOBACKUP FORMAT FOR DEVICE TYPE DISK TO  
'autobackup\_format';  
RESTORE CONTROLFILE FROM AUTOBACKUP;  
}  
4. Start the target instance with mounting the database. RMAN>STARTUP MOUNT;
5. Restore the data files; RMAN>RESTORE DATABASE;
6. Recover the database; RMAN>RECOVER DATABASE;
7. Open the database with RESETLOGS option; RMAN> ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS;

**NEW QUESTION 316**

- (Topic 7)

You are performing incomplete recovery using RMAN. You execute the following RUN block:

```
RUN
{
SET UNTIL SCN 1107600; RESTORE DATABASE; RECOVER DATABASE;
}
```

Which statement is true about the result?

- A. RMAN restores all datafiles from the most recent backup available since the failure and applies the redo logs necessary to recover the database to SCN 1107600
- B. RMAN restores all datafiles needed to restore the database through SCN 1107599 and applies the redo logs necessary to recover the database through SCN 1107599.
- C. RMAN restores all datafiles and control files from the most recent backup
- D. The RUN block fails because you did not specify an UNTIL clause in your RECOVER DATABASE command

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 321**

- (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 324**

- (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 325**

- (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 330**

- (Topic 8)

What are the two different types of database duplication? (Choose two.)

- A. Active
- B. Passive
- C. Online
- D. Backup-based
- E. Failure driven

**Answer:** AD

**NEW QUESTION 334**

- (Topic 8)

As part of archiving the historical data, you want to transfer data from one database to another database, which is on another server. All tablespaces in the source database are read/write and online. The source and target databases use the same compatibility level and character sets. View the Exhibit and examine the features in the source and target database.

Which of the following steps are required to transport a tablespace from the database to the target database:

1. Make the tablespace read-only at the source database.
2. Export metadata from the source database.
3. Convert data filed by using Recovery Manager (RMAN).
4. Transfer the dump file and data filed to the target machine.
5. Import metadata at the target database.
6. Make the tablespace read/write at the target database. Exhibit:

Source:

```
SQL> SELECT tp.endian_format, d.platform_name
       2 FROM v$transportable_platform tp,
       3 v$database d
       4 WHERE tp.platform_name = d.platform_name;
```

ENDIAN_FORMAT	PLATFORM_NAME
Little	Microsoft Windows IA (32-bit)

Target:

```
SQL> SELECT tp.endian_format, d.platform_name
       2 FROM v$transportable_platform tp,
       3 v$database d
       4 WHERE tp.platform_name = d.platform_name;
```

ENDIAN_FORMAT	PLATFORM_NAME
Little	Linux IA (32-bit)

- A. 2, 4, and 5
- B. All the steps
- C. 2, 3, 4 and 5
- D. 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Refer to here. Generate a Transportable Tablespace Set read\_only--expdp--4-import-read\_wrtie

1, 2, 4, 5, 6 (optional)

If both platforms have the same endianness, no conversion is necessary. Otherwise you must do a conversion of the tablespace set either at the source or destination database. Transport the dump file to the directory pointed to by the DATA\_PUMP\_DIR directory object, or to any other directory of your choosing.

Run the following query to determine the location of DATA\_PUMP\_DIR: SELECT \* FROM DBA\_DIRECTORIES WHERE DIRECTORY\_NAME = 'DATA\_PUMP\_DIR';

OWNER	DIRECTORY_NAME	DIRECTORY_PATH
SYS	DATA_PUMP_DIR	C:\app\orauser\admin\orawin\dpdump\

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

Transport the data files to the location of the existing data files of the destination database. On the UNIX and Linux platforms, this location is typically

/u01/app/oracle/oradata/SID/ or

+DISKGROUP/SID/ datafile/.

**NEW QUESTION 335**

- (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 337**

- (Topic 8)

When issuing the duplicate database command, you use the parameter DB\_FILE\_NAME\_CONVERT. For what purpose do you use this parameter?

- A. To indicate the location of the auxiliary-instance online redo logs.
- B. To indicate the location of the target database datafiles.
- C. To indicate the location of the auxiliary-instance control file and online redo logs.
- D. To indicate the location of the auxiliary-instance database datafiles.
- E. This is not a valid parameter when duplicating a database.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 342**

- (Topic 8)

Which three statements must be true before transporting a tablespace from a database on one platform to a database on another platform? (Choose three.)

- A. Both source and target database must be the same character set

- B. Both source and target database must have the same endian format
- C. The COMPATIBLE parameter must be the same in the source and target databases.
- D. The minimum compatibility level for both the source and target database must be 10.0.0.
- E. All read-only and offline data files that belong to the tablespace to be transported must be platform aware.

**Answer:** ABD

#### NEW QUESTION 346

- (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 350

- (Topic 8)

You are managing the APPPROD database as a DBA. You plan to duplicate this database in the same system with the name DUPDB. You issued the following RMAN commands to create a duplicate database:

```
RMAN> CONNECT target sys/sys@APPPROD
RMAN> DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE TO dupdb FROM ACTIVE DATABASE
      DB_FILE_NAME_CONVERT '/oracle/oradata/prod/', '/scratch/oracle/oradata/
dupdb/'
      SPILE
      PARAMETER_VALUE_CONVERT '/oracle/oradata/prod/', '/scratch/oracle/oradata/
dupdb/'
      SET SGA_MAX_SIZE = '300M'
      SET SGA_TARGET = '250M'
      SET LOG_FILE_NAME_CONVERT '/oracle/oradata/prod/redo/', '/scratch/oracle/
oradata/dupdb/redo/';
```

Which three are the prerequisites for the successful execution of the above command? (Choose three.)

- A. The source database should be open.
- B. The target database should be in ARCHIVELOG mode if it is open.
- C. RMAN should be connected to both the instances as SYSDBA.
- D. The target database backups should be copied to the source database backup directories.
- E. The password file must exist for the source database and have the same SYS user password as the target.

**Answer:** BCE

#### NEW QUESTION 352

- (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 353

- (Topic 8)

When exporting metadata for the transportable tablespaces, what is the correct next step after confirming endian format?

- A. Export the tablespaces using data pump.
- B. Determine if the transportable set is self-contained.
- C. Convert the datafiles using RMAN.
- D. Copy the datafiles from source to destination.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 355

- (Topic 9)

In what state are the datafiles of a tablespace after a TSPITR has been successfully completed?

- A. The datafiles have an ONLINE status.
- B. The datafiles have an OFFLINE status.
- C. The datafiles have an ONLINE status and are in hot backup mode prepared for an online backup.
- D. The datafiles have an OFFLINE status and are in hot backup mode for an online backup.
- E. The datafiles are in STANDBY mode.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 359

- (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 360

- (Topic 9)

If you are going to run a TSPITR recovery, which view will help you to determine which objects will be lost during the TSPITR?

- A. TS\_OBJECTS\_TO\_BE\_DROPPED
- B. TS\_PTTR\_OBJECT\_DROPPED
- C. TS\_PITR\_OBJECTS\_TO\_BE\_DROPPED
- D. TS\_OBJECTS\_DROPPED
- E. TS\_DROPPED\_OBJECTS

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 361

- (Topic 9)

In your production database, users report that they are unable to generate reports on an important table because it does not contain any data. While investigating the reason, you realize that another user executed the TRUNCATE TABLE command, which accidentally caused the data to be lost. Now you want to recover the lost data of the table without affecting objects in other schemas. Which method must you use to recover the lost data?

- A. Complete Recovery with online redo log
- B. Complete Recovery with archived redo log
- C. Tablespace Point-in-Time Recovery (TSPITR)
- D. Incomplete Recovery with system change number (SCN)

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 366

- (Topic 9)

Which options must you configure while performing an automated Tablespace Point-in- Time Recovery (TSPITR) by using Recovery Manager (RMAN)?

- A. New channels for restore and recovery tasks
- B. New name for the data files of the tablespace
- C. Auxiliary name for the data files of the tablespace
- D. Auxiliary destinations for an auxiliary set of data files

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 369

- (Topic 9)

Because of a logical corruption in your production database, you wanted to perform Tablespace Point in Time Recovery (TSPITR). But before you start the recovery, you queried the TS\_PITR\_OBJECTS\_TO\_BE\_DROPPED view and realized that there are a large number of objects that would be dropped when you start the recovery by using this method. You want to preserve these objects. Which option must you use to perform TSPITR and preserve the object?

- A. Perform Export before TSPITR and Import after TSPITR
- B. Move objects to another schema that has the same tablespace assigned
- C. Perform Incomplete Recovery before TSPITR with the Log Sequence Number (LSN)
- D. Perform Incomplete Recovery before TSPITR with the System Change Number (SCN)

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 372

- (Topic 9)

Why should you back up a duplicated tablespace after a TSPITR is complete?

- A. The tablespace cannot be duplicated or restored to any point in time after the duplication.
- B. The tablespace cannot be duplicated or restored to the point in time before the duplication.
- C. The entire database cannot be restored after a TSPITR, so a backup is required.
- D. You cannot bring the tablespace online until its been backed up.
- E. There is no requirement to do so, as RMAN will back up the tablespace after the TSPITR.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 377

- (Topic 9)

Which command would correctly start a TSPITR of the USERS tablespace?

- A. `recover tablespace users until time '10/06/2008:22:42:00' auxiliary 'c:\oracle\auxiliary';`
- B. `recover tablespace users time '10/06/2008:22:42:00' auxiliary destination 'c:\oracle\auxiliary';`
- C. `recover tablespace users to point-in-time '10/06/2008:22:42:00' auxiliary destination 'c:\oracle\auxiliary';`
- D. `recover tablespace users except time '10/06/2008:22:42:00' auxiliary destination 'c:\oracle\auxiliary';`
- E. `recover tablespace users until time '10/06/2008:22:42:00' auxiliary destination 'c:\oracle\auxiliary';`

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

**Answer:** E

#### NEW QUESTION 380

- (Topic 10)

You performed the RMAN database backup having a backupset key number 231 with the KEEP FOREVER option.

After some days, you want to change the status of the database backup and you issued the following command:

RMAN>CHANGE BACKUPSET 231 NOKEEP;

What is the implication of this command?

- A. The backup is deleted.
- B. The backup is marked unavailable.
- C. The backup overrides the backup retention policy.
- D. the backup becomes eligible for deletion according to the existing retention policy

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 381

- (Topic 10)

You execute the following command to set the redundancy retention policy in Recovery Manager (RMAN):

RMAN> CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY TO REDUNDANCY 3;

Identify the statement that correctly describes the implications of this command.

- A. when there are already three backups, for the fourth backup RMAN removes the oldest backup.
- B. When there are already three backups, for the fourth backup RMAN marks the oldest backup as obsolete.
- C. the number of backups that are retained is equal to three and it includes full, incremental, and cumulative backups.
- D. when there are already three backup, one of the existing backups must be removed manually before taking the fourth backup.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Configuring a Redundancy-Based Retention Policy

The REDUNDANCY parameter of the CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY command specifies how many full or level 0 backups of each data file and control file that RMAN should keep. If the number of full or level 0 backups for a specific data file or control file exceeds the REDUNDANCY setting, then RMAN considers the extra backups as obsolete. The default retention policy is REDUNDANCY 1.

As you produce more backups, RMAN keeps track of which ones to retain and which are obsolete. RMAN retains all archived logs and incremental backups that are needed to recover the nonobsolete backups.

Assume that you make a full backup of data file 7 on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. You now have four full backups of this data file. If

REDUNDANCY is 2, then the Monday and Tuesday backups are obsolete. If you make another backup on Friday, then the Wednesday backup of data file 7 becomes obsolete. Assume a different case in which REDUNDANCY is 1. You run a level 0 database backup at noon on Monday, a level 1 cumulative backup at noon on Tuesday and Wednesday, and a level 0 backup at noon on Thursday. Immediately after each daily backup you run the command DELETE OBSOLETE. The Wednesday DELETE command does not remove the Tuesday level 1 backup because this backup is not redundant: the Tuesday level 1 backup could be used to recover the Monday level 0 backup to a time between noon on Tuesday and noon on Wednesday. However, the DELETE command on Thursday removes the previous level 0 and level 1 backups.

Run the CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY command at the RMAN prompt, as in the following example: CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY TO REDUNDANCY 3;

#### NEW QUESTION 384

- (Topic 10)

You performed the RMAN database backup with the KEEP option. Which two statements are true regarding this backup? (Choose two.)

- A. The backup contains data files, the server parameter file, and the control file even if the control file autobackup is disabled.
- B. The KEEP option overrides the configured retention policy.
- C. The backup contains only data files and archived redo log files.
- D. The KEEP option is an attribute of an individual backup piece.

**Answer:** AB

#### NEW QUESTION 386

- (Topic 10)

Examine the following command for RMAN backup:

```
RMAN> RUN {  
  ALLOCATE CHANNEL c1 DEVICE TYPE sbt; ALLOCATE CHANNEL c2 DEVICE TYPE sbt; ALLOCATE CHANNEL c3 DEVICE TYPE sbt; BACKUP  
  INCREMENTAL LEVEL = 0 (DATAFILE 1,4,5 CHANNEL c1) (DATAFILE 2,3,9 CHANNEL c2) (DATAFILE 6,7,8 CHANNEL c3);  
  SQL 'ALTER SYSTEM ARCHIVE LOG CURRENT';  
}
```

Which statement is true regarding the approach in the command?

- A. The RMAN multiplexing level is 4.
- B. It is the use of asynchronous I/O by RMAN.
- C. It is a case of parallelization of the backup set.
- D. It is an implementation of a multisection backup.

**Answer:** C

#### 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 392

- (Topic 10)

You want to take the backup of the USERS tablespace. It has a single data file of 900 MB. You have tape drives of 300 MB each. The SBT channel is configured for the RMAN. To accomplish the backup, you issued the following RMAN command:

```
RMAN> BACKUP SECTION SIZE 300M TABLESPACE users;
```

Which two statements are true regarding the execution of the above command? (Choose two.)

- A. The RMAN parallelizes the backup although the parallelism is not set for a channel.
- B. The backup piece size will be limited to 300 MB.
- C. The operation is accomplished using the default channel available.
- D. Three channels for the tape drive must be configured by setting the parallelism to three.

**Answer:** BC

**Explanation:**

SECTION SIZE sizeSpec Specifies the size of each backup section produced during a data file backup.

By setting this parameter, RMAN can create a multisection backup. In a multisection backup, RMAN creates a backup piece that contains one file section, which is a contiguous range of blocks in a file. All sections of a multisection backup are the same size. You can create a multisection backup for a data file, but not a data file copy.

File sections enable RMAN to create multiple steps for the backup of a single large data file. RMAN channels can process each step independently and in parallel, with each channel producing one section of a multisection backup set.

If you specify a section size that is larger than the size of the file, then RMAN does not use multisection backup for the file. If you specify a small section size that would produce more than 256 sections, then RMAN increases the section size to a value that results in exactly 256 sections.

Depending on where you specify this parameter in the RMAN syntax, you can specify different section sizes for different files in the same backup job.

Note: You cannot use SECTION SIZE with MAXPIECESIZE or with INCREMENTAL LEVEL 1.

**NEW QUESTION 394**

- (Topic 10)

You are managing an Oracle Database 11g database. You want to take a backup on tape drives of the USERS tablespace that has a single data file of 900 MB.

You have tape drives of 300 MB each. To accomplish the backup, you issued the following RMAN command:

```
RMAN>BACKUP SECTION SIZE 300M
```

```
TABLESPACE users;
```

What configuration should be effected to accomplish faster and optimized backups by using the above command?

- A. The SBT channel must be configured, with the default parallelism setting for the SBT device set to 1.
- B. The COMPATIBLE initialization parameter for the database instance must be set to at least 10.0.
- C. The SBT channel must be configured, with the parallelism setting for the SBT device set to 3.
- D. The SBT channel must be configured, with the MAXPIECESIZE set to 300 MB.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Dividing the Backup of a Large Data File into Sections ([link](#))

If you specify the SECTION SIZE parameter on the BACKUP command, then RMAN creates a backup set in which each backup piece contains the blocks from one file section. A file section is a contiguous range of blocks in a file. This type of backup is called a multisection backup.

Note: You cannot specify SECTION SIZE with MAXPIECESIZE.

The purpose of multisection backups is to enable RMAN channels to back up a single large file in parallel. RMAN divides the work among multiple channels, with each channel backing up one file section in a file. Backing up a file in separate sections can improve the performance of backups of large datafiles.

If a multisection backup completes successfully, then none of the backup sets generated during the backup contain a partial data file. If a multisection backup is unsuccessful, then it is possible for the RMAN metadata to contain a record for a partial backup set. RMAN does not consider partial backups for restore and recovery. You must use the DELETE command to delete the partial backup set.

If you specify a section size that is larger than the size of the file, then RMAN does not use multisection backup for the file. If you specify a small section size that would produce more than 256 sections, then RMAN increases the section size to a value that results in exactly 256 sections.

To make a multisection backup:

1. Start RMAN and connect to a target database and recovery catalog (if used).
2. If necessary, configure channel parallelism so that RMAN can make the backup parallel.
3. Execute BACKUP with the SECTION SIZE parameter.

For example, suppose that the users tablespace contains a single data file of 900 MB. Also assume that three SBT channels are configured, with the parallelism setting for the SBT device set to 3. You can break up the data file in this tablespace into file sections as shown in the following example:

```
BACKUP
```

```
SECTION SIZE 300M
```

```
TABLESPACE users;
```

In this example, each of the three SBT channels backs up a 300 MB file section of the users data file.

**NEW QUESTION 396**

- (Topic 10)

Which dynamic view displays the status of block-change tracking?

- A. V\$BLOCK\_CHANGE
- B. V\$BLOCK\_CHANGE\_TRACKING
- C. V\$BLOCKCHANGE
- D. V\$BLOCK\_TRACKING

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

V\$BLOCK\_CHANGE\_TRACKING displays the status of block change tracking for the database.

**NEW QUESTION 400**

- (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 404**

- (Topic 11)

You discover that your Recycle Bin contains two tables with the same name, MY\_TABLE.

You also have a table named MY\_TABLE in your schema. You execute the following statement:

FLASHBACK TABLE my\_table TO BEFORE DROP RENAME TO my\_table2; What will be the result of executing this statement?

- A. One of the tables is recovered from the Recycle Bin using a First In First Out (FIFO) approach.
- B. One of the tables is recovered from the Recycle Bin using a Last In First Out (LIFO) approach.
- C. Both the tables are recovered from the Recycle Bin with one table renamed to MY\_TABLE2 and the other to a system-generated name.
- D. None of the tables are recovered from the Recycle Bin, and the statement returns an error.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 408

- (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 410

- (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 updated 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**

#### NEW QUESTION 414

- (Topic 11)

Which of the following can be used in conjunction with a Flashback Versions Query to filter the results? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. A range of SCN values
- B. A list of SCN values
- C. A starting and ending timestamp
- D. Minimum and maximum sequence values

E. A list of sequence values

**Answer:** AC

#### NEW QUESTION 416

- (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 417

- (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 421

- (Topic 11)

You executed the following command to drop a user: DROP USER scott CASCADE; Which two statements regarding the above command are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. All the objects of scott are moved to the Recycle Bin.
- B. Any objects in the Recycle Bin belonging to scott are purged.
- C. All the objects owned by scott are permanently dropped from the database.
- D. All the objects of scott in the Recycle Bin must be purged before executing the DROP command.
- E. Any objects in the Recycle Bin belonging to scott will not be affected by the above DROP command.

**Answer:** BC

#### NEW QUESTION 425

- (Topic 11)

Which of the following statements are true regarding the Recycle Bin? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The Recycle Bin is a physical storage area for dropped objects.
- B. The Recycle Bin is a logical container for dropped objects.
- C. The Recycle Bin stores the results of a Flashback Drop operation.
- D. The objects in the Recycle Bin are stored in the tablespace in which they were created.

**Answer:** BD

#### NEW QUESTION 426

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#### 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)

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 group
- 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 operation
- 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 command
- 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 3

- (Topic 1)

Which two are the uses of the ASM metadata backup and restore (AMBR) feature? (Choose two.)

- A. It can be used to back up all data on ASM disks.
- B. It can be used to recover the damaged ASM disk group along with the data.
- C. It can be used to gather information about a pre-existing ASM disk group with disk paths, disk name, failure groups, attributes, templates, and alias directory structure.
- D. It can be used to re-create the ASM disk group with its attributes.

**Answer: CD**

#### NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 1)

On the development database rac0, there are six raw devices: /dev/raw/raw1 through /dev/raw/raw6. /dev/raw/raw1 and /dev/raw/raw2 are 8GB each, and the rest are 6GB each.

An existing disk group +DATA1, of NORMAL REDUNDANCY, uses /dev/raw/raw1 and /dev/raw/raw2.

Which series of the following commands will drop one of the failure groups for +DATA1, create a new disk group +DATA2 using two of the remaining four raw devices, and then cancel the drop operation from +DATA1?

A. ALTER DISKGROUP DATA1 DROP DISK DATA1\_0001;

```
CREATE DISKGROUP DATA2 NORMAL REDUNDANCY
  FAILGROUP DATA1A DISK '/dev/raw/raw3'
  FAILGROUP DATA1B DISK '/dev/raw/raw4';
```

```
ALTER DISKGROUP DATA1 UNDROP DISKS;
```

B. ALTER DISKGROUP DATA1 DROP DISK DATA1\_0001;

```
CREATE DISKGROUP DATA2 HIGH REDUNDANCY
  FAILGROUP DATA1A DISK '/dev/raw/raw3'
  FAILGROUP DATA1B DISK '/dev/raw/raw4';
```

```
ALTER DISKGROUP DATA1 UNDROP DISKS;
```

C. ALTER DISKGROUP DATA1 DROP DISK DATA1\_0001;

```
CREATE DISKGROUP DATA2 NORMAL REDUNDANCY
  FAILGROUP DATA1A DISK '/dev/raw/raw3'
  FAILGROUP DATA1B DISK '/dev/raw/raw4';
```

```
ALTER DISKGROUP DATA1 UNDROP DATA1_0001;
```

D. ALTER DISKGROUP DATA1 DROP DISK DATA1\_0001  
ADD DISK GROUP DATA2 NORMAL REDUNDANCY  
FAILGROUP DATA1A DISK '/dev/raw/raw3'  
FAILGROUP DATA1B DISK '/dev/raw/raw4';

```
ALTER DISKGROUP DATA1 UNDROP DISKS;
```

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 1)

Identify three key features of ASM. (Choose three.)

- A. file striping
- B. allocation unit mirroring
- C. automatic disk rebalancing
- D. automatic file size increment
- E. automatic undo management

**Answer:** ABC

#### NEW QUESTION 6

- (Topic 1)

You are managing an Oracle 11g database with ASM storage, for which the COMPATIBLE initialization parameter is set to 11.1.0. In the ASM instance, the COMPATIBLE.RDBMS attribute for the disk group is set to 10.2 and the COMPATIBLE.ASM attribute is set to 11.1.

Which two statements are true in this scenario for the features enabled for ASM? (Choose two.)

- A. The ASM-preferred mirror read feature is enabled.
- B. The ASM supports variable sizes for extents of 1, 8, and 64 allocation units.
- C. The ASM disk is dropped immediately from a disk group when it becomes unavailable.
- D. The RDBMS always reads the primary copy of a mirrored extent of the ASM disk group.

**Answer:** AB

#### NEW QUESTION 7

- (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 8

- (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 9

- (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 10

- (Topic 1)

You are managing an Oracle Database 11g database with the ASM storage. The database is having big file tablespaces. You want files to open faster and less memory to be used in the shared pool to manage the extent maps.

What configuration would you effect to achieve your objective? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Set the ASM compatibility attribute for the ASM disk group to 11.1.0.  
B. Set the RDBMS compatibility attribute for the ASM disk group to 11.1.0.  
C. Set the COMPATIBLE initialization parameter for the ASM instance to 11.1.0.  
D. Set the COMPATIBLE initialization parameter for the database instance to 11.1.0.

Answer: AD

#### NEW QUESTION 15

- (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

Show SQLCancelOK

NameFRA

RedundancyHIGHNORMALEXTERNAL

Allocation Unit (MB)1

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 Member DisksOnly Candidate D

Select	Path	Header Status	Library	Label	ASM Disk Name	Size	Unit	Force Reuse	Failure Group	
<input type="checkbox"/>	/devices/diske1	CANDIDATE	SYSTEM			1024	MB	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	/devices/diske2	CANDIDATE	SYSTEM			1024	MB	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	/devices/diske3	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 19

- (Topic 1)

How can you reverse the effects of an ALTER DISKGROUP ... DROP DISK command if it has NOT yet completed?

- A. Issue the ALTER DISKGROUP ... ADD DISK command.
- B. Issue the ALTER DISKGROUP ... UNDROP DISKS command.
- C. Issue the ALTER DISKGROUP ... DROP DISK CANCEL command.
- D. Retrieve the disk from the Recycle Bin after the operation completes.

Answer: B

### NEW QUESTION 22

- (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)

What are the recommendations for Oracle Database 11g installation to make it Optimal Flexible Architecture (OFA)-compliant? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. ORACLE\_BASE should be set explicitly.
- B. An Oracle base should have only one Oracle home created in it.
- C. Flash recovery area and data file location should be on separate disks.
- D. Flash recovery area and data file location should be created under Oracle base in a non-Automatic Storage Management (ASM) setup.

Answer: ACD

### NEW QUESTION 25

- (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;

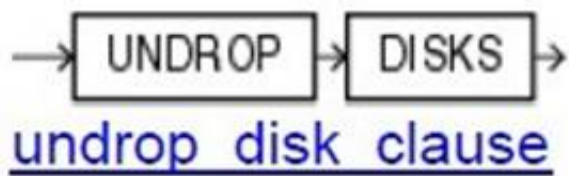
You want to cancel the disk drops that are pending for the DG1 disk group. Which statement should you issue?

- 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:**



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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 30

- (Topic 1)

You are managing Oracle Database 11g with an ASM storage with high redundancy. The following command was issued to drop the disks from the dga disk group after five hours:

ALTER DISKGROUP dga OFFLINE DISKS IN FAILGROUP f2 DROP AFTER 5H;

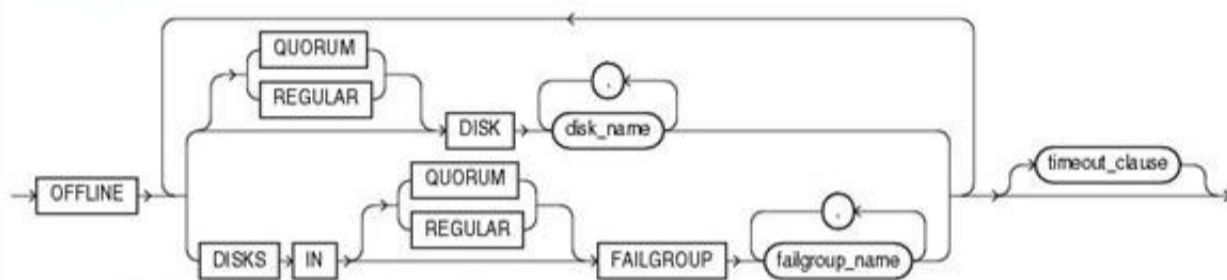
Which statement is true in this scenario?

- A. It starts the ASM fast mirror resync.
- B. All the disks in the dga disk group would be OFFLINE and the DISK\_REPAIR\_TIME disk attribute would be set to 5 hours.
- C. It drops all disk paths from the dga disk group.
- D. All the disks in the dga disk group in failure group f2 would be OFFLINE and the DISK\_REPAIR\_TIME disk attribute would be set to 5 hours.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

disk offline clause::=



Description of the illustration disk\_offline\_clause.gif

timeout\_clause::=



Description of the illustration timeout\_clause.gif

<http://blog.csdn.net/rlhua>

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### NEW QUESTION 31

- (Topic 1)

You are managing an Oracle Database 11g instance and an Oracle Database 10g instance on the same machine. Both instances use the ASM instance as storage. Which statement regarding the ASM disk group compatibility attributes are true in this scenario? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The database-compatibility version settings for each instance must be greater than or equal to the RDBMS compatibility of all ASM disk groups used by that database instances.
- B. RDBMS compatibility and the database version determines whether a database instance can mount the ASM disk group.
- C. The RDBMS compatibility settings for a disk group control the format of data structures for ASM metadata on the disk.
- D. ASM compatibility controls which features for the ASM will be enabled.

**Answer: ABD**

### NEW QUESTION 35

- (Topic 1)

You are managing an Oracle Database 11g ASM instance with a disk group dg01 having three disks. One of the disks in the disk group becomes unavailable because of power failure. You issued the following command to change the DISK\_REPAIR\_TIME attribute from 3.6 hours to 5 hours:

ALTER DISKGROUP dg01 SET ATTRIBUTE 'disk\_repair\_time' = '5h'; To which disks in the disk group will the new value be applicable?

- A. all disks in the disk group
- B. all disks that are currently in OFFLINE mode
- C. all disks that are not currently in OFFLINE mode
- D. all disks in the disk group only if all of them are ONLINE

**Answer: C**

### Explanation:

Check out the answer options, it is tricky. The NOT OFFLINE disks equals ONLINE disks. Refer to Set the DISK\_REPAIR\_TIME Disk Group Attribute Appropriately.

The DISK\_REPAIR\_TIME disk group attribute specifies how long a disk remains offline before Oracle ASM drops the disk. If a disk is made available before the DISK\_REPAIR\_TIME parameter has expired, the storage administrator can issue the ONLINE DISK command and Oracle ASM resynchronizes the stale data from the mirror side. In Oracle Database 11g, the online disk operation does not restart if there is a failure of the instance on which the disk is running. You must reissue the command manually to bring the disk online.

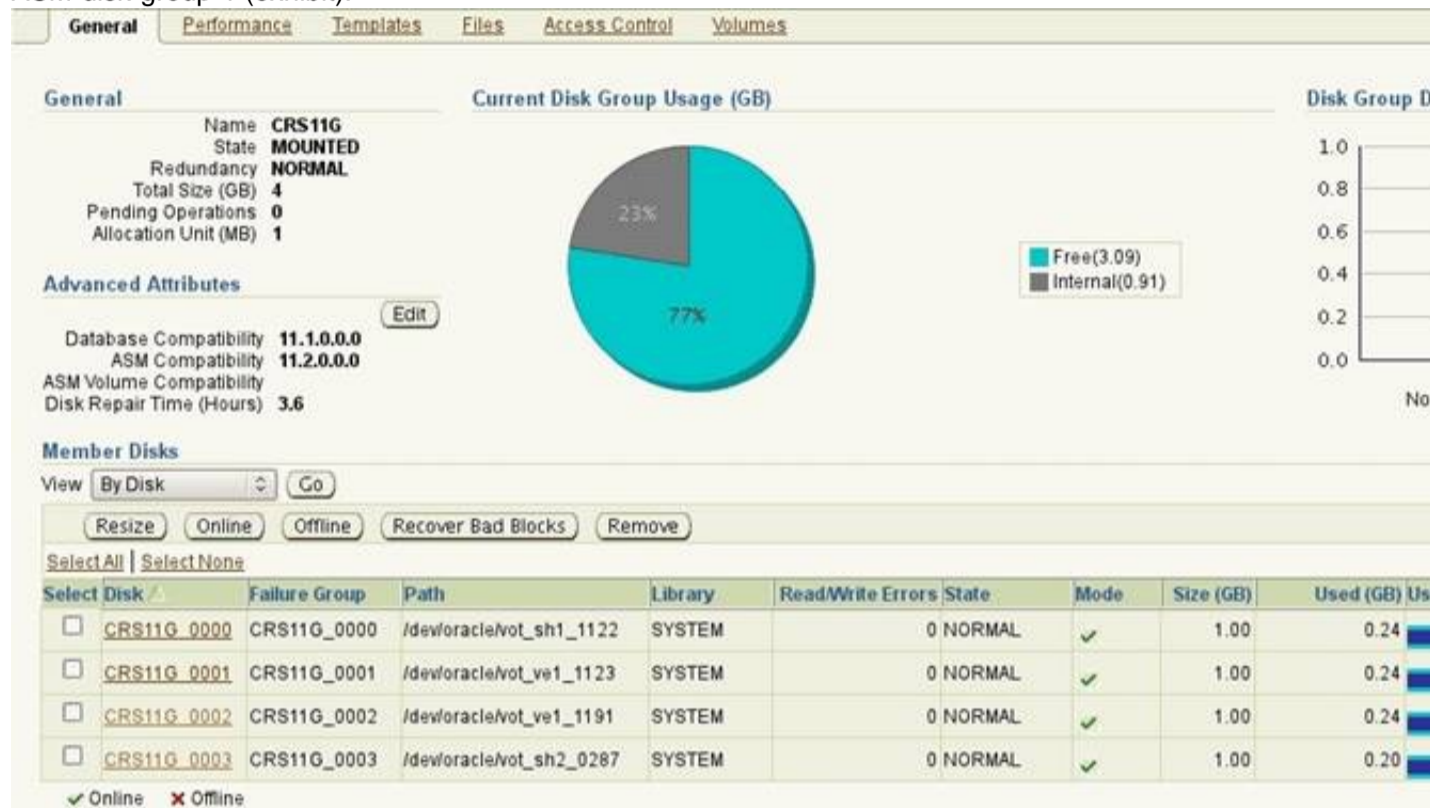
### NEW QUESTION 37

- (Topic 1)

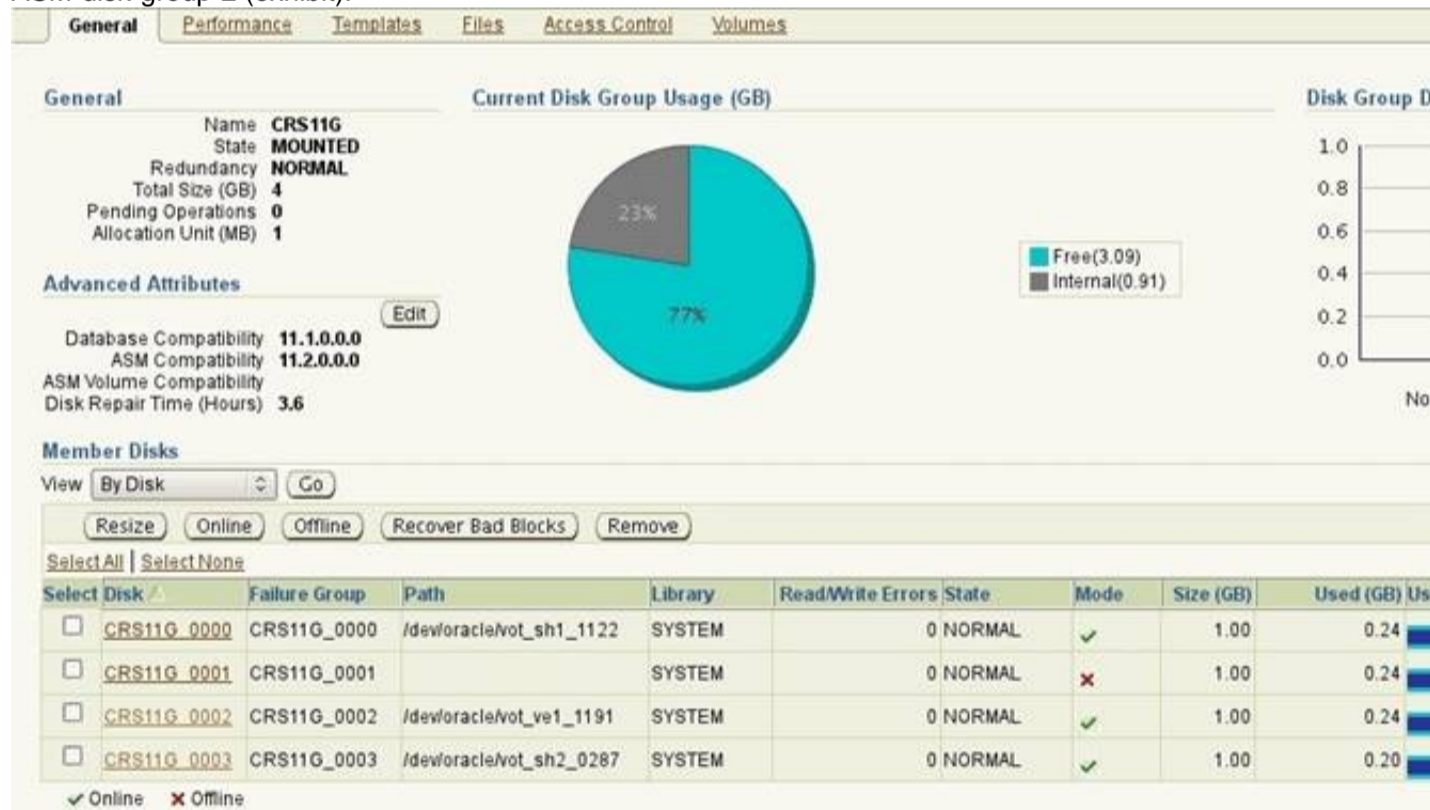
View Exhibit1 to examine the CRS11G disk group when all the disks are online. View Exhibit2 to examine the CRS11G disk group when one disk is offline.

Why is the rebalancing not performed and the content of the disk group not empty in Exhibit2?

ASM-disk-group-1 (exhibit):



ASM-disk-group-2 (exhibit):



- A. Because the disk group is created with NORMAL redundancy
- B. Because the disk repair time attribute is set to a nonzero value
- C. Because the mirrored extents cannot be rebalanced across the other three disks
- D. Because the other three disks have 60% free space, the disk rebalancing is delayed

Answer: B

### Explanation:

Key points:

1. The COMPATIBILITY.ASM>=11.1 and COMPATIBILITY.RDBMS>=11.1
2. The DISK\_REPAIR\_TIME is set to non-zero. by default it is 3.6hr. Refer to here.

Note: To use this feature, the disk group compatibility attributes must be set to 11.1 or higher. For more information, refer to "Disk Group Compatibility".

Oracle ASM fast resync keeps track of pending changes to extents on an OFFLINE disk during an outage. The extents are resynced when the disk is brought back online.

By default, Oracle ASM drops a disk in 3.6 hours after it is taken offline. You can set the DISK\_REPAIR\_TIME disk group attribute to delay the drop operation by specifying a time interval to repair the disk and bring it back online.

### NEW QUESTION 42

- (Topic 1)

What is the advantage of setting the ASM-preferred mirror read for the stretch cluster configuration?

- A. It improves resync operations.
- B. This feature enables much faster file opens.
- C. It improves performance as fewer extent pointers are needed in the shared pool.
- D. It improves performance by reading from a copy of an extent closest to the node.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Preferred Read Failure Groups

When you configure Oracle ASM failure groups, it might be more efficient for a node to read from an extent that is closest to the node, even if that extent is a secondary extent. In other words, you can configure Oracle ASM to read from a secondary extent if that extent is closer to the node instead of Oracle ASM reading from the primary copy which might be farther from the node. Using the preferred read failure groups feature is most useful in extended clusters.

**NEW QUESTION 45**

- (Topic 1)

What is the result of increasing the value of the parameter ASM\_POWER\_LIMIT during a rebalance operation?

- A. The ASM rebalance operation will likely consume fewer resources and complete in a shorter amount of time.
- B. The ASM rebalance operation will consume fewer resources and complete in a longer amount of time.
- C. The ASM rebalance operation will be parallelized and should complete in a shorter amount of time.
- D. There is no ASM\_POWER\_LIMIT setting used in ASM.
- E. None of the above

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 48**

- (Topic 1)

ASM supports all but which of the following file types? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Database files
- B. SPFILEs
- C. Redo-log files
- D. Archived log files
- E. RMAN backup sets
- F. Password files
- G. init.ora files

**Answer:** FG

**Explanation:**

What Types of Files Does Oracle ASM Support?

***Table 7-1 File Types Supported by Automatic Storage Management***

File Type	Default Templates
Control files	CONTROLFILE
Data files	DATAFILE
Redo log files	ONLINELOG
Archive log files	ARCHIVELOG
Temporary files	TEMPFILE
Data file backup pieces	BACKUPSET
Data file incremental backup pieces	BACKUPSET
Archive log backup piece	BACKUPSET
Data file copy	DATAFILE
Persistent initialization parameter file (SPFILE)	PARAMETERFILE
Flashback logs	FLASHBACK
Change tracking file	CHANGETRACKING
Data Pump dumpset	DUMPSET
Automatically generated control file backup	AUTOBACKUP
Cross-platform transportable data files	XTRANSPORT
Flash file	FLASHFILE
Oracle ASM Persistent initialization parameter file (SPFILE)	ASMPARAMETERFILE
Oracle ASM Persistent initialization parameter file (SPFILE) backup	ASMPARAMETERFILEBACKUP
Oracle Cluster Registry file	OCRFILE
Oracle ASM Dynamic Volume Manager volumes	n/a

**NEW QUESTION 49**

- (Topic 1)

What are the advantages of variable extent size support for large ASM files? (Choose two.)

- A. It improves resync operations when the disk comes online after being taken offline for maintenance purposes.
- B. It improves performance in the extended cluster configuration by reading from a local copy of an extent.
- C. Fewer extent pointers are needed to describe the file and less memory is required to manage the extent maps in the shared pool.
- D. This feature enables faster file opens because of the reduction in the amount of memory that is required to store file extents.

**Answer:** CD

#### NEW QUESTION 50

- (Topic 1)

What components are present in an ASM instance? (Choose three.)

- A. SGA
- B. Database processes
- C. Database datafiles
- D. Control files
- E. Database parameter file or SPFILE

**Answer:** ABE

#### NEW QUESTION 55

- (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 60

- (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 64

- (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 68

- (Topic 2)

During recovery, you need to know if log sequence 11 is in the online redo logs, and if so, you need to know the names of the online redo logs so you can apply them during recovery. Which view or views would you use to determine this information? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. V\$LOGFILE
- B. V\$RECOVER\_LOG
- C. V\$RECOVER\_DATABASE
- D. V\$LOG\_RECOVER
- E. V\$LOG

**Answer:** AE

#### NEW QUESTION 69

- (Topic 2)

Which three types of files can be automatically placed in the flash recovery area (fast recovery area in 11g Release 2)? (Choose three.)

- A. Alert log file
- B. Archived redo log files
- C. Control file autobackups
- D. Server Parameter file (SPFILE)
- E. Recovery Manager (RMAN) backup piece

**Answer:** BCE

#### NEW QUESTION 70

- (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 74

- (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 77

- (Topic 2)

The database is currently open and the temp03.dbf tempfile belonging to the default temporary tablespace TEMP has been corrupted.

What steps should you take to recover from this tempfile loss in an efficient manner?

- A. Allow the database to continue running, drop the TEMP tablespace, and then re-create it with new tempfiles
- B. Shut down the database, restore and recover the tempfile from backup, and then open the database with RESETLOGS
- C. Allow the database to continue running, take the TEMP tablespace offline, drop the missing tempfile, and then create a new tempfile
- D. Allow the database to continue running, add a new tempfile to TEMP tablespace with a new name, and drop the tempfile that has been corrupted.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 82

- (Topic 2)

Which options would you consider while configuring a flash recovery area (fast recovery area in 11g Release 2) for your production database that is running in ARCHIVELOG mode? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Setting the FAST\_START\_MTTR\_TARGET to set the mean time to recover
- B. Setting the RECOVERY\_PARALLELISM parameter to twice the number of CPUs
- C. Using the DB\_RECOVERY\_FILE\_DEST parameter to set the location for flash recovery area
- D. Using the DB\_RECOVERY\_FILE\_DEST\_SIZE parameter to define the disk space limit for the recovery files created in the flash recovery area

**Answer:** CD

#### NEW QUESTION 86

- (Topic 2)

What are the different logging modes available in Oracle Database 11g? (Choose two.)

- A. NOLOG mode
- B. NOARCHIVELOG mode
- C. LOGGING mode
- D. HOTDATABASE mode
- E. ARCHIVELOG mode

**Answer:** BE

#### NEW QUESTION 91

- (Topic 2)

Which statement is true regarding the VALIDATE DATABASE command?

- A. It checks the database for intrablock corruptions only.
- B. It checks for block corruption in the valid backups of the database.
- C. It checks the database for both intrablock and interblock corruptions.
- D. It checks for only those corrupted blocks that are associated with data files.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

interblock corruption

A type of block corruption in which the corruption occurs between blocks rather than within the block itself. This type of corruption can only be logical corruption.

intrablock corruption A type of block corruption in which the corruption occurs within the block itself. this type of corruption can be either a physical corruption or logical corruption.

**Table 16-1 Detection, Repair, and Monitoring of Block Corruption**

Response	Intrablock Corruption	Interblock Corruption
Detection	All database utilities detect intrablock corruption, including RMAN (for example, the BACKUP command) and the DBVERIFY utility. If a database process can encounter the ORA-1578 error, then it can detect the corruption and monitor it.	Only DBVERIFY and the interblock corruption.
Tracking	The V\$DATABASE_BLOCK_CORRUPTION view displays blocks marked corrupt by Oracle Database components such as RMAN commands, ANALYZE, dbv, SQL queries, and so on. Any process that encounters an intrablock corruption records the block corruption in this view and in ADR.	The database monitors in ADR.
Repair	Repair techniques include block media recovery, restoring data files, recovering with incremental backups, and block newing. Block media recovery can repair physical corruptions, but not logical corruptions. Any RMAN command that fixes or detects that a block is repaired updates V\$DATABASE_BLOCK_CORRUPTION. For example, RMAN updates the repository at end of successful block media recovery. If a BACKUP, RESTORE, or VALIDATE command detects that a block is no longer corrupted, then it removes the repaired block from the view.	You must fix interblock techniques such as drop index, and so on.

**NEW QUESTION 95**

- (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 97**

- (Topic 2)

Which is the correct command to put the database in ARCHIVELOG mode?

- A. alter database archivelog
- B. alter system enable archivelog mode
- C. alter database enable archive
- D. alter database archivelog enable
- E. None of the above

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 99**

- (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 103**

- (Topic 2)

How is block-change tracking enabled?

- A. With alter database enable block change tracking
- B. With alter system enable block change tracking
- C. With an init.ora parameter change
- D. With an spfile parameter change

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 107**

- (Topic 2)

Which of the following methods can be used to detect block corruption?

- A. ANALYZE operations
- B. dbv
- C. SQL queries that access the potentially corrupt block
- D. RMAN
- E. All of the above

**Answer:** E

**NEW QUESTION 110**

- (Topic 2)

What command would you use to ensure that backup records in the control file are pointing to actual physical files on the backup media?

- A. crosscheck
- B. list backup
- C. confirm
- D. resync
- E. backup validate

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Crosscheck

A check to determine whether files on disk or in the media management catalog correspond to the data in the RMAN repository. Because the media manager can mark tapes as expired or unusable, and because files can be deleted from disk or otherwise become corrupted, the RMAN repository can contain outdated information about backups. Run the CROSSCHECK command to perform a crosscheck.

The "control file" in the QUESTION NO: is acting as the RMAN repository if the RMAN use control file store metadata.

**NEW QUESTION 113**

- (Topic 3)

You can back up the RMAN recovery catalog with RMAN.

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

When backing up the recovery catalog database, you can use RMAN to make the backups. Refer to here.

#### NEW QUESTION 115

- (Topic 3)

Given the script

```
create script db_backup_datafile_script
```

```
{backup datafile and 1, and2 plus archivelog delete input;}
```

What is the result of running this command?

```
Run {execute script db_backup_datafile_script using 2;}
```

- A. The script will fail since you instructed RMAN to back up only one datafile rather than two.
- B. The script will successfully back up datafile 3 without error.
- C. The script will fail since it uses a substitution variable which is not supported.
- D. The execute script command will prompt for the value of and2 since it's not included in the command.
- E. The script will fail because you cannot use the plus archivelog command when backing up database datafiles.

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 118

- (Topic 3)

Which command do you use to create a recovery-catalog schema?

- A. create recovery catalog
- B. create catalog
- C. build catalog
- D. catalog create
- E. mount catalog

**Answer: B**

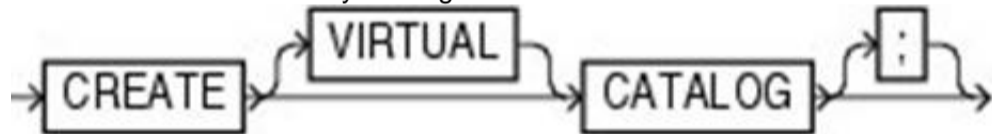
#### Explanation:

Use the CREATE CATALOG command to create a recovery catalog.

The recovery catalog can be a base recovery catalog or a virtual private catalog.

? A base recovery catalog is a database schema that contains RMAN metadata for a set of target databases.

? A virtual private catalog is a set of synonyms and views that enable user access to a subset of a base recovery catalog.



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#### NEW QUESTION 120

- (Topic 3)

If you back up a database without connecting to the recovery catalog, which operations will cause the recovery catalog to be updated? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The next time you back up the database when you are also connected to the recovery catalog and the target database
- B. The next time you are connected to the target database and the recovery catalog database and issue the resync command
- C. The next time you connect RMAN to just the recovery catalog
- D. The next time you connect to the recovery catalog and the target database with RMAN
- E. Connecting to the recovery catalog and issuing the resync all databases command

**Answer: AB**

#### Explanation:

Deciding When to Resynchronize the Recovery Catalog

RMAN automatically resynchronizes the recovery catalog when

? RMAN is connected to a target database and recovery catalog

? And you have executed RMAN commands.

Thus, you should not need to manually run the RESYNC CATALOG command very often.

#### NEW QUESTION 122

- (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 125

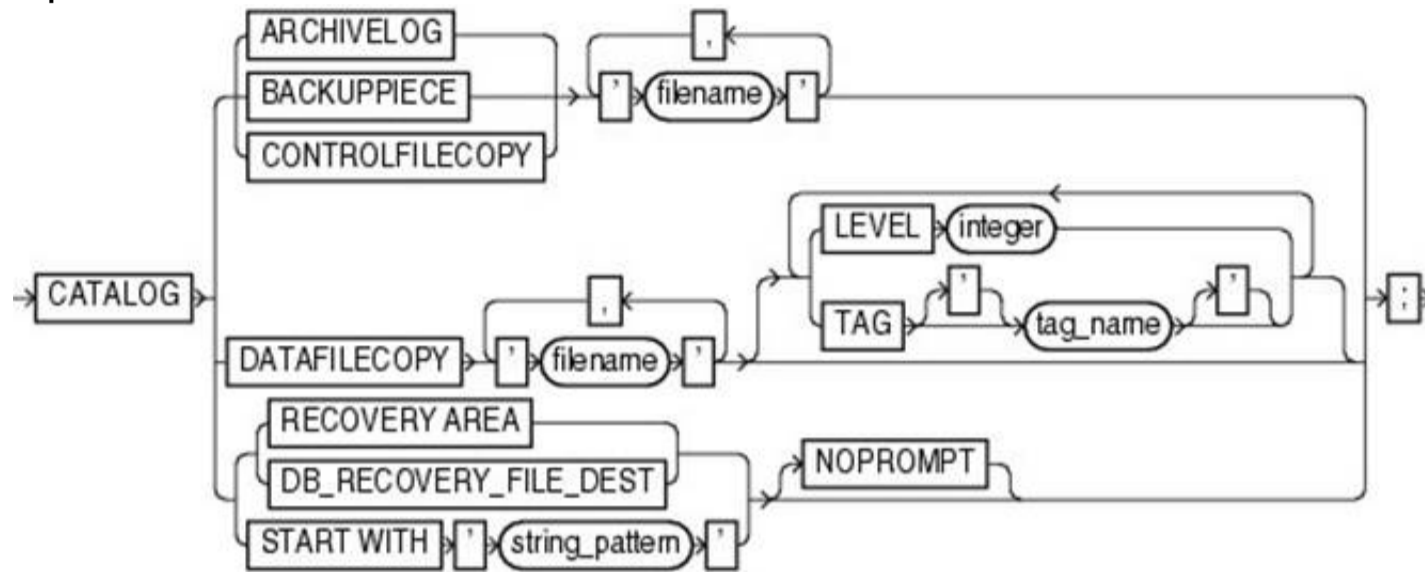
- (Topic 3)

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 129

- (Topic 3)

In your production database, you:

? Are using Recovery Manager (RMAN) with a recovery catalog to perform the backup operation at regular intervals

? Set the control file autobackup to "on"

? Are maintaining image copies of the database files

You have lost the server parameter file (SPFILE) and the control file.

Which option must you consider before restoring the SPFILE and the control file by using the control file autobackup?

- A. Setting DBID for the database
- B. Using the RMAN SWITCH command
- C. Using the RMAN SET NEWNAME command
- D. Starting up the database instance in the NOMOUNT state

**Answer: D**

### NEW QUESTION 134

- (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 137

- (Topic 3)

RMAN provides more granular catalog security through which feature?

- A. Virtual private database
- B. Virtual private catalog
- C. RMAN virtual database

- D. RMAN secure catalog
- E. Oracle Database Vault

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

About Virtual Private Catalogs

By default, all of the users of an RMAN recovery catalog have full privileges to insert, update, and delete any metadata in the catalog. For example, if the administrators of two unrelated databases share the same recovery catalog, each administrator could, whether inadvertently or maliciously, destroy catalog data for the other's database. In many enterprises, this situation is tolerated because the same people manage many different databases and also manage the recovery catalog. But in other enterprises where clear separation of duty exists between administrators of various databases, and between the DBA and the administrator of the recovery catalog, you may desire to restrict each database administrator to modify only backup metadata belonging to those databases that they are responsible for, while still keeping the benefits of a single, centrally managed, RMAN recovery catalog. This goal can be achieved by implementing virtual private catalogs.

**NEW QUESTION 138**

- (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 140**

- (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 145**

- (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 148**

- (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 153**

- (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 156

- (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.

#### NEW QUESTION 158

- (Topic 4)

Identify the persistent configuration setting for the target database that can be set for the backup by using RMAN. (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Backup retention policy
- B. Default backup device type
- C. Default destinations for backups
- D. Multiple backup device types for single backup
- E. Default section size for backups

**Answer: ABC**

#### Explanation:

SECTION SIZE cannot be configured through CONFIGURE command.

#### NEW QUESTION 163

- (Topic 4)

You want the ability to recovery any time within the last seven days and therefore you configured the recovery window retention policy using the command:

RMAN> CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY TO RECOVERY WINDOW OF 7 DAYS;

After configuring the recovery window, you performed the database backup as follows:

- A. Backup RB1 at log sequence number 12871 on 5th Jan
- B. Backup RB2 at log sequence number 15622 on 12th Jan
- C. Backup RB3 at log sequence 16721 on 15th Jan
- D. On 20th Jan when the log sequence number was 18112 you realize that there is a need to a point in time at the beginning of the recovery window
- E. You have all archived redo log files to date.

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 165

- (Topic 4)

You configured the default backup device type as disk for RMAN backups. In your database, because of business requirements, you have to take a simultaneous duplicate backup of the data files when the RMAN BACKUP command is used.

What must you set using the RMAN CONFIGURE command to achieve this?

- A. MAXSETSIZE TO 2;
- B. DEVICE TYPE DISK PARALLELISM 2;
- C. RETENTION POLICY TO REDUNDANCY 2;
- D. DATAFILE BACKUP COPIES FOR DEVICE TYPE DISK TO 2;

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Duplexing Backup Sets with CONFIGURE BACKUP COPIES (Link)

**NEW QUESTION 167**

- (Topic 4)

Which type of backup contains only the blocks that have changed since the last level 0 incremental backup?

- A. a cumulative level 1 backup
- B. a differential level 1 backup
- C. a full backup
- D. a whole backup

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 172**

- (Topic 4)

Which of the following best describes a full backup?

- A. All datafiles of a database
- B. All datafiles, archive logs, and control files
- C. All datafiles and control files
- D. All the used blocks in a datafile

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

From the training book:

“Full backup: Makes a copy of each data block that contains data and that is within the files being backed up.”

“A full backup contains all used data file blocks.”

“A full backup is different from a whole database backup.”

Conclusion – it means that not all data files are backed up when you do full backup.

**NEW QUESTION 176**

- (Topic 4)

You issue the following command: RMAN>CONFIGURE BACKUP OPTIMIZATION ON;

What is the result of this command on your backups?

- A. An incremental backup strategy will be used automatically.
- B. Read-only datafiles will not be backed up as long as backups of those files already exist and those backups meet established retention criteria.
- C. RMAN will configure itself for maximum performance at the cost of CPU.
- D. RMAN will configure itself for minimal OS/CPU impact at the cost of time to back up the database.
- E. RMAN will automatically compress backups.

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 178**

- (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 181**

- (Topic 4)

What command would you issue to enable automated backups of control files?

- A. alter database controlfile autobackup on
- B. alter system controlfile autobackup on
- C. configure controlfile autobackup on
- D. enable controlfile autobackup

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 183**

- (Topic 5)

Your database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode, and the database is open. You execute an RMAN backup and specify the KEEP clause.

Which components are backed up when this option is specified?

- A. only the control file, the current SPFILE, and data files
- B. only the current SPFILE and data files if autobackup is disabled
- C. only the data files and the archived redo logs
- D. the control file, current SPFILE file, data files, and archived redo logs

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 187

- (Topic 5)

What is the impact of the following backup if it exceeds the duration allowance? backup as compressed backupset duration 2:00 partial minimize load database ;

- A. The entire backup will fail
- B. It will not be usable for recovery.
- C. The entire backup will fail, but any datafile successfully backed up will be usable for recovery.
- D. If this backup fails, subsequent backups will prioritize datafiles not backed up.
- E. If this backup fails, an error will be raised and any other commands will not be executed.
- F. If this backup fails, no error will be raised and any other commands will be executed.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 192

- (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 193

- (Topic 5)

You execute the following RMAN command to perform the backup operation:

```
RMAN> RUN
```

```
{  
  ALLOCATE CHANNEL c1 DEVICE TYPE disk MAXOPENFILES 8; BACKUP DATABASE FILESPERSET 4;  
}
```

What is the multiplexing level in the preceding backup process?

- A. 4
- B. 8
- C. 7

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 195

- (Topic 5)

Given the following steps, which would be the correct order to create a backup of an Oracle database in ARCHIVELOG mode with control-file autobackups enabled?

- A. backup archivelog all;
- B. backup database all;
- C. backup controlfile;
- D. backup archivelog, database, controlfile delete input;
- E. backup database plus archivelog delete input
- F. e
- G. a, b, a, c
- H. d
- I. b, a, c
- J. b, a, c, d, e

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 197

- (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 198

- (Topic 5)

Which two statements are true about encrypting RMAN backup? (Choose two.)

- A. The transparent encryption of backups uses the encryption wallet
- B. The database uses the same encryption key for every encrypted backup
- C. The password encryption of backups only uses the password while creating and restoring backup

**Answer:** AC

#### NEW QUESTION 203

- (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 206

- (Topic 5)

You are using a recovery catalog to maintain Recovery Manager (RMAN) backup information for your production database. You have registered your production database and are performing regular backups.

Because of a new requirement you have added a few new tablespaces to your production database and you want them to be included in backups. Identify two options for completing this task. (Choose two.)

- A. Reregistering the target database in recovery catalog
- B. Transporting the new tablespaces to the recovery catalog database
- C. Synchronizing the recovery catalog with the target database control file
- D. Performing a fresh backup of the target database to include the new data files in the catalog database

**Answer:** CD

#### NEW QUESTION 209

- (Topic 5)

View the Exhibit and examine the RMAN commands.

```
RMAN> BACKUP AS BACKUPSET DATAFILE 5;
RMAN> LIST BACKUP OF DATAFILE 5 SUMMARY;

List of Backups
-----
Key TY LV S Device Type Completion Time #Pieces #Copies Compressed Tag
-----
18 B F A DISK 04-AUG-07 1 1 NO TAG20070804T160 134

RMAN> BACKUP BACKUPSET 18;
RMAN> LIST BACKUP OF DATAFILE 5 SUMMARY;

List of Backups
-----
Key TY LV S Device Type Completion Time #Pieces #Copies Compressed Tag
-----
18 B F A DISK 04-AUG-07 1 2 NO TAG20070804T160 134

RMAN> REPORT OBSOLETE RECOVERY WINDOW OF 1 DAYS;
no obsolete backups found
RMAN> REPORT OBSOLETE REDUNDANCY 1;
no obsolete backups found
```

Which statement describes the effect of a backup retention policy on the backup of a backup set?

- A. Either all the copies of a backup set are obsolete or none of them are as per the retention policy.
- B. The copies of the backup will be reported as obsolete under a redundancy-based backup retention policy.
- C. The copies of the backup will be reported as obsolete under a recovery window-based backup retention policy.
- D. All the copies of the backup set are counted as one instance of a backup and will deleted in backup set exceeds the redundancy-based backup retention policy.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 214

- (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 215**

- (Topic 5)

Examine the following set of RMAN commands:

```
RMAN> CONFIGURE CHANNEL dc1 DEVICE TYPE DISK FORMAT '/u02/backup/%U'; RMAN> RUN (  
ALLOCATE CHANNEL Chi DEVICE TYPE DISK;  
EXECUTE SCRIPT full_backup;  
)
```

Which statement is true when the RMAN RUN block is executed?

- A. The execution of the script fails because multiple channels cannot coexist.
- B. The script is executed and both the channels are used for the script execution.
- C. The new channel 'CHI' is Ignored because a channel has been configured already.
- D. configuration parameter dc1 is overridden because a new channel is allocated in RMAN RUN block.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 216**

- (Topic 5)

Which command creates an image copy?

- A. backup as copy
- B. backup copy
- C. copy as backup
- D. copy back

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 220**

- (Topic 5)

Which backup option defines a user-defined name for a backup?

- A. FORMAT
- B. NAME
- C. TAG
- D. FORMAT U%

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 222**

- (Topic 5)

Given the following steps, which would be the correct order to create a backup of an Oracle database in NOARCHIVELOG mode?

7. shutdown immediate from RMAN
8. Log into RMAN
9. startup mount from RMAN
10. backup database
11. alter database open
12. backup database plus archive log delete input

- A. 2,3,1,4,5
- B. 2,1,3,6,5
- C. 1,3,5,4
- D. 2,1,3,5,6
- E. 2,1,3,4,5

**Answer:** E

**Explanation:**

Backing Up a Database in NOARCHIVELOG Mode

If a database runs in NOARCHIVELOG mode, then the only valid database backup is a consistent backup. For the backup to be consistent, the database must be mounted after a consistent shutdown. No recovery is required after restoring the backup.

To make a consistent database backup:

1. Start RMAN and connect to a target database.
2. Shut down the database consistently and then mount it.

For example, enter the following commands to guarantee that the database is in a consistent state for a backup:

```
RMAN> SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE; RMAN> STARTUP FORCE DBA; RMAN> SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE; RMAN> STARTUP MOUNT;
```

3. Run the BACKUP DATABASE command.

For example, enter the following command at the RMAN prompt to back up the database to the default backup device:

```
RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE;
```

The following variation of the command creates image copy backups of all data files in the database:

```
RMAN> BACKUP AS COPY DATABASE;
```

4. Open the database and resume normal operations. The following command opens the database:

```
RMAN> ALTER DATABASE OPEN;
```

**NEW QUESTION 224**

- (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 225

- (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 226

- (Topic 5)

Which two statements are true about an image copy backup? (Choose two.)

- A. It may only be taken to disk.
- B. It will contain only the used blocks.
- C. It will contain all used and unused blocks.
- D. It can be performed on disk as well as on tape.

**Answer:** AC

#### NEW QUESTION 229

- (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 231

- (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 232

- (Topic 6)

Which is NOT a valid way of backing up a control file?

- A. Backing up the control file to trace
- B. Copying the existing control file of the database to the backup location during a hot backup
- C. Copying the existing control file of the database to the backup location during a cold backup
- D. Creating a backup control file
- E. Using the create controlfile command

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 235

- (Topic 6)

If you lost your entire database, including the database spfile, control files, online redo logs, and database datafiles, what kind of recovery would be required with RMAN?

- A. Complete database recovery.
- B. Incomplete database recovery.
- C. Approximate database recovery.
- D. Archived database recovery.
- E. The database could not be recovered with RMAN.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 240

- (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 241

- (Topic 6)

Which command will result in a trace file being created with the create controlfile command contained in it?

- A. alter database backup controlfile;
- B. alter database backup controlfile to trace;
- C. alter database controlfile backup;
- D. alter database controlfile backup to '/ora01/oracle/ctrl\_backup.ctl';
- E. alter database begin controlfile backup;

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

ALTER DATABASE BACKUP CONTROLFILE TO TRACE

Specify TO TRACE if you want Oracle Database to write SQL statements to a trace file rather than making a physical backup of the control file. You can use SQL statements written to the trace file to start up the database, re-create the control file, and recover and open the database appropriately, based on the created control file. If you issue an ALTER DATABASE BACKUP CONTROLFILE TO TRACE statement while block change tracking is enabled, then the resulting trace file will contain a command to reenables block change tracking.

The trace file will also include ALTER DATABASE REGISTER LOGFILE statements for existing logfiles that reside in the current archive log destinations. This will implicitly create database incarnation records for the branches of redo to which the logfiles apply.

You can copy the statements from the trace file into a script file, edit the statements as necessary, and use the script if all copies of the control file are lost (or to change the size of the control file).

#### NEW QUESTION 242

- (Topic 6)

Which files will you need to perform a full recovery of a database backed up in NOARCHIVELOG mode? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Database datafiles
- B. Control files
- C. Archived redo logs

- D. Online redo logs
- E. Flashback logs

**Answer:** ABD

**Explanation:**

Recovering a Database in NOARCHIVELOG Mode

1. Restore all the data files and control files

2. (optional) if the media failure is not fixed, you need to modify the control file to the new location of data files and redo log files.

SQL> STARTUP MOUNT;

SQL> ALTER DATABASE RENAME FILE '<damaged file, datafile, redo log>' TO '<new location>';

3. SQL> RECOVER DATABASE UNTIL CANCEL Because online redo logs are never backed up, you cannot restore them with the data files and control files. To enable the

database to reset the online redo logs, you must first mimic incomplete recovery:

4. SQL> ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS;

**NEW QUESTION 247**

- (Topic 6)

You are managing a 24\*7 database. The backup strategy for the database is to perform user-managed backups.

Identify two prerequisites to perform the backups. (Choose two.)

- A. The database must be opened in restricted mode.
- B. The database must be configured to run in ARCHIVELOG mode.
- C. The tablespaces are required to be in backup mode before taking the backup.
- D. The tablespaces are required to be in read-only mode before taking the backup

**Answer:** BC

**NEW QUESTION 249**

- (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 253**

- (Topic 6)

You have lost all your database control files. To recover them, you are going to use the results of the alter database backup controlfile to trace command. Your datafiles and your online redo logs are all intact.

Which of the following is true regarding your recovery?

- A. You will need to open the database with the resetlogs command.
- B. All you need to do is execute the trace file from SQL\*Plus and it will perform the recovery for you.
- C. You will use the resetlogs version of the create controlfile command.
- D. You will use the noresetlogs version of the create controlfile command.
- E. You will use the trace file to create a backup control file, and then you will recover the database with the recover database using backup controlfile command

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Refer to here

CREATE CONTROLFILE Using NORESETLOGS Example

The following CREATE CONTROLFILE statement is generated by an ALTER DATABASE BACKUP CONTROLFILE TO TRACE statement for a database with Oracle managed data files and redo log files: CREATE CONTROLFILE

```
DATABASE sample
LOGFILE
  GROUP 1 ('/u01/oradata/SAMPLE/onlinelog/ol_mf_1_o220rtt9_.log',
           '/u02/oradata/SAMPLE/onlinelog/ol_mf_1_v2o0b2i3_.log')
           SIZE 100M,
  GROUP 2 ('/u01/oradata/SAMPLE/onlinelog/ol_mf_2_p22056iw_.log',
           '/u02/oradata/SAMPLE/onlinelog/ol_mf_2_p02rcyg3_.log')
           SIZE 100M
NORESETLOGS
DATAFILE '/u01/oradata/SAMPLE/datafile/ol_mf_system_xu34ybm2_.dbf'
          SIZE 100M,
          '/u01/oradata/SAMPLE/datafile/ol_mf_sysaux_aawbmz5l_.dbf'
          SIZE 100M,

          '/u01/oradata/SAMPLE/datafile/ol_mf_sys_undo_apqbmz5l_.dbf'
          SIZE 100M
MAXLOGFILES 5
MAXLOGHISTORY 100
MAXDATAFILES 10
MAXINSTANCES 2
ARCHIVELOG;
```

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#### NEW QUESTION 256

- (Topic 6)

Which command is used to open the database after an incomplete recovery?

- A. alter database open
- B. alter database open repairlog
- C. alter database open resetlogs
- D. alter database open resetlog
- E. alter database resetlogs open

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 257

- (Topic 6)

The database is running in the ARCHIVELOG mode. It has three redo log groups with one member each. One of the redo log groups has become corrupted. You have issued the following command during the recovery of a damaged redo log file:

```
ALTER DATABASE CLEAR UNARCHIVED LOGFILE GROUP 3;
```

Which action should you perform immediately after using this command?

- A. You should perform a log switch
- B. You should make a backup of the database
- C. You should switch the database to the NOARCHIVELOG mode
- D. You should shut down the database instance and perform a complete database recovery

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 260

- (Topic 6)

You have lost datafiles 1 and 3 from your database, and the database has crashed. In what order should you perform the following steps to recover your database?

1. Take the datafiles that were lost offline.
2. startup mount the database
3. Issue the alter database open command.
4. Restore the datafiles that were lost
5. Recover the datafiles with the recover datafile command.
6. Bring the datafiles back online.
7. Recover the database with the recover database command.

- A. 2, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6
- B. 2, 4, 5, 3
- C. 4, 7, 3
- D. 2, 4, 7, 3
- E. 2, 7, 3

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 261

- (Topic 6)

Which statement about recovering from the loss of a redo log group is true?

- A. If the lost redo log group is ACTIVE, you should first attempt to clear the log file.
- B. If the lost redo log group is CURRENT, you must clear the log file.
- C. If the lost redo log group is ACTIVE, you must restore, perform cancel-based incomplete recovery, and open the database using the RESETLOGS option.
- D. If the lost redo log group is CURRENT, you must restore, perform cancel-based incomplete recovery, and open the database using the RESETLOGS option.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 263

- (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 265

- (Topic 6)

Your database has experienced a loss of datafile users\_01.dbf, which is associated with a tablespace called USERS. The database is still running.

Which answer properly describes the order of the steps that you would use to recover from this error?

1. Shut down the database.
2. Take the users\_01.dbf datafile offline with the alter database command.
3. Restore the users\_01.dbf datafile from backup media with the required archived redo logs.
4. Restore all users tablespace-related datafiles from backup media.
5. Issue the recover tablespace users command.
6. Issue the recover datafile users\_01.dbf command.
7. Start up the database.
8. Bring the users\_01.dbf datafile online with the alter database command.

- A. 1, 3, 6, 7
- B. 2, 3, 6, 8
- C. 1, 2,3,6,7
- D. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8
- E. 2, 3,6,5,7

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 270

- (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 274

- (Topic 6)

When performing an online backup, what is the proper order of the following steps?

a: Issue the ALTER DATABASE END BACKUP command. b: Back up the archived redo logs.  
c: Issue the ALTER DATABASE BEGIN BACKUP command.  
d: Back up the database files.  
e: Determine the beginning log sequence number. f: Determine the ending log sequence number.  
g: Force a log switch with the ALTER SYSTEM SWITCH LOGFILE command.

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

There are two big steps to complete the online database backup:

1. Enclose with BEGIN BACKUP and END BACKUP options to use O/S file copy command to backup data files;

Which is e, c, d, a

2. Use SWITCH LOGFILE command to archive all the online redo log. backup all the archived redo log file. Which is g, f, b

According to Oracle document, after online backup done, you must archive the online redo log, otherwise you will have no chance to recover the database with consistence.

**NEW QUESTION 276**

- (Topic 6)

A database is running In ARCHIVELOG mode. It has two online redo log groups and each group has one member.

A LGWR Input/output (I/O) falls due to permanent media failure that has resulted In the loss of redo log file and the LWGR terminates causing the instance to crash. The steps to recover from the loss of a current redo log group member in the random order are as follow.

- 1) Restore the corrupted redo log group.
- 2) Restore from a whole database backup.
- 3) Perform incomplete recovery.
- 4) Relocate by renaming the member of the damaged online redo log group to a new location.
- 5) Open the database with the RESETLOGS option.
- 6) Restart the database instance.
- 7) Issue a checkpoint and clear the log.

Identify the option with the correct sequential steps to accomplish the task efficiently.

- A. 1, 3, 4, and 5
- B. 7, 3, 4. and 5
- C. 2, 3, 4, and 5
- D. 7, 4, 3. and 5
- E. Only 6 is required

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Recovering After Losing All Members of an Online Redo Log Group

If a media failure damages all members of an online redo log group, then different scenarios can occur depending on the type of online redo log group affected by the failure

and the archiving mode of the database.

If the damaged online redo log group is current and active, then it is needed for crash recovery; otherwise, it is not. Table 30-4 outlines the various recovery scenarios.

If the Group Is...	Then...	And You Should...
Inactive	It is not needed for crash recovery	Clear the archived or unarchived group.
Active	It is needed for crash recovery	Attempt to issue a checkpoint and clear the log; if impossible, then you must either use Flashback Database or restore a backup and perform incomplete recovery up to the most recent available redo log.
Current	It is the redo log that the database is currently writing to	Attempt to clear the log; if impossible, then you must either use Flashback Database or restore a backup and perform incomplete recovery up to the most recent available redo log.

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**NEW QUESTION 277**

- (Topic 6)

Your production database is running in archivelog mode and you are using recovery manager (RMAN) with recovery catalog to perform the database backup at regular intervals. When you attempt to restart the database instance after a regular maintenance task on Sunday, the database fails to open displaying the message that the data file belonging to the users tablespace are corrupted.

The steps to recover the damaged data files are follows:

1. Mount the database
2. Open the database
3. Recover the data file
4. Restore the data file

5. Make the data file offline
6. Make the data file online

Which option identifies the correct sequence that you must use to recover the data files?

- A. 2, 4, 3
- B. 1, 4, 3, 2
- C. 2, 5, 4, 3, 6
- D. 5, 2, 4, 3, 6
- E. 1, 5, 4, 3, 6, 2

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 280

- (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 283

- (Topic 6)

Your database is in ARCHIVELOG mode. You have two online redo log groups, each of which contains one redo member.

When you attempt to start the database, you receive the following errors: ORA-00313: open failed for members of log group 1 of thread 1  
ORA-00312: online log 1 thread 1: 'D:\REDO01.LOG'

You discover that the online redo log file of the current redo group is corrupted. Which statement should you use to resolve this issue?

- A. ALTER DATABASE DROP LOGFILE GROUP 1;
- B. ALTER DATABASE CLEAR LOGFILE GROUP 1;
- C. ALTER DATABASE CLEAR UNARCHIVED LOGFILE GROUP 1;
- D. ALTER DATABASE DROP LOGFILE MEMBER 'D:\REDO01.LOG';

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 288

- (Topic 7)

Which two statements are true about the duplexing of the backups taken by RMAN? (Choose two.)

- A. It's only supported for the backups performed on the tape
- B. It is not supported for backup operations that produce image copies
- C. Duplex backups need a parallelism for the device to be equal to number of copies
- D. Duplex backups can be performed to either disk or tape, but cannot be performed on tape and disk simultaneously

**Answer: BD**

#### NEW QUESTION 290

- (Topic 7)

When running the tablespace point-in-time command

recover tablespace users

until time '10/06/2008:22:42:00'

auxiliary destination 'c:\oracle\auxiliary'; You receive the following error:

```
RMAN-00571: =====  
RMAN-00569: ===== ERROR MESSAGE STACK FOLLOWS =====  
RMAN-00571: =====  
RMAN-03002: failure of recover command at 10/08/2008 16:00:30  
RMAN-20202: Tablespace not found in the recovery catalog  
RMAN-06019: could not translate tablespace name "USERS"
```

What is the likely cause of the error?

- A. The database is in ARCHIVELOG mode.
- B. There is not a current backup of the database available.
- C. The USERS tablespace has dependent objects in other tablespaces and can not be a part of a TSPITR alone.
- D. The USERS tablespace is not eligible for TSPITR because it has invalid objects.
- E. The recover tablespace command is incorrect and generates the error.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 293

- (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 297

- (Topic 7)

What is the end result of these commands if they are successful?

RMAN> show retention policy;

RMAN configuration parameters for database with db\_unique\_name ORCL are: CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY TO REDUNDANCY 1; # default

RMAN> backup database tag=gold\_copy plus archivelog tag=gold\_copy delete input; RMAN> backup database tag=silver\_copy plus archivelog tag=silver\_copy delete input;

- A. Attempting to restore silver\_copy will fail.
- B. Attempting to restore gold\_copy will fail.
- C. Both backups will be available for restore without question.
- D. Attempting to restore gold\_copy may or may not succeed.
- E. You will not be able to restore either gold\_copy or silver\_copy.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 302

- (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 303

- (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 308

- (Topic 7)

Your production database is functional on the SHOST1 host. You are backing up the production database by using Recovery Manager (RMAN) with the recovery catalog. You want to replicate the production database to another host, SHOST2, for testing new applications.

After you ensured that the backups of the target database are accessible on the new host, what must you do to restore and recover the backup for the test environment?

- A. Restoring the control file from the backup by using the NOCATALOG option to restore, and recovering the data files
- B. Restoring the data files by using the NOCATALOG option and using the SET NEWNAME command to change the location
- C. Restoring the server parameter file from the backup by using the recovery catalog to restore,
- D. Restoring the data files from the backup by using the recovery catalog to recover the files, and using the SWITCH command to change the location.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Refer to here:

To restore the database on a new host:

1. Ensure that the backups of the target database are accessible on the new host.
2. Configure the ORACLE\_SID on hostb.
3. Start RMAN on hostb and connect to the target database without connecting to the recovery catalog.

For example, enter the following command:

```
% rman NOCATALOG RMAN> CONNECT TARGET
```

```
/
```

4. Set the DBID and start the database instance without mounting the database. For example, run SET DBID to set the DBID, then run STARTUP NOMOUNT:

```
SET DBID 1340752057;
```

```
STARTUP NOMOUNT
```

RMAN fails to find the server parameter file, which has not yet been restored, but starts the instance with a "dummy" file. Sample output follows:

```
startup failed: ORA-01078: failure in processing system parameters
```

```
LRM-00109: could not open parameter file '/net/hostb/oracle/dbs/inittrgta.ora' trying to start the Oracle instance without parameter files ...
```

```
Oracle instance started
```

5. Restore and edit the server parameter file.

Allocate a channel to the media manager, then restore the server parameter file as a client-side parameter file and use the SET command to indicate the location of the autobackup (in this example, the autobackup is in /tmp):

```
RUN
```

```
{
ALLOCATE CHANNEL c1 DEVICE TYPE sbt PARMS '...';
SET CONTROLFILE AUTOBACKUP FORMAT FOR DEVICE TYPE DISK TO '/tmp/%F'; RESTORE SPFILE
TO PFILE '?/oradata/test/inittrgta.ora' FROM AUTOBACKUP; SHUTDOWN ABORT;
}
```

6. Edit the restored initialization parameter file.  
Change any location-specific parameters, for example, those ending in \_DEST, to reflect the new directory structure. For example, edit the following parameters:

- IFILE
- LOG\_ARCHIVE\_DEST\_1
- CONTROL\_FILES

7. Restart the instance with the edited initialization parameter file. For example, enter the following command:  
STARTUP FORCE NOMOUNT PFILE='?/oradata/test/inittrgta.ora';

8. Restore the control file from an autobackup and then mount the database. For example, enter the following command:  
RUN

```
{
ALLOCATE CHANNEL c1 DEVICE TYPE sbt PARMS '...'; RESTORE CONTROLFILE FROM AUTOBACKUP; ALTER DATABASE MOUNT;
}
```

RMAN restores the control file to whatever locations you specified in the CONTROL\_FILES initialization parameter.

9. Catalog the data file copies that you copied in "Restoring Disk Backups to a New Host", using their new file names or CATALOG START WITH (if you know all the files are in directories with a common prefix easily addressed with a CATALOG START WITH command). For example, run:  
CATALOG START WITH '/oracle/oradata/trgt/';  
If you want to specify files individually, then you can execute a CATALOG command as follows:  
CATALOG DATAFILECOPY  
'/oracle/oradata/trgt/system01.dbf', '/oracle/oradata/trgt/undotbs01.dbf', '/oracle/oradata/trgt/cwmlite01.dbf', '/oracle/oradata/trgt/drsys01.dbf',  
'/oracle/oradata/trgt/example01.dbf', '/oracle/oradata/trgt/indx01.dbf', '/oracle/oradata/trgt/tools01.dbf', '/oracle/oradata/trgt/users01.dbf';

10. Start a SQL\*Plus session on the new database and query the database file names recorded in the control file.  
Because the control file is from the trgta database, the recorded file names use the original hosta file names. You can query V\$ views to obtain this information.  
Run the following  
query in SQL\*Plus:  
COLUMN NAME FORMAT a60  
SPOOL LOG '/tmp/db\_filenames.out' SELECT FILE# AS "File/Grp#", NAME FROM V\$DATAFILE  
UNION  
SELECT GROUP#,MEMBER FROM V\$LOGFILE;  
SPOOL OFF EXIT

11. Write the RMAN restore and recovery script. The script must include the following steps:

- a. For each data file on the destination host that is restored to a different path than it had on the source host, use a SET NEWNAME command to specify the new path on the destination host. If the file systems on the destination system are set up to have the same paths as the source host, then do not use SET NEWNAME for those files restored to the same path as on the source host.
- b. For each online redo log that is to be created at a different location than it had on the source host, use SQL ALTER DATABASE RENAME FILE commands to specify the path name on the destination host. If the file systems on the destination system are set up to have the same paths as the source host, then do not use ALTER DATABASE RENAME FILE for those files restored to the same path as on the source host.
- c. Perform a SET UNTIL operation to limit recovery to the end of the archived redo logs. The recovery stops with an error if no SET UNTIL command is specified.
- d. Restore and recover the database.
- e. Run the SWITCH DATAFILE ALL command so that the control file recognizes the new path names as the official new names of the data files.

Example 20-3 shows the RMAN script reco\_test.rman that can perform the restore and recovery operation.  
Example 20-3 Restoring a Database on a New Host:  
RUN

```
{
# allocate a channel to the tape device
ALLOCATE CHANNEL c1 DEVICE TYPE sbt PARMS '...';
# rename the data files and online redo logs
SET NEWNAME FOR DATAFILE 1 TO '?/oradata/test/system01.dbf'; SET NEWNAME FOR DATAFILE 2 TO '?/oradata/test/undotbs01.dbf';
SET NEWNAME FOR DATAFILE 3 TO '?/oradata/test/cwmlite01.dbf'; SET NEWNAME FOR DATAFILE 4 TO '?/oradata/test/drsys01.dbf'; SET NEWNAME FOR
DATAFILE 5 TO '?/oradata/test/example01.dbf'; SET NEWNAME FOR DATAFILE 6 TO '?/oradata/test/indx01.dbf'; SET NEWNAME FOR DATAFILE 7 TO
'?/oradata/test/tools01.dbf'; SET NEWNAME FOR DATAFILE 8 TO '?/oradata/test/users01.dbf';
SQL "ALTER DATABASE RENAME FILE "/dev3/oracle/dbs/redo01.log" TO "?/oradata/test/redo01.log" ";
SQL "ALTER DATABASE RENAME FILE "/dev3/oracle/dbs/redo02.log" TO "?/oradata/test/redo02.log" ";
# Do a SET UNTIL to prevent recovery of the online logs SET UNTIL SCN 123456;
# restore the database and switch the data file names RESTORE DATABASE;
SWITCH DATAFILE ALL;
# recover the database RECOVER DATABASE;
} EXIT
```

12. Execute the script created in the previous step.  
For example, start RMAN to connect to the target database and run the @ command:  
% rman TARGET / NOCATALOG  
RMAN> @reco\_test.rman

13. Open the restored database with the RESETLOGS option.  
From the RMAN prompt, open the database with the RESETLOGS option: ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS;  
Caution:  
When you re-open your database in the next step, do not connect to the recovery catalog. Otherwise, the new database incarnation created is registered automatically in the recovery catalog, and the file names of the production database are replaced by the new file names specified in the script.

14. Optionally, delete the test database with all of its files. Note:  
If you used an ASM disk group, then the DROP DATABASE command is the only way to safely remove the files of the test database. If you restored to non-ASM storage then you can also use operating system commands to remove the database.  
Use the DROP DATABASE command to delete all files associated with the database automatically. The following example deletes the database files:  
STARTUP FORCE NOMOUNT PFILE='?/oradata/test/inittrgta.ora'; DROP DATABASE;  
Because you did not perform the restore and recovery operation when connected to the recovery catalog, the recovery catalog contains no records for any of the restored files or the procedures performed during the test. Likewise, the control file of the trgta database is completely unaffected by the test.

#### NEW QUESTION 313

- (Topic 7)

David managed to accidentally delete the datafiles for database called DSL. He called Heber and Heber tried to help but he managed to delete the control files of

the database. Heber called Bill and Bill saved the day.  
They are using a recovery catalog for this database.  
What steps did Bill perform to recover the database and in what order?

- A. Restored the control file with the RMAN restore controlfile command.
- B. Mounted the DSL instance with the alter database mount command.
- C. Restored the datafiles for the DSL database with the RMAN restore command.
- D. Opened the DSL database with the alter database open resetlogs command.
- E. Recovered the datafiles for the DSL database with the RMAN recover command.
- F. Started the DSL instance.
- G. Connected to the recovery catalog with RMAN.
- H. a, b, c, d, e, f, g
- I. b, c, d, g, f, e, a
- J. g, f, a, b, c, e, d
- K. c, a, d, b, f, e, g
- L. g, f, a, b, e, c, d

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

About Recovery with a Backup Control File

If all copies of the current control file are lost or damaged, then you must restore and mount a backup control file. You must then run the RECOVER command, even if no data files have been restored, and open the database with the RESETLOGS option. If some copies of the current control file are usable, however, then you can follow the procedure in "Responding to the Loss of a Subset of the Current Control Files" and avoid the recovery and RESETLOGS operation.

When RMAN is connected to a recovery catalog, the recovery procedure with a backup control file is identical to recovery with a current control file. The RMAN metadata missing from the backup control file is available from the recovery catalog. The only exception is if the database name is not unique in the catalog, in which case you must use SET DBID command before restoring the control file.

1. Start RMAN and connect to a target database.
2. Start the target instance without mounting the database. RMAN>STARTUP NOMOUNT;
3. Restore the control file  
RMAN> SET DBID 320066378; # (Optional) If the database name is not unique, you need to specify the DBID  
RMAN> RUN  
{  
SET CONTROLFILE AUTOBACKUP FORMAT FOR DEVICE TYPE DISK TO  
'autobackup\_format';  
RESTORE CONTROLFILE FROM AUTOBACKUP;  
}  
4. Start the target instance with mounting the database. RMAN>STARTUP MOUNT;
5. Restore the data files; RMAN>RESTORE DATABASE;
6. Recover the database; RMAN>RECOVER DATABASE;
7. Open the database with RESETLOGS option; RMAN> ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS;

**NEW QUESTION 316**

- (Topic 7)

You are performing incomplete recovery using RMAN. You execute the following RUN block:

```
RUN
{
SET UNTIL SCN 1107600; RESTORE DATABASE; RECOVER DATABASE;
}
```

Which statement is true about the result?

- A. RMAN restores all datafiles from the most recent backup available since the failure and applies the redo logs necessary to recover the database to SCN 1107600
- B. RMAN restores all datafiles needed to restore the database through SCN 1107599 and applies the redo logs necessary to recover the database through SCN 1107599.
- C. RMAN restores all datafiles and control files from the most recent backup
- D. The RUN block fails because you did not specify an UNTIL clause in your RECOVER DATABASE command

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 321**

- (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 324**

- (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 325**

- (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 330**

- (Topic 8)

What are the two different types of database duplication? (Choose two.)

- A. Active
- B. Passive
- C. Online
- D. Backup-based
- E. Failure driven

**Answer:** AD

**NEW QUESTION 334**

- (Topic 8)

As part of archiving the historical data, you want to transfer data from one database to another database, which is on another server. All tablespaces in the source database are read/write and online. The source and target databases use the same compatibility level and character sets. View the Exhibit and examine the features in the source and target database.

Which of the following steps are required to transport a tablespace from the database to the target database:

1. Make the tablespace read-only at the source database.
2. Export metadata from the source database.
3. Convert data filed by using Recovery Manager (RMAN).
4. Transfer the dump file and data filed to the target machine.
5. Import metadata at the target database.
6. Make the tablespace read/write at the target database. Exhibit:

Source:

```
SQL> SELECT tp.endian_format, d.platform_name
       2 FROM v$transportable_platform tp,
       3 v$database d
       4 WHERE tp.platform_name = d.platform_name;
```

ENDIAN_FORMAT	PLATFORM_NAME
Little	Microsoft Windows IA (32-bit)

Target:

```
SQL> SELECT tp.endian_format, d.platform_name
       2 FROM v$transportable_platform tp,
       3 v$database d
       4 WHERE tp.platform_name = d.platform_name;
```

ENDIAN_FORMAT	PLATFORM_NAME
Little	Linux IA (32-bit)

- A. 2, 4, and 5
- B. All the steps
- C. 2, 3, 4 and 5
- D. 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Refer to here. Generate a Transportable Tablespace Set read\_only--expdp--4-import-read\_wrtie

1, 2, 4, 5, 6 (optional)

If both platforms have the same endianness, no conversion is necessary. Otherwise you must do a conversion of the tablespace set either at the source or destination database. Transport the dump file to the directory pointed to by the DATA\_PUMP\_DIR directory object, or to any other directory of your choosing.

Run the following query to determine the location of DATA\_PUMP\_DIR: SELECT \* FROM DBA\_DIRECTORIES WHERE DIRECTORY\_NAME = 'DATA\_PUMP\_DIR';

OWNER	DIRECTORY_NAME	DIRECTORY_PATH
SYS	DATA_PUMP_DIR	C:\app\orauser\admin\orawin\dpdump\

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

Transport the data files to the location of the existing data files of the destination database. On the UNIX and Linux platforms, this location is typically

/u01/app/oracle/oradata/SID/ or

+DISKGROUP/SID/ datafile/.

**NEW QUESTION 335**

- (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 337**

- (Topic 8)

When issuing the duplicate database command, you use the parameter DB\_FILE\_NAME\_CONVERT. For what purpose do you use this parameter?

- A. To indicate the location of the auxiliary-instance online redo logs.
- B. To indicate the location of the target database datafiles.
- C. To indicate the location of the auxiliary-instance control file and online redo logs.
- D. To indicate the location of the auxiliary-instance database datafiles.
- E. This is not a valid parameter when duplicating a database.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 342**

- (Topic 8)

Which three statements must be true before transporting a tablespace from a database on one platform to a database on another platform? (Choose three.)

- A. Both source and target database must be the same character set

- B. Both source and target database must have the same endian format
- C. The COMPATIBLE parameter must be the same in the source and target databases.
- D. The minimum compatibility level for both the source and target database must be 10.0.0.
- E. All read-only and offline data files that belong to the tablespace to be transported must be platform aware.

**Answer:** ABD

#### NEW QUESTION 346

- (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 350

- (Topic 8)

You are managing the APPPROD database as a DBA. You plan to duplicate this database in the same system with the name DUPDB. You issued the following RMAN commands to create a duplicate database:

```
RMAN> CONNECT target sys/sys@APPPROD
RMAN> DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE TO dupdb FROM ACTIVE DATABASE
      DB_FILE_NAME_CONVERT '/oracle/oradata/prod/', '/scratch/oracle/oradata/
dupdb/'
      SPILE
      PARAMETER_VALUE_CONVERT '/oracle/oradata/prod/', '/scratch/oracle/oradata/
dupdb/'
      SET SGA_MAX_SIZE = '300M'
      SET SGA_TARGET = '250M'
      SET LOG_FILE_NAME_CONVERT '/oracle/oradata/prod/redo/', '/scratch/oracle/
oradata/dupdb/redo/';
```

Which three are the prerequisites for the successful execution of the above command? (Choose three.)

- A. The source database should be open.
- B. The target database should be in ARCHIVELOG mode if it is open.
- C. RMAN should be connected to both the instances as SYSDBA.
- D. The target database backups should be copied to the source database backup directories.
- E. The password file must exist for the source database and have the same SYS user password as the target.

**Answer:** BCE

#### NEW QUESTION 352

- (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 353

- (Topic 8)

When exporting metadata for the transportable tablespaces, what is the correct next step after confirming endian format?

- A. Export the tablespaces using data pump.
- B. Determine if the transportable set is self-contained.
- C. Convert the datafiles using RMAN.
- D. Copy the datafiles from source to destination.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 355

- (Topic 9)

In what state are the datafiles of a tablespace after a TSPITR has been successfully completed?

- A. The datafiles have an ONLINE status.
- B. The datafiles have an OFFLINE status.
- C. The datafiles have an ONLINE status and are in hot backup mode prepared for an online backup.
- D. The datafiles have an OFFLINE status and are in hot backup mode for an online backup.
- E. The datafiles are in STANDBY mode.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 359

- (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 360

- (Topic 9)

If you are going to run a TSPITR recovery, which view will help you to determine which objects will be lost during the TSPITR?

- A. TS\_OBJECTS\_TO\_BE\_DROPPED
- B. TS\_PTTR\_OBJECT\_DROPPED
- C. TS\_PITR\_OBJECTS\_TO\_BE\_DROPPED
- D. TS\_OBJECTS\_DROPPED
- E. TS\_DROPPED\_OBJECTS

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 361

- (Topic 9)

In your production database, users report that they are unable to generate reports on an important table because it does not contain any data. While investigating the reason, you realize that another user executed the TRUNCATE TABLE command, which accidentally caused the data to be lost. Now you want to recover the lost data of the table without affecting objects in other schemas. Which method must you use to recover the lost data?

- A. Complete Recovery with online redo log
- B. Complete Recovery with archived redo log
- C. Tablespace Point-in-Time Recovery (TSPITR)
- D. Incomplete Recovery with system change number (SCN)

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 366

- (Topic 9)

Which options must you configure while performing an automated Tablespace Point-in- Time Recovery (TSPITR) by using Recovery Manager (RMAN)?

- A. New channels for restore and recovery tasks
- B. New name for the data files of the tablespace
- C. Auxiliary name for the data files of the tablespace
- D. Auxiliary destinations for an auxiliary set of data files

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 369

- (Topic 9)

Because of a logical corruption in your production database, you wanted to perform Tablespace Point in Time Recovery (TSPITR). But before you start the recovery, you queried the TS\_PITR\_OBJECTS\_TO\_BE\_DROPPED view and realized that there are a large number of objects that would be dropped when you start the recovery by using this method. You want to preserve these objects. Which option must you use to perform TSPITR and preserve the object?

- A. Perform Export before TSPITR and Import after TSPITR
- B. Move objects to another schema that has the same tablespace assigned
- C. Perform Incomplete Recovery before TSPITR with the Log Sequence Number (LSN)
- D. Perform Incomplete Recovery before TSPITR with the System Change Number (SCN)

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 372

- (Topic 9)

Why should you back up a duplicated tablespace after a TSPITR is complete?

- A. The tablespace cannot be duplicated or restored to any point in time after the duplication.
- B. The tablespace cannot be duplicated or restored to the point in time before the duplication.
- C. The entire database cannot be restored after a TSPITR, so a backup is required.
- D. You cannot bring the tablespace online until its been backed up.
- E. There is no requirement to do so, as RMAN will back up the tablespace after the TSPITR.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 377

- (Topic 9)

Which command would correctly start a TSPITR of the USERS tablespace?

- A. `recover tablespace users until time '10/06/2008:22:42:00' auxiliary 'c:\oracle\auxiliary';`
- B. `recover tablespace users time '10/06/2008:22:42:00' auxiliary destination 'c:\oracle\auxiliary';`
- C. `recover tablespace users to point-in-time '10/06/2008:22:42:00' auxiliary destination 'c:\oracle\auxiliary';`
- D. `recover tablespace users except time '10/06/2008:22:42:00' auxiliary destination 'c:\oracle\auxiliary';`
- E. `recover tablespace users until time '10/06/2008:22:42:00' auxiliary destination 'c:\oracle\auxiliary';`

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

**Answer:** E

#### NEW QUESTION 380

- (Topic 10)

You performed the RMAN database backup having a backupset key number 231 with the KEEP FOREVER option.

After some days, you want to change the status of the database backup and you issued the following command:

RMAN>CHANGE BACKUPSET 231 NOKEEP;

What is the implication of this command?

- A. The backup is deleted.
- B. The backup is marked unavailable.
- C. The backup overrides the backup retention policy.
- D. the backup becomes eligible for deletion according to the existing retention policy

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 381

- (Topic 10)

You execute the following command to set the redundancy retention policy in Recovery Manager (RMAN):

RMAN> CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY TO REDUNDANCY 3;

Identify the statement that correctly describes the implications of this command.

- A. when there are already three backups, for the fourth backup RMAN removes the oldest backup.
- B. When there are already three backups, for the fourth backup RMAN marks the oldest backup as obsolete.
- C. the number of backups that are retained is equal to three and it includes full, incremental, and cumulative backups.
- D. when there are already three backup, one of the existing backups must be removed manually before taking the fourth backup.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Configuring a Redundancy-Based Retention Policy

The REDUNDANCY parameter of the CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY command specifies how many full or level 0 backups of each data file and control file that RMAN should keep. If the number of full or level 0 backups for a specific data file or control file exceeds the REDUNDANCY setting, then RMAN considers the extra backups as obsolete. The default retention policy is REDUNDANCY 1.

As you produce more backups, RMAN keeps track of which ones to retain and which are obsolete. RMAN retains all archived logs and incremental backups that are needed to recover the nonobsolete backups.

Assume that you make a full backup of data file 7 on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. You now have four full backups of this data file. If

REDUNDANCY is 2, then the Monday and Tuesday backups are obsolete. If you make another backup on Friday, then the Wednesday backup of data file 7 becomes obsolete. Assume a different case in which REDUNDANCY is 1. You run a level 0 database backup at noon on Monday, a level 1 cumulative backup at noon on Tuesday and Wednesday, and a level 0 backup at noon on Thursday. Immediately after each daily backup you run the command DELETE OBSOLETE. The Wednesday DELETE command does not remove the Tuesday level 1 backup because this backup is not redundant: the Tuesday level 1 backup could be used to recover the Monday level 0 backup to a time between noon on Tuesday and noon on Wednesday. However, the DELETE command on Thursday removes the previous level 0 and level 1 backups.

Run the CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY command at the RMAN prompt, as in the following example: CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY TO REDUNDANCY 3;

#### NEW QUESTION 384

- (Topic 10)

You performed the RMAN database backup with the KEEP option. Which two statements are true regarding this backup? (Choose two.)

- A. The backup contains data files, the server parameter file, and the control file even if the control file autobackup is disabled.
- B. The KEEP option overrides the configured retention policy.
- C. The backup contains only data files and archived redo log files.
- D. The KEEP option is an attribute of an individual backup piece.

**Answer:** AB

#### NEW QUESTION 386

- (Topic 10)

Examine the following command for RMAN backup:

```
RMAN> RUN {  
  ALLOCATE CHANNEL c1 DEVICE TYPE sbt; ALLOCATE CHANNEL c2 DEVICE TYPE sbt; ALLOCATE CHANNEL c3 DEVICE TYPE sbt; BACKUP  
  INCREMENTAL LEVEL = 0 (DATAFILE 1,4,5 CHANNEL c1) (DATAFILE 2,3,9 CHANNEL c2) (DATAFILE 6,7,8 CHANNEL c3);  
  SQL 'ALTER SYSTEM ARCHIVE LOG CURRENT';  
}
```

Which statement is true regarding the approach in the command?

- A. The RMAN multiplexing level is 4.
- B. It is the use of asynchronous I/O by RMAN.
- C. It is a case of parallelization of the backup set.
- D. It is an implementation of a multisection backup.

**Answer:** C

#### 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 392

- (Topic 10)

You want to take the backup of the USERS tablespace. It has a single data file of 900 MB. You have tape drives of 300 MB each. The SBT channel is configured for the RMAN. To accomplish the backup, you issued the following RMAN command:

```
RMAN> BACKUP SECTION SIZE 300M TABLESPACE users;
```

Which two statements are true regarding the execution of the above command? (Choose two.)

- A. The RMAN parallelizes the backup although the parallelism is not set for a channel.
- B. The backup piece size will be limited to 300 MB.
- C. The operation is accomplished using the default channel available.
- D. Three channels for the tape drive must be configured by setting the parallelism to three.

**Answer:** BC

**Explanation:**

SECTION SIZE sizeSpec Specifies the size of each backup section produced during a data file backup.

By setting this parameter, RMAN can create a multisection backup. In a multisection backup, RMAN creates a backup piece that contains one file section, which is a contiguous range of blocks in a file. All sections of a multisection backup are the same size. You can create a multisection backup for a data file, but not a data file copy.

File sections enable RMAN to create multiple steps for the backup of a single large data file. RMAN channels can process each step independently and in parallel, with each channel producing one section of a multisection backup set.

If you specify a section size that is larger than the size of the file, then RMAN does not use multisection backup for the file. If you specify a small section size that would produce more than 256 sections, then RMAN increases the section size to a value that results in exactly 256 sections.

Depending on where you specify this parameter in the RMAN syntax, you can specify different section sizes for different files in the same backup job.

Note: You cannot use SECTION SIZE with MAXPIECESIZE or with INCREMENTAL LEVEL 1.

**NEW QUESTION 394**

- (Topic 10)

You are managing an Oracle Database 11g database. You want to take a backup on tape drives of the USERS tablespace that has a single data file of 900 MB.

You have tape drives of 300 MB each. To accomplish the backup, you issued the following RMAN command:

```
RMAN>BACKUP SECTION SIZE 300M
```

```
TABLESPACE users;
```

What configuration should be effected to accomplish faster and optimized backups by using the above command?

- A. The SBT channel must be configured, with the default parallelism setting for the SBT device set to 1.
- B. The COMPATIBLE initialization parameter for the database instance must be set to at least 10.0.
- C. The SBT channel must be configured, with the parallelism setting for the SBT device set to 3.
- D. The SBT channel must be configured, with the MAXPIECESIZE set to 300 MB.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Dividing the Backup of a Large Data File into Sections ([link](#))

If you specify the SECTION SIZE parameter on the BACKUP command, then RMAN creates a backup set in which each backup piece contains the blocks from one file section. A file section is a contiguous range of blocks in a file. This type of backup is called a multisection backup.

Note: You cannot specify SECTION SIZE with MAXPIECESIZE.

The purpose of multisection backups is to enable RMAN channels to back up a single large file in parallel. RMAN divides the work among multiple channels, with each channel backing up one file section in a file. Backing up a file in separate sections can improve the performance of backups of large datafiles.

If a multisection backup completes successfully, then none of the backup sets generated during the backup contain a partial data file. If a multisection backup is unsuccessful, then it is possible for the RMAN metadata to contain a record for a partial backup set. RMAN does not consider partial backups for restore and recovery. You must use the DELETE command to delete the partial backup set.

If you specify a section size that is larger than the size of the file, then RMAN does not use multisection backup for the file. If you specify a small section size that would produce more than 256 sections, then RMAN increases the section size to a value that results in exactly 256 sections.

To make a multisection backup:

1. Start RMAN and connect to a target database and recovery catalog (if used).
2. If necessary, configure channel parallelism so that RMAN can make the backup parallel.
3. Execute BACKUP with the SECTION SIZE parameter.

For example, suppose that the users tablespace contains a single data file of 900 MB. Also assume that three SBT channels are configured, with the parallelism setting for the SBT device set to 3. You can break up the data file in this tablespace into file sections as shown in the following example:

```
BACKUP
```

```
SECTION SIZE 300M
```

```
TABLESPACE users;
```

In this example, each of the three SBT channels backs up a 300 MB file section of the users data file.

**NEW QUESTION 396**

- (Topic 10)

Which dynamic view displays the status of block-change tracking?

- A. V\$BLOCK\_CHANGE
- B. V\$BLOCK\_CHANGE\_TRACKING
- C. V\$BLOCKCHANGE
- D. V\$BLOCK\_TRACKING

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

V\$BLOCK\_CHANGE\_TRACKING displays the status of block change tracking for the database.

**NEW QUESTION 400**

- (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 404**

- (Topic 11)

You discover that your Recycle Bin contains two tables with the same name, MY\_TABLE.

You also have a table named MY\_TABLE in your schema. You execute the following statement:

FLASHBACK TABLE my\_table TO BEFORE DROP RENAME TO my\_table2; What will be the result of executing this statement?

- A. One of the tables is recovered from the Recycle Bin using a First In First Out (FIFO) approach.
- B. One of the tables is recovered from the Recycle Bin using a Last In First Out (LIFO) approach.
- C. Both the tables are recovered from the Recycle Bin with one table renamed to MY\_TABLE2 and the other to a system-generated name.
- D. None of the tables are recovered from the Recycle Bin, and the statement returns an error.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 408

- (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 410

- (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 updated 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**

#### NEW QUESTION 414

- (Topic 11)

Which of the following can be used in conjunction with a Flashback Versions Query to filter the results? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. A range of SCN values
- B. A list of SCN values
- C. A starting and ending timestamp
- D. Minimum and maximum sequence values

E. A list of sequence values

**Answer:** AC

#### NEW QUESTION 416

- (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 417

- (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 421

- (Topic 11)

You executed the following command to drop a user: DROP USER scott CASCADE; Which two statements regarding the above command are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. All the objects of scott are moved to the Recycle Bin.
- B. Any objects in the Recycle Bin belonging to scott are purged.
- C. All the objects owned by scott are permanently dropped from the database.
- D. All the objects of scott in the Recycle Bin must be purged before executing the DROP command.
- E. Any objects in the Recycle Bin belonging to scott will not be affected by the above DROP command.

**Answer:** BC

#### NEW QUESTION 425

- (Topic 11)

Which of the following statements are true regarding the Recycle Bin? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The Recycle Bin is a physical storage area for dropped objects.
- B. The Recycle Bin is a logical container for dropped objects.
- C. The Recycle Bin stores the results of a Flashback Drop operation.
- D. The objects in the Recycle Bin are stored in the tablespace in which they were created.

**Answer:** BD

#### NEW QUESTION 426

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