# 1Z0-053 Q&As

Oracle Database 11g: Administration II

## Pass Oracle 1Z0-053 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

**https://www.leads4pass.com/1z0-053.html**

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Oracle Official Exam Center

**QUESTION 1**

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.

Correct Answer: BCE

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.

**QUESTION 2**

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.

**QUESTION 3**

You are managing an Oracle Database 11g instance with ASM storage. You lost an ASM disk group DATA. You have RMAN backup of data as well as ASM metadata backup. You want to re- create the missing disk group by using the ASMCMD md_restore command.

Which of these methods would you use to achieve this? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Restore the disk group with the exact configuration as the backed-up disk group, using the same disk group name, same set of disks, failure group configurations, and data on the disk group.

B. Restore the disk group with the exact configuration as the backed-up disk group, using the same disk group name, same set of disks, and failure group configurations.

C. Restore the disk group with changed disk group specification, failure group specification, disk group name, and other disk attributes.

D. Restore metadata in an existing disk group by passing the existing disk group name as an input parameter.

Correct Answer: BCD

Purpose

The md_restore command restores disk groups from a metadata backup file.

Syntax and Description

md_restore backup_file [--silent]

[--full|--nodg|--newdg -o \\'old_diskgroup:new_diskgroup [,...]\\'] [-S sql_script_file] [-G \\'diskgroup

[,diskgroup...]\\'] backup_file

Reads the metadata information from backup_file.

--silent

Ignore errors. Typically, if md_restore encounters an error, it stops. Specifying this flag ignores any errors.

--full

Specifies to create a disk group and restore metadata.

--nodg

Specifies to restore metadata only.

--newdg -o old_diskgroup:new_diskgroup]

Specifies to create a disk group with a different name when restoring metadata. The -o option is required

with

--newdg.

-S sql_script_file

Write SQL commands to the specified SQL script file instead of executing the commands.

-G diskgroup

Select the disk groups to be restored. If no disk groups are defined, then all disk groups are restored.

**QUESTION 4**

True or false: you can perform an active database duplication when the database is in NOARCHIVELOG mode.

A. True

B. False

Correct Answer: B

**QUESTION 5**

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

**QUESTION 6**

Which NLS parameter can be used to change the default Oracle sort method from binary to linguistic for the SQL SELECT statement?

A. NLS_LANG

B. NLS_COMP

C. NLS_SORT

D. None of the above

Correct Answer: D

Neither NLS_SORT nor NLS_COMP cannot change sorting from BINARY to LINGUISTIC. Because the NLS_SORT depends on NLS_COMP, if they are different, the sorting method will always be BINARY. (Refer to NLS_SORT) The exact operators and query clauses that obey the NLS_SORT parameter depend on the value of the NLS_COMP parameter. If an operator or clause does not obey the NLS_SORT value, as determined by NLS_COMP, the collation used is BINARY. The BINARY comparison is faster and uses less resources than any linguistic comparison but for text in a natural language, it does not provide ordering expected by users. The value of NLS_SORT affects execution plans of queries. Because a standard index cannot be used as a source of values sorted in a linguistic order, an explicit sort operation must usually be performed instead of an index range scan. A functional index on the NLSSORT function may be defined to provide values sorted in a linguistic order and reintroduce the index range scan to the execution plan.

NLS_COMP specifies the collation behavior of the database session.

**QUESTION 7**

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.

Correct Answer: E

**QUESTION 8**

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\\';

Correct Answer: C

**QUESTION 9**

You run the SQL Tuning Advisor (STA) to tune a SQL statement that is part of a fixed SQL plan baseline. The STA generates a SQL profile for the SQL statement, which recommends that you accept the profile. Which statement is true when you accept the suggested SQL profile?

A. The tuned plan is not added to the SQL plan baseline.

B. The tuned plan is added to the fixed SQL plan baseline as a fixed plan.

C. The tuned plan is added to the fixed SQL plan baseline as a nonfixed plan.

D. The tuned plan is added to a new nonfixed SQL plan baseline as a nonfixed plan.

Correct Answer: C

15.4 Using Fixed SQL Plan Baselines (Refer to here)

When you tune a SQL statement with a fixed SQL plan baseline using SQL Tuning Advisor, a SQL profile recommendation has special meaning. When the SQL profile is accepted, the database adds the tuned plan to the fixed SQL plan baseline as a non-fixed plan. However, as described above, the optimizer does not use the tuned plan when a reproducible fixed plan is present. Therefore, the benefit of SQL tuning may not be realized. To enable the use of the tuned plan, manually alter the tuned plan to a fixed plan by setting its FIXED attribute to YES.

**QUESTION 10**

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

What command would you use?

A. alter tablespace MY_DATA begin backup;

B. alter tablespace MY_DATA start backup;

C. alter tablespace MY_DATA backup begin;

D. alter MY_DATA begin backup;

E. You cannot back up individual tablespaces.

Correct Answer: A

**QUESTION 11**

What Oracle process runs when the database is in ARCHIVELOG mode but not when it is in NOARCHIVELOG mode?

A. MMON

B. LGWR

C. ARCH

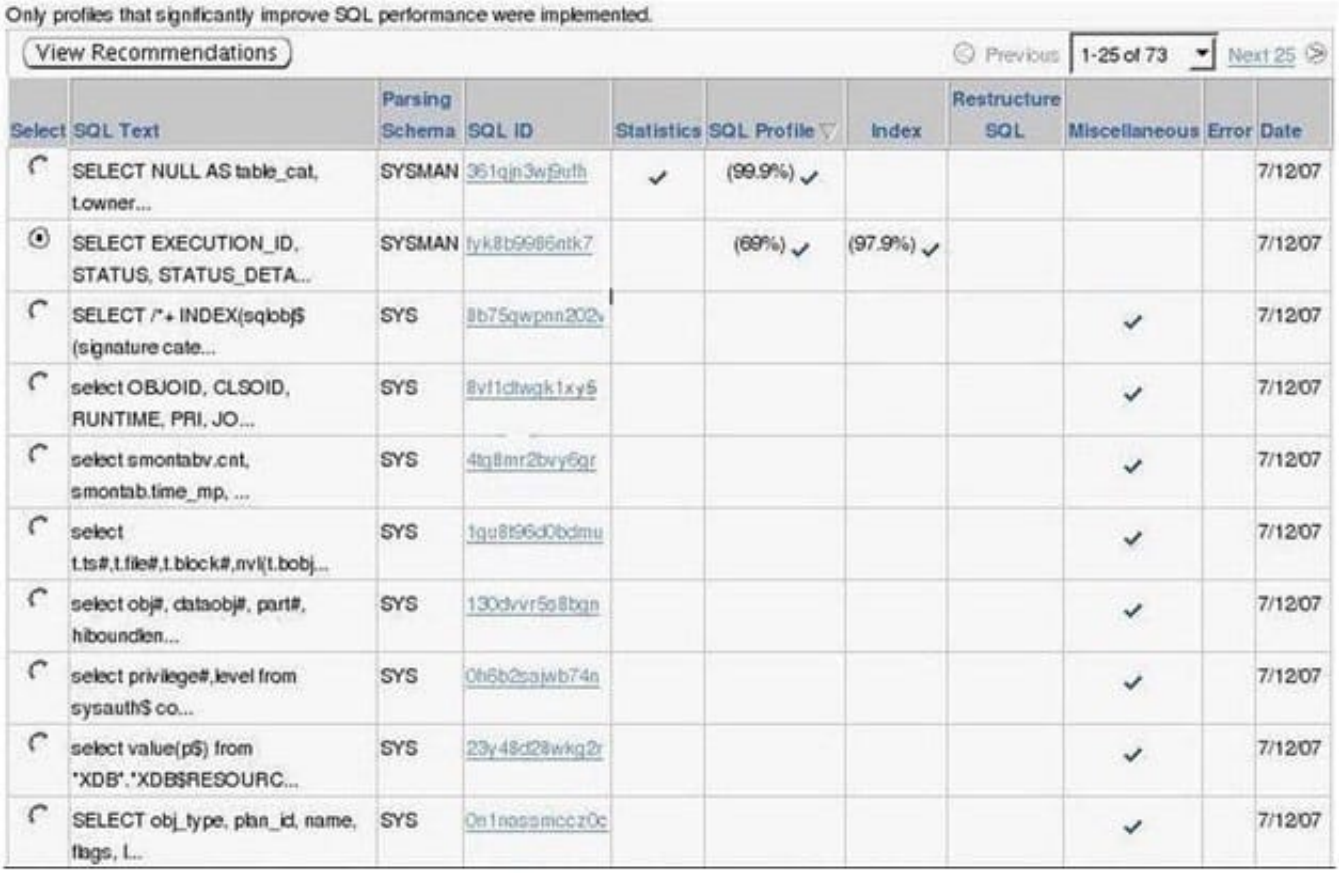
D. ARWR

E. COPY

Correct Answer: C

**QUESTION 12**

View the Exhibit to examine the Automatic SQL Tuning result details. Which action would you suggest for the selected SQL statement in the Exhibit?


Only profiles that significantly improve SQL performance were implemented.

View Recommendations | Previous | 1-25 of 73 | Next 25

| Select | SQL Text | Parsing Schema | SQL ID | Statistics | SQL Profile | Index | Restructure SQL | Miscellaneous | Error | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ○ | SELECT NULL AS table_cat, t.owner... | SYSMAN | 361qjn3wj9vfh | ✓ | (99.9%) ✓ | | | | | 7/12/07 |
| ◉ | SELECT EXECUTION_ID, STATUS, STATUS_DETA... | SYSMAN | fyk8b9986ntk7 | | (69%) ✓ | (97.9%) ✓ | | | | 7/12/07 |
| ○ | SELECT /*+ INDEX(sqlobj$ (signature cate... | SYS | 8b75qwpnn202v | | | | | ✓ | | 7/12/07 |
| ○ | select OBJOID, CLSOID, RUNTIME, PRI, JO... | SYS | 8vf1dtwgk1xy5 | | | | | ✓ | | 7/12/07 |
| ○ | select smontabv.cnt, smontab.time_mp, ... | SYS | 4tg8mr2bvy6gr | | | | | ✓ | | 7/12/07 |
| ○ | select t.ts#,t.file#,t.block#,nvl(t.bobj... | SYS | 1gu8t96d0bdmu | | | | | ✓ | | 7/12/07 |
| ○ | select obj#, dataobj#, part#, hiboundlen... | SYS | 130dvvr5s8bqn | | | | | ✓ | | 7/12/07 |
| ○ | select privilege#,level from sysauth$ co... | SYS | 0h6b2sajwb74n | | | | | ✓ | | 7/12/07 |
| ○ | select value(p$) from "XDB"."XDB$RESOURC... | SYS | 23y48d28wkg2r | | | | | ✓ | | 7/12/07 |
| ○ | SELECT obj_type, plan_id, name, flags, l... | SYS | 0n1aasgmccz0c | | | | | ✓ | | 7/12/07 |

A. Accept the recommended SQL profile.

B. Collect statistics for the related objects.

C. Run the Access Advisor for the SQL statement.

D. Run the Segment Advisor for recommendations.

Correct Answer: C

**QUESTION 13**

You want to schedule a job to rebuild all indexes on the SALES table after the completion of a bulk load operation.

The bulk load operation must also be a scheduled job that executes as soon as the first file that contains data arrives on the system.

How would you create these jobs?

A. Create both jobs by using events raised by the scheduler

B. Create both jobs by using events raised by the application

C. Create a job to rebuild indexes by using events raised by the application and then create another job to perform bulk

load by using events raised by the scheduler

D. Create a job to rebuild indexes by using events raised by the Scheduler and then create another job to perform bulk load by using events raised by the application

Correct Answer: D

The bulk load operation can be done by setting up a file watcher, then raise the event to inform the scheduler, it is kind of application based event. After the bulk load job, you can use Scheduler raised event, e.g. JOB COMPLETE, to fire the index rebuild job.

There are two kinds of events consumed by the Scheduler:

Events raised by your application An application can raise an event to be consumed by the Scheduler. The Scheduler reacts to the event by starting a job. For example, when an inventory tracking system notices that the inventory has gone below a certain threshold, it can raise an event that starts an inventory replenishment job.

See "Starting Jobs with Events Raised by Your Application".

File arrival events raised by a file watcher You can create a file watcher--a Scheduler object introduced in Oracle Database 11g Release 2 --to watch for the arrival of a file on a system. You can then configure a job to start when the file watcher detects the presence of the file. For example, a data warehouse for a chain of stores loads data from end-of-day revenue reports uploaded from the point-of-sale systems in the stores. The data warehouse load job starts each time a new end-of-day report arrives.

---

**QUESTION 14**

View the Exhibit to examine the Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) tasks. You executed the following commands:

SQL> VAR tname VARCHAR2(60);

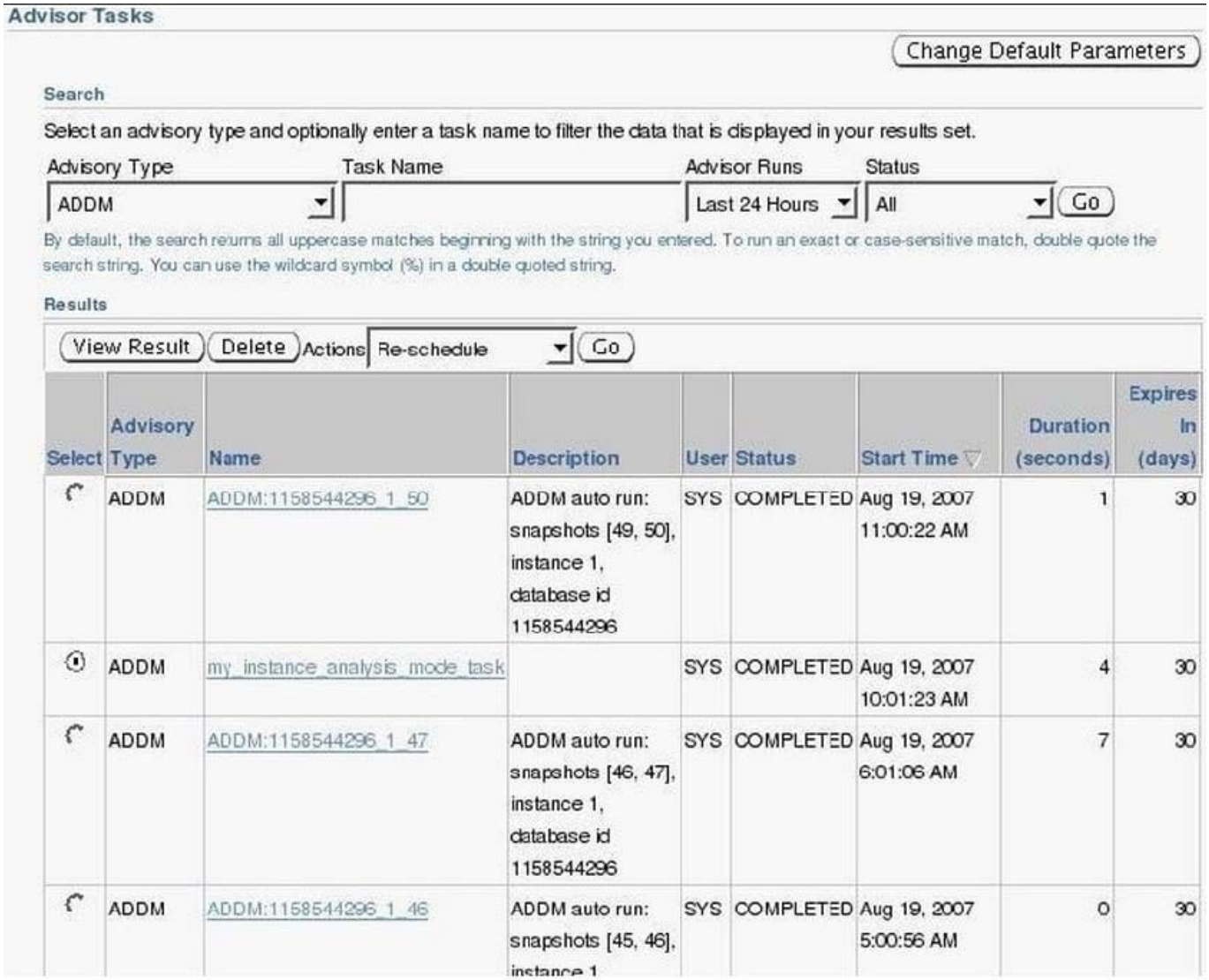
SQL> BEGIN

:tname := \\'my_instance_analysis_mode_task\\';

DBMS_ADDM.INSERT_SEGMENT_DIRECTIVE(:tname,\\'Sg_directive\\',\\'SCOTT\\'); END;

Which statement describes the consequence?

Exhibit:




A. The ADDM task is filtered to suppress the Segment Advisor suggestions for the SCOTT schema.

B. The ADDM task is filtered to produce the Segment Advisor suggestions for the SCOTT schema only.

C. The PL/SQL block produces an error because the my_instance_analysis_mode_task task has not been reset to its initial state.

D. All subsequent ADDM tasks including my_instance_analysis_mode_task are filtered to suppress the Segment Advisor suggestions for the SCOTT schema.

Correct Answer: C

sys@TEST1107> VAR tname VARCHAR2(60);

sys@TEST1107> BEGIN :tname := \\'my_instance_analysis_mode_task\\'; 2

DBMS_ADDM.INSERT_SEGMENT_DIRECTIVE(:tname,\\'Sg_directive\\',\\'SCOTT\\'); 3 END;

4 /

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

sys@TEST1107> SELECT DBMS_ADVISOR.GET_TASK_REPORT(:tname, \\'TEXT\\', \\'ALL\\') FROM

DUAL;

ERROR:

ORA-13631: The most recent execution of task my_instance_analysis_mode_task contains no results.

ORA-06512: at "SYS.PRVT_ADVISOR", line 3189

ORA-06512: at "SYS.DBMS_ADVISOR", line 590

ORA-06512: at line 1

no rows selected

**QUESTION 15**

Evaluate the following code:

```
SQL>VARIABLE task_name VARCHAR2(255);
SQL>VARIABLE sql_stmt VARCHAR2(4000);
SQL>BEGIN
    :sql_stmt := 'SELECT COUNT(*) FROM customers WHERE cust_state_province
='''CA''';
    :task_name := 'MY_QUICKTUNE_TASK';
    DBMS_ADVISOR.QUICK_TUNE
(DBMS_ADVISOR.SQLACCESS_ADVISOR, :task_name, :sql_stmt);
END;
```

What is the outcome of this block of code?

A. It creates a task and workload, and executes the task.

B. It creates a task and workload but does not execute the task.

C. It produces an error because a template has not been created.

D. It produces an error because the SQL Tuning Set has not been created.

Correct Answer: A