

# 1Z0-053<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Database 11g: Administration II

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### QUESTION 1

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

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

A.

a, b, c, d, e

B.

e, d, a, b, c

C.

a, c, b, d, e

D.

d, b, c, a, e

E.

a, c, b, e, d

Correct Answer: E

(link)

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

1.

Use the DBA\_DATA\_FILES data dictionary view to identify all of the data files in the tablespace.

2.

ALTER TABLESPACE users BEGIN BACKUP;

3.

Back up the online data files of the online tablespace with operating system commands.

4.

ALTER TABLESPACE users END BACKUP;

5.

ALTER SYSTEM ARCHIVE LOG CURRENT; Archive the unarchived redo logs so that the redo required to recover the tablespace backup is archived.

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## QUESTION 2

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

Correct Answer: AC

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## QUESTION 3

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.

Correct Answer: B

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#### QUESTION 4

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.

Correct Answer: AC

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#### QUESTION 5

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

Correct Answer: B

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

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#### QUESTION 6

You execute the following FLASHBACK TABLE command:

```
SQL> FLASHBACK TABLE emp TO TIMESTAMP TO_TIMESTAMP('2008-01-04 11:00:00','YYYY-MMDD HH24:MI:SS');
```

Which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The emp table that was dropped by mistake earlier is restored.
- B. The FLASHBACK TABLE statement is executed as a single transaction.

C. The FLASHBACK TABLE statement does not maintain existing indexes on the emp table.

D. The changes made to the emp table since the specified time are undone if no constraint is violated during flashback.

Correct Answer: BD

## FLASHBACK TABLE (Link)

### Purpose

Use the FLASHBACK TABLE statement to restore an earlier state of a table in the event of human or application error. The time in the past to which the table can be flashed back is dependent on the amount of undo data in the system. Also,

Oracle Database cannot restore a table to an earlier state across any DDL operations that change the structure of the table.

### Semantics

During an Oracle Flashback Table operation, Oracle Database acquires exclusive DML locks on all the tables specified in the Flashback list. These locks prevent any operations on the tables while they are reverting to their earlier state.

The Flashback Table operation is executed in a single transaction, regardless of the number of tables specified in the Flashback list. Either all of the tables revert to the earlier state or none of them do. If the Flashback Table operation fails on

any table, then the entire statement fails. At the completion of the Flashback Table operation, the data in table is consistent with table at the earlier time.

However, FLASHBACK TABLE TO SCN or TIMESTAMP does not preserve rowids, and FLASHBACK TABLE TO BEFORE DROP does not recover referential constraints. Oracle Database does not revert statistics associated with table to

their earlier form. Indexes on table that exist currently are reverted and reflect the state of the table at the Flashback point. If the index exists now but did not yet exist at the Flashback point, then the database updates the index to reflect the

state of the table at the Flashback point. However, indexes that were dropped during the interval between the Flashback point and the current time are not restored.

Logical Flashback Features Useful in Backup and Recovery (Link) The remaining flashback features operate at the logical level. The logical features documented in this chapter are as follows:

### Flashback Table

You can recover a table or set of tables to a specified point in time in the past without taking any part of the database offline. In many cases, Flashback Table eliminates the need to perform more complicated point-in-time recovery operations.

Flashback Table restores tables while automatically maintaining associated attributes such as current indexes, triggers and constraints, and not requiring you to find and restore application-specific properties. "Rewinding a Table with

Flashback Table" explains how to use this feature.

### Flashback Drop

You can reverse the effects of a DROP TABLE statement. "Rewinding a DROP TABLE Operation with Flashback Drop" explains how to use this feature.

Note:

Because the logical flashback features have uses not specific to backup and recovery, some documentation for them is located elsewhere in the documentation set. All logical flashback features except Flashback Drop rely on undo data.

Used primarily for providing read consistency for SQL queries and rolling back transactions, undo records contain the information required to reconstruct data as it existed at a past time and examine the record of changes since that past time.

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## QUESTION 7

Which statement is true about a Scheduler-generated event?

- A. It can be generated when a file arrives on the file system.
- B. it indicates state changes that occur within the Scheduler itself.
- C. it is raised by an application that is consumed by the Scheduler to start a job.
- D. it requires jobs to be defined with an event condition and a queue specification.

Correct Answer: D

Consuming Job State Events with your Application

To consume job state events, your application must subscribe to the Scheduler event queue SYS.SCHEDULER\$\_EVENT\_QUEUE. This queue is a secure queue and is owned by SYS. To create a subscription to this queue for a user, do the following:

1.

Log in to the database as the SYS user or as a user with the MANAGE ANY QUEUE privilege.

2.

Subscribe to the queue using a new or existing agent.

3.

Run the package procedure DBMS\_AQADM.ENABLE\_DB\_ACCESS as follows:

DBMS\_AQADM.ENABLE\_DB\_ACCESS(agent\_name, db\_username); where agent\_name references the agent that you used to subscribe to the events queue, and db\_username is the user for whom you want to create a subscription.

There is no need to grant dequeue privileges to the user. The dequeue privilege is granted on the Scheduler event queue to PUBLIC.

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## QUESTION 8

Which three statements about performance analysis by SQL Performance Analyzer are true? (Choose three.)

- A. It detects changes in SQL execution plans.
- B. It produces results that can be used to create the SQL plan baseline.
- C. The importance of SQL statements is based on the size of the objects accessed.
- D. It generates recommendations to run SQL Tuning Advisor to tune regressed SQLs.
- E. It shows only the overall impact on workload and not the net SQL impact on workload.

Correct Answer: ABD

Introduction to SQL Performance Analyzer (link)

SQL Performance Analyzer compares the performance of SQL statements before and after the change and produces a report identifying any changes in execution plans or performance of the SQL statements.

Fixing Regressed SQL Statements

If the performance analysis performed by SQL Performance Analyzer reveals regressed SQL statements, then you can make changes to remedy the problem. For example, you can fix regressed SQL by running SQL Tuning Advisor or using

SQL plan baselines. You can then repeat the process of executing the SQL statements and comparing its performance to the first execution. Repeat these steps until you are satisfied with the outcome of the analysis

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## QUESTION 9

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

Correct Answer: AC

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## QUESTION 10

Which dependent object will get invalidated even if it is not affected by the table redefinition?

- A. packages
- B. triggers
- C. synonyms
- D. views

Correct Answer: B

Results of the Redefinition Process

The following are the end results of the redefinition process:

The original table is redefined with the columns, indexes, constraints, grants, triggers, and statistics of the interim table.

Dependent objects that were registered, either explicitly using REGISTER\_DEPENDENT\_OBJECT or implicitly using COPY\_TABLE\_DEPENDENTS, are renamed automatically so that dependent object names on the redefined table are the

same as before redefinition.

Note:

If no registration is done or no automatic copying is done, then you must manually rename the dependent objects.

The referential constraints involving the interim table now involve the redefined table and are enabled.

Any indexes, triggers, materialized view logs, grants, and constraints defined on the original table (prior to redefinition) are transferred to the interim table and are dropped when the user drops the interim table. Any referential constraints

involving the original table before the redefinition now involve the interim table and are disabled.

Some PL/SQL objects, views, synonyms, and other table-dependent objects may become invalidated. Only those objects that depend on elements of the table that were changed are invalidated. For example, if a PL/SQL procedure queries

only columns of the redefined table that were unchanged by the redefinition, the procedure remains valid. See "Managing Object Dependencies" for more information about schema object dependencies.

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#### QUESTION 11

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\';

Correct Answer: C

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#### QUESTION 12

Which of the following statements is true regarding the initialization parameter DIAGNOSTIC\_DEST?

- A. The default value is the value of the environment variable \$ORACLE\_HOME; if \$ORACLE\_HOME isn't set, then the default is set to \$ORACLE\_BASE.
- B. The default value is the value of the environment variable \$ORACLE\_BASE; if \$ORACLE\_BASE isn't set, then it is set to \$ORACLE\_HOME.



C. DIAGNOSTIC\_DEST is always equal to \$ORACLE\_HOME.

D. DIAGNOSTIC\_DEST is always equal to \$ORACLE\_BASE.

Correct Answer: B

The answer is not exact correct.

If the ORACLE\_BASE is not set, the default location is \$ORACLE\_HOME/log

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### QUESTION 13

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.

Correct Answer: CD

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### QUESTION 14

Which DBMS\_RESOURCE\_MANAGER procedure prioritizes consumer-group mappings?

A. CREATE\_MAPPING\_PRIORITY

B. SET\_MAPPING\_PRIORITY

C. SET\_MAPPING\_ORDER

D. PRIORITIZE\_MAPPING\_ORDER

E. This functionality is not available through the DBMS\_RESOURCE\_MANAGER package.

Correct Answer: B

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### QUESTION 15

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.

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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.

Correct Answer: D

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