# Oracle

## Exam 1z0-034

### Upgrade Oracle9i/10g OCA to Oracle Database 11g OCP

**Version: 6.0**

**[ Total Questions: 148 ]**

**Question No : 1**

Which two statements are true about setting the FAST_ START_ MTTR_ TARGET initialization parameter to a nonzero value?

**A.** The MTTR advisor will be disabled.
**B.** Automatic checkpoint tuning will be enabled.
**C.** The value for the LOG_CHECKPIONT_INTERVAL initialization parameter will be override the value for FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET.
**D.** The time taken to recover the instance after the crash is always exactly the same as the value given for the FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET initialization parameter.

**Answer: B,C**

**Question No : 2**

You have set the value of the NLS_TIMESTAMP_TZ_FORMAT parameter to YYYY-MM-DD. The default format of which two data types would be affected by this setting?

**A.** DATE
**B.** TIMESTAMP
**C.** INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH
**D.** INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND
**E.** TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE

**Answer: B,E**

**Question No : 3**

Which two statements are true regarding the functionality of the remap command in ASMCMD?

**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: A,D**

**Question No : 4**

What happens when you run the SQL Tuning Advisor with limited scope?

**A.** Access path analysis is not performed for SQL statements.
**B.** SQL structure analysis is not performed for SQL statements.
**C.** SQL Profile recommendations are not generated for SQL statements.
**D.** Staleness and absence of statistics are not checked for the objects in the query supplied to the SQL Tuning Advisor.

**Answer: C**

**Question No : 5**

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 ARCHIEVELOG mode? (Choose all that apply.) (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: C,D**

**Question No : 6**

Examine the following RMAN command:

RMAN> CONFIGURE ENCRYPTION FOR DATABASE ON; RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE PLUS ARCHIVELOG;

Which perquisite must be met before accomplishing the backup?

**A.** Provide a password for the encryption.
**B.** Set up an Oracle wallet for the encryption.
**C.** No setup is required as it is a default encryption method.
**D.** Both Oracle wallet and password must be set up for the encryption.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

*http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/B28359_01/backup.111/b28270/rcmconfa.htm*
*To configure the environment so that all RMAN backups are encrypted:Set up the Oracle wallet as explained in Oracle Database Advanced Security Administrator's Guide.*
*Issue the following RMAN command:*
*CONFIGURE ENCRYPTION FOR DATABASE ON;*
*At this stage, all RMAN backup sets created by this database will use transparent encryption by default*

**Question No : 7**

Examine these Data Pump commands to import objects to non-existent users hr1 and oe1.

S expdp system/manager

Schemas =hr,oe

directory =EXP_ DIR

include = table

$ impdp system/manager

Schemas = hr1,oe1

Directory = EXP_DIR

Dumpfile = export.dat

Remap_schema =hr:hr1,oe :oe1

What would be achieved by running the above commands?

**A.** expdp will fail because no path has been defined for the dumpfile.
**B.** expdp will succeed but Impdp will fail because users do not exist.
**C.** impdp will create two users called hrl and oe1 and import all objects to the new schemas
**D.** impdp will create two users called hrl and oe1 and import tables owned by hr and oe schemas to hr1 and oe1 schemas, respectively.

**Answer: B**

## Question No : 8

The database is configured in ARCHIEVELOG mode and regular complete database backups are taken. The loss of which two types of files may require a recovery with the RESETLOGS option?

**A.** Control files
**B.** Password file
**C.** Inactive online redo log file
**D.** Archived log files required to perform recovery
**E.** Newly created tablespace which is not backed up

**Answer: A,D**

**Explanation:**

The RESETLOGS options is required in:

1. Imcomplete Recovery
2. Change of control file

So that, the control file and archived redo logs are required.

## Question No : 9

User SCOTT wants to back out the transactions on the REGIONS table in his schema. As a DBA, which commands must you execute to enable SCOTT to flash back the transactions?

**A.** ALTER DATABASE FLASHBACK ON;
**B.** GRANT SELECT ANY TRANSACTION TO scott;
**C.** GRANT EXECUTE ON dbms_flashback TO scott;
**D.** ALTER DATABASE ADD SUPPLEMENTAL LOG DATA;

**E.** ALTER TABLESPACE undots1 RETENTION GUARANTEE;
**F.** ALTER DATABASE ADD SUPPLEMENTAL LOG DATA (PRIMARY KEY) COLUMNS;

**Answer: B,C,D,F**

**Question No : 10**

The DB_BLOCK_CHECKING parameter is set to FULL.

What checks occur each time the DBWnprocess(es) writes?

**A.** The Oracle database will check all data blocks by going through the data on each block, making sure the data is self-consistent.
**B.** The DBWn and the direct loader will calculate a checksum and store it in the cache header of every data block when writing it to disk.
**C.** The Oracle database will check data blocks belonging to the SYSTEM tablespace only, by going through the data on each block, making sure the data is self-consistent.
**D.** The Oracle database will check data blocks belonging to the SYSAUX tablespace only, by going through the data on each block, making sure the data is self-consistent.
**E.** The Oracle database will check data blocks in the SYSTEM and SYSAUX tablespaces only, by going through the data on each block, making sure the data is self-consistent.

**Answer: A**

**Question No : 11**

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

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: B,C**

## Question No : 12

You need to configure fine-grained access control to external network resources from within your database. You create an access control list (ACL) using the DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN package.

Which statement is true regarding the ACL created?

**A.** It is a list of remote database links stored in the XML file that are available to the users of the database.
**B.** It is a list of users and network privileges stored in the XML file according to which a group of users canconnect to one or more hosts.
**C.** It is a list of users and network privileges stored in the data dictionary according to which a group of userscan connect to one or more hosts.
**D.** It is the list of the host names or the IP addresses stored in the data dictionary that can connect to yourdatabase through PL/SQL network utility packages such as UTL_TCP.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN package provides the interface to administer the network Access ControlList (ACL).
Refer to here for About Fin-Grained Access to External Network ServicesConfiguring fine-grained access control for users and roles that need to access external network services fromthe database. This way, specific groups of users can connect to one or more host computers, based onprivileges that you grant them. Typically, you use this feature to control access to applications that run onspecific host addresses.
To configure fine-grained access control to external network services, you create an access control list (ACL),which is stored in Oracle XML DB. You can create the access control list by using Oracle XML DB itself, orby using the DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN and DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_UTILITY PL/SQL packages. This guideexplains how to use these packages to create and manage the access control list. To create an access controllist by using Oracle XML DB and for general conceptual information about access control lists, see Oracle XMLDB Developer's Guide.

## Question No : 13

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 retentionpolicy.
**D.** All the copies of the backup set are counted as one instance of a backup and will deleted in backup setexceeds the redundancy-based backup retention policy.

**Answer: A**

## Question No : 14

Which four resources can directives be specified by using the Oracle Resource Manager?

**A.** CPU usage
**B.** degree of parallelism
**C.** number of open cursors
**D.** number of sorts performed
**E.** idle time for blocking sessions
**F.** number of I/Os requests

**Answer: A,B,E,F**

## Question No : 15

You are using the control file to maintain information about the database backups that are being performed by Recovery Manager (RMAN).

Identify two scenarios in which you must have a recovery catalog.

**A.** To store the backup information of multiple database
**B.** To restrict the amount of space that is used by the backups
**C.** To maintain a backup for a certain time is set by the CONTROL_FILE_RECORD_KEEP_TIME parameter.
**D.** To list the data files that were in a target database at a given time by using the AT option of REPORTSCHEMA command.

**Answer: A,D**

## Question No : 16

View the Exhibit to observe the error.


You receive this error regularly and have to shutdown the database instance to overcome the error. AutomaticShared Memory Management is configured for the instance.

What can you do to reduce the chance of this error in the future?

**A.** Increase the value of SGA_MAX_SIZE
**B.** Enable automatic memory management
**C.** Set the PRE_PAGE_SGA parameter to true
**D.** Lock the System Global Area (SGA) in memory

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

ORA-04031: unable to allocate string bytes of shared memory
("string","string","string","string")
Cause: More shared memory is needed than was allocated in the shared pool or Streams pool.
Action: If the shared pool is out of memory, either use the DBMS_SHARED_POOL package to pin largepackages, reduce your use of shared memory, or increase the amount of available shared memory byincreasing the value of the initialization parametersSHARED_POOL_RESERVED_SIZE andSHARED_POOL_SIZE. If the large pool is out of memory, increase the initialization parameterLARGE_POOL_SIZE. If the error is issued from an Oracle Streams or XStream process, increase theinitialization parameter STREAMS_POOL_SIZE or increase the capture or apply parameter MAX_SGA_SIZE.

**Question No : 17**

Which are the two prerequisites before setting up Flashback Data Archive? (Choose two.)

**A.** Flash recovery area must be defined
**B.** Undo retention guarantee must be enabled.
**C.** Database must be running in archivelog mode.
**D.** Automatic undo management must be enabled.
**E.** The tablespace in which the Flashback Data Archive is created must have automatic segment spaceManagement (ASSM).

**Answer: D,E**

**Question No : 18**

Given below are RMAN commands to enable backup optimization and set the retention policy:

RMAN> CONFIGURE DEFAULT DEVICE TYPE TO sbt;

RMAN> CONFIGURE BACKUP OPTIMIZATION ON;

RMAN> CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY TO REDUNDANCY 2;

The USERS tablespace has never been backed up. You take the USERS tablespace offline on Monday. Viewthe Exhibit to examine the operations performed by using RMAN.

Which two statements are true about the backup of the USERS tablespace? (Choose two.)

| Day | Action |
|---|---|
| Monday | Take users offline normal. |
| Tuesday | BACKUP DATABASE |
| Wednesday | BACKUP DATABASE |
| Thursday | BACKUP DATABASE |
| Friday | BACKUP DATABASE |
| Saturday | BACKUP DATABASE |
| Sunday | BACKUP DATABASE |
| Monday | BACKUP DATABASE |

**A.** It will be backed up as a part of database backup on Friday.
**B.** It will be backed up as a part of database backup on Tuesday.
**C.** It will not be backed up as a part of database backup on Wednesday.
**D.** The command on Sunday deletes the backup of the USERS tablespace taken on Tuesday.

**Answer: B,D**

**Explanation:**

Refer to here.

Backup Optimization for SBT Backups with Redundancy Retention Policy

**Question No : 19**

View the Exhibit.

```
CREATE TABLE orders_ext
        (order_id, order_date, product_id, product_name,quantity)
ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL
        (
                TYPE ORACLE_DATAPUMP
                DEFAULT DIRECTORY ext_dir
                LOCATION ('orders1.dmp','orders2.dmp','orders3.dmp','orders4.dmp')
        )
PARALLEL
AS
SELECT o.order_id,o.order_date,p.product_id,p.product_name,i.quantity
FROM orders o,products p,order_items i
WHERE o.order_id = i.order_id and i.product_id = p.product_id;
```

You must unload data from the ORDERS, ORDER_ITEMS, and products database tables to four files using the External Table Population method.

You execute the command shown on the exhibit, but only two files have been created.

Which parameter must be changed so that four files are created?

**A.** TYPE
**B.** LOCATION
**C.** PARALLEL
**D.** DEFAULT DIRECTORY
**E.** ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL

**Answer: C**

## Question No : 20

Which option 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**

## Question No : 21

Which three statements are true about windows?

**A.** Only one window can be open at any given time
**B.** Consumer groups are associated with windows
**C.** Windows work with job classes to control resource allocation
**D.** The database service name must be provided during windows creation
**E.** Windows can automatically start job or change resource allocation among jobs for various time periods.

**Answer: A,C,E**

## Question No : 22

Note the following statements that use flashback technology:

1. FLASHBACK TABLE <table> TO SCN <scn>;

2. SELECT * FROM <table> AS OF SCN 123456;

3. FLASHBACK TABLE <table> TO BEFORE DROP;

4. FLASHBACK DATABASE TO TIMESTAMP <timestamp>;

5. SELECT * FROM <table> VERSIONS AS OF SCN 123456 AND 123999;

Which of these statements will be dependent on the availability of relevant undo data in the undo segment?

**A.** 1, 2, and 5
**B.** 1, 3, and 4
**C.** 2, 3, 4, and 5
**D.** 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

The BEFORE DROP clause uses Recycle Bin;

The FLASHBACK DATABASE uses flashback logs at FRA area.

## Question No : 23

View the Exhibit and examine the parameter settings in your server-side parameter file (SPFILE). When you tried to start the database instance, you received the following error:

SQL> startup

ORA-00824: cannot set SGA_TARGET or MEMORY_TARGET due to existing internal settings, see alert log for more information

Why did the instance fail to start?

Exhibit:

```
*.audit_file_dest='/u01/app/oracle/admin/orcl/adump'
*.audit_trail='db'
*.compatible='11.1.0.0.0'
*.control_files='/u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/control01.ctl','/
u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/control02.ctl','/u01/app/oracle/ora
data/orcl/control03.ctl'
*.db_block_size=8192
*.db_domain='us.oracle.com'
*.db_name='orcl'
*.db_recovery_file_dest='/u01/app/oracle/flash_recovery_area'
*.db_recovery_file_dest_size=2147483648
*.sga_target=436207616
*.dispatchers='(PROTOCOL=TCP) (SERVICE=orclXDB)'
*.filesystemio_options='ASYNCH'
*.job_queue_processes=1000
*.memory_max_target=629145600
*.memory_target=629145600
*.open_cursors=300
*.processes=150
*.remote_login_passwordfile='EXCLUSIVE'
*.statistics_level='BASIC'
orcl.resource_manager_plan='FORCE:'
*.undo_tablespace='UNDOTBS1'
```

**A.** Because the PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET parameter is not set
**B.** Because the STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter is set to BASIC
**C.** Because MEMORY_TARGET and MEMORY_MAX_TARGET cannot be equal
**D.** Because both the SGA_TARGET and MEMORY_TARGET parameters are set.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Setting SGA Target Size

You enable the automatic shared memory management feature by setting the SGA_TARGET parameter to an on zero value. This parameter sets the total size of the SGA. It replaces the parameters that control the memory allocated for a specific set of

individual components, which are now automatically and dynamically resized (tuned) as needed.
Note:
The STATISTICS_LEVEL initialization parameter must be set to TYPICAL (the default) or ALL for automatic shared memory management to function.

## Question No : 24

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 parameters 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: C,D**

## Question No : 25

You are using the flash recovery area (fast recovery area in 11g Release 2) to store backup related files in your database. After regular monitoring of space usage in the Mash recovery area. You realize that the flash recovery area is (jetting filled up very fast and it is running out of space. Your database flash recovery area is low on specie and you have no more room on disk.

Proactively, which two options could you use to make more space available in the flash recovery [Choose two]

**A.** Change the RMAN archived log deletion policy.
**B.** Use the RMAN CROSSCHECK command to reclaim the archived log space.
**C.** Change the RMAN retention policy to retain backups for a shorter period of time.
**D.** Use OS command to move files from the flash recovery area to some other location

**Answer: B,D**

**Question No : 26**

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

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

**Answer: A,C**

**Explanation:**

Altering Disk Groups

You can use the ALTER DISKGROUP SQL statement to alter a disk group configuration. You can add, resize, or drop disks while the database remains online. Whenever possible, multiple operations in a single ALTERDISKGROUP statement are recommended. Grouping operations in a single ALTER DISKGROUP statement can reduce rebalancing operations. Oracle ASM automatically rebalances when the configuration of a disk group changes. By default, the ALTER DISKGROUP statement does not wait until the operation is complete before returning. Query theV$ASM_OPERATION view to monitor the status of this operation.

add_disk_clause

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

drop_disk_clause

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

DROP DISK

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

**Question No : 27**

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 opertion

**Answer: A**

**Question No : 28**

Examine the following set of RMAN commands:

RMAN> CONFIGURE CHANNELdelDEVICETYPEDISK FORMAT '/u02/backup/%U*;

RKAN>RUN

{

ALLOCATECHANNELchlDEVICETYPEDISK;

EXECUTESCRIPTfull_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, CH1, is ignored because a channel has been configured already.
**D.** The persistent configuration parameter DC1 is overridden because a new channel is allocated in the RMAN run block.

**Answer: D**

## Question No : 29

Your database is using a default temporary tablespace that contains the temp01.tmp temporary file. All the users on the database use the default temporary tablespace. A user issues a query on the orders table and receives the following error:

ERROR at line I:

ORA-0I565: error in identifying file '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/TEST/temp01.tmp'

ORA-27037: unable to obtain file status

What would be the most efficient way to rectify this error?

**A.** Add a new tempfile to the user's temporary tablespace and drop the tempfile that produced the error.
**B.** Shut down the database instance, restore the temp01.tmp file from the backup, and then restart the database.
**C.** Allow the database to continue running, drop the temp01.tmp temporary file, and then re-create it with new tempfiles.
**D.** Take the temporary tablespace offline, recover the missing tempfile by applying redo logs, and then bring the temporary tablespace online.

**Answer: A**

## Question No : 30

The instance abnormally terminates because of a power outage. Which statement is true about redo log files during instance recovery?

**A.** Inactive and current redo log files are required to accomplish recovery
**B.** Online and archived redo files are required to accomplish instance recovery
**C.** All redo log entries after the last checkpoint are applied from redo log files to data files
**D.** All redo log entries recorded in the current log file until the checkpoint position are applied to data files

**Answer: C**

## Question No : 31

What is the effect of increasing the value of the ASM_POWER_LIMIT parameter?

**A.** The number of DBWR processes increases
**B.** The number of ASMB processes increases
**C.** The number of DBWR_TO_SLAVES increases
**D.** The rebalancing operation in an ASM instance completes more quickly, but can result in higher I/Ooverhead

**Answer: D**

## Question No : 32

Your database initialization parameter file has the following entry:

SEC_MAX_FAILZD_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS=3

Which statement is true regarding this setting?

**A.** It drops the connection after the specified number of login attempts fail for any user.
**B.** It is enforced only if the password profile is enabled for the user.
**C.** It locks the user account after the specified number of attempts.
**D.** It drops the connection after the specified number of login attempts fail only for users who have the SYSDBAprivilege.

**Answer: A**

## Question No : 33

You observed the following output for a user session:

```
SQL > SELECT sid, event, seconds _in _wait FROM v$session _wait WHERE sid = 18;

SID EVENT                                        SECONDS_IN_WAIT
--- ---------------------------------------------- ---------------
18  statement suspended, wait error to be cleared 648
```

What do you infer from the preceding output?

**A.** Resumable set for session with sid 18
**B.** The user session has entered into a deadlock
**C.** The database instance is enabled to use asynchronous commit
**D.** The threshold warning limit is exceeded for the tablespace that is used by the user session

**Answer: A**

## Question No : 34

In one of your online transaction processing (OLTP) applications, table keys are frequently updated and queries performed using many different operators.

In addition, reports are generated using complex joins with non-equality operators.

What table organization is the best for this workload?

**A.** heap table
**B.** object table
**C.** external table
**D.** sorted hash clustered table
**E.** global temporary table
**F.** hash clustered table

**Answer: B**

## Question No : 35

Examine the following scenario:

- Database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode.
- Complete consistent backup is taken every Sunday.
- On Tuesday the instance terminates abnormally because the disk on which control files are located gets corrupted
- The disk having active online redo log files is also corrupted.
- The hardware is repaired and the paths for online redo log files and control files are still valid.

Which option would you use to perform the recovery of database till the point of failure?

**A.** Restore the latest whole backup, perform complete recovery, and open the database

normally
**B.** Restore the latest whole backup, perform incomplete recovery, and open the database with the RESETLOGSoption.
**C.** Restore the latest backups control file, perform complete recovery, and open the database with theRESETLOGS option.
**D.** Restore the latest backup control file, perform incomplete recovery using backup control file, and open thedatabase with the RESETLOG option.

**Answer: D**

## Question No : 36

You plan to use Flashback Drop feature to recover a dropped table SALES_EMP. No other table with the same name exists in the schema.

You query RECYCLEBIN and find multiple entries for the SALES_EMP table as follows:
You then issue the following statement to recover the table:

SQL> SELECT object_name, original_name, droptime FROM recyclebin;

```
OBJECT_NAME                      ORIGINAL_NAME  DROPTIME
-------------------------------- -------------- --------------------
BIN$/m0DrBV9RFGOAA53dC-FPW==$0   SALES_EMP      2007-12-07:11:08:55
BIN$2DeIssLeQTqgH/n80Rm2JQ==$0   SALES_EMP      2007-12-07:11:11:38
BIN$UuqroNodQy6ouDtaA+XOVw==$0   SALES_EMP      2007-12-07:11:08:18

SQL> FLASHBACK TABLE sales_emp TO BEFORE DROP;
```

What would be the outcome of the precedent statement?

**A.** It retrieves the latest version of the table from the recycle bin
**B.** It retrieves the oldest version of the table from the recycle bin
**C.** It retrieves the version of the table for which undo information is available
**D.** It returns an error because the table name is not specified as per the names in the OBJECT_NAME column

**Answer: A**

## Question No : 37

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**

**Question No : 38**

Which statements describe the capabilities of the DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN package? (Choose all that apply.)

**A.** It can be used to allow the access privilege settings for users but not roles.
**B.** It can be used to allow the access privilege settings for users as well as roles.
**C.** It can be used to control the time interval for which the access privilege is available to a user.
**D.** It can be used to selectively restrict the access for each user in a database to different host computers.
**E.** It can be used to selectively restrict a user's access to different applications in a specific host computer.

**Answer: B,C,D**

**Question No : 39**

Your database is open and running in ARCHIVELOG mode.

You take RMAN full backups every Sunday night.

On Monday morning, while querying the user1.emoloyees table, you receive the following error message:

01578: ORACLE data block corrupted (file # 5, block # 51) ORA-0lll0: data file 5: '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/exanple0l.dbf*

You need to recover from this while ensuring that:

1. The data file remains online.

2. Mean Time To Recover (MTTR) is minimized as much as possible

You have no backup control file, but all the archived logs are accessible. Which method will best satisfy the requirements?

**A.** flash back the corrupted blocks
**B.** use the DBMS_REPAIR package
**C.** use RMAN tablespace point in time recovery
**D.** use the RMAN BLCCKRECOVER command
**E.** perform a table point in time recovery with datapump export and import

**Answer: D**

## Question No : 40

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 cumulativebackups.
**D.** when there are already three backup, one of the existing backups must be removed manually before takingthe 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 0backups 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 non obsolete 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 1backups.
Run the CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY command at the RMAN prompt, as in the following example: CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY TO REDUNDANCY 3;

**Question No : 41**

Examine the following ALTER command:

SQL> ALTER DISKGROUP dgroup1 UNDROP DISKS;

What is the purpose of the command?

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

**Answer: A**

## Question No : 42

You perform an RMAN block media recovery on the tools 01.dbf data file in the SALES database.

Which two statements are true?

**A.** You must ensure that the SALES database is mounted or open.
**B.** You must restore a backup control file to perform a block media recovery.
**C.** You must take the tools01.dbf data file offline before you start a block media recovery.
**D.** You must put the database in NOARCHIVELOG mode to perform a block media recovery.
**E.** You can perform only a complete media recovery of individual blocks, point-in-time recovery of individualdata blocks is not supported.

**Answer: A,E**

## Question No : 43

Which statement is true regarding the creation of nested plans using the Oracle Resource Manager?

**A.** Only one nested subplan is allowed per parent plan
**B.** The plans can be nested up to four levels.
**C.** Nested plans only control resources used by recursive SQL
**D.** Nested plans control only the degree of parallelism and I/O requests
**E.** Each nested plan gets a proportion of the CPU resources assigned to its parent group.

**Answer: E**

**Question No : 44**

There was media failure and you decide to check the data files for block corruption. Which would you use to create a report on any corruptions found?

**A.** the DBNEWID utility
**B.** the DBVERIFY utility
**C.** the ANALYZE command
**D.** the RMAN REPORT command
**E.** the RMAN CROSSCHECK command
**F.** the CHECK_OBJECT procedure of the DBMS_REPAIR package

**Answer: B**

**Question No : 45**

You are in the middle of a transaction updating a very important table. The machine on which a database was running reboots because of power outage. This caused a database instance failure.

Which statement is true in this situation?

**A.** The online redo log files and archived redo log files are required to accomplish the recovery
**B.** The uncommitted transaction will be committed at the next startup of the database instance
**C.** The uncommitted transaction is rolled back automatically at the next opening of the database
**D.** The DBA has to perform the recovery on the database to recover the uncommitted transaction

**Answer: C**

**Question No : 46**

You executed the following command In Recovery Manager {RMAN):

RMAN>REPORTNEEDBACKUPdays 3;

What is the output of this command?

**A.** a list of files that require a backup within three days
**B.** a list of files requiring more than 3 days of archive logs to apply
**C.** a list of files that RMAN recommends be backed up only once in every three days, based on low volatility
**D.** a list of files for which a backup has already been performed in the last three days and which is required tobe backed up again based on the high number of transactions performed on them

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Using RMAN REPORT NEED BACKUP with Different Retention Policies (link)

You can specify different criteria for REPORT NEED BACKUP, using one of the following forms of the command:

REPORT NEED BACKUP RECOVERY WINDOW OF n DAYS
Displays objects requiring backup to satisfy a recovery window-based retention policy
REPORT NEED BACKUP REDUNDANCY n
Displays objects requiring backup to satisfy a redundancy-based retention policy
REPORT NEED BACKUP DAYS n
Displays files that require more than n days' worth of archived redo log files for recovery
REPORT NEED BACKUP INCREMENTAL n
Displays files that require application of more than n incremental backups for recovery

**Question No : 47**

Examine the parameter settings in your database.

```
NAME                                 TYPE         VALUE
------------------------------------ ------------ ----------------
archive_lag_target                   integer      0
db_flashback_retention_target        integer      1440
fast_start_io_target                 integer      0
fast_start_mttr_target               integer      0
memory_max_target                    big integer  808M
memory_target                        big integer  808M
pga_aggregate_target                 big integer  0
sga_target                           big integer  0

SQL> SHOW PARAMETER SGA_MAX_SIZE

NAME                                 TYPE         VALUE
------------------------------------ ------------ ----------------
sga_max_size                         big integer  808M
```

Which statement is correct about the database?

**A.** Automatic memory management is disabled because PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET and SGA_TARGET are not set.
**B.** The instance is started but the database will not be opened until PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET and SGA_TARGET are set.
**C.** The database is opened but users cannot perform transactions until PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET andSGA_TARGET are set.
**D.** Automatic memory management is enabled and, as per policy, 60% of the memory for System Global Area (SGA) and 40% of the memory for Program Global Area (PGA) will be distributed at startup

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**
http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/B14117_01/server.101/b10752/memory.htm#47750

Configuring Automatic PGA Memory
When configuring a brand new instance, it is hard to know precisely the appropriate setting for PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET. You can determine this setting in three stages:

Make a first estimate for PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET, based on a rule of thumb. By default, Oracle uses 20% of the SGA size. However, this initial setting may be too low for a large DSS system.

Run a representative workload on the instance and monitor performance, using PGA statistics collected by Oracle, to see whether the maximum PGA size is under-configured or over-configured.

Tune PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET, using Oracle PGA advice statistics.

**Question No : 48**

memory_target big integer 808M

pga_aggregate_target big integer 0

sga_target big integer 0

SQL> SHOW PARAMETER SGA_MAX_SIZE

NAME TYPE VALUE

---

sga_max_size big integer 808M

Which statement is correct about the database?

**A.** Automatic memory management is disabled because PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET and SGA_TARGET are not set.
**B.** The instance is started but the database will not be opened until PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET and
**C.** SGA_TARGET are set.
**D.** The database is opened but users cannot perform transactions until PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET and SGA_TARGET are set.
**E.** Automatic memory management is enabled and, as per the policy, 60% of the memory for System Global Area (SGA) and 40% of the memory for Program Global Area (PGA) will be distributed at startup.

**Answer: E**

**Question No : 49**

The DB_BLOCK_CHECKING parameter is set to FALSE.

What level of block checking will be performed?

**A.** The Oracle database will not perform block checking for any of the data blocks.
**B.** The Oracle database will perform block checking for the default permanent tablespace

only.
**C.** The Oracle database will perform block checking for the data blocks in all user tablespaces.
**D.** The Oracle database will perform block checking for the data blocks in the SYSTEM tablespace only.
**E.** The Oracle database will perform block checking for the data blocks in the SYSTEM and SYSAUX tablespaces.

**Answer: D**

**Question No : 50**

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

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

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 aconversion 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 otherdirectory of your choosing.