Examcollection

1Z0-043

Oracle
Oracle Database 10g: Administration II

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QUESTION: 1

A database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode. It has two online redo log groups and each group has one member. A LGWR I/O fails due to permanent media failure that has resulted in the loss of a redo log file and the LGWR terminates causing the instance to crash. Which method should be used to efficiently recover from this loss of the current group member?

A. Restart the database; it would automatically re-create the corrupted redo log member.
B. Restore the corrupted redo log group, perform incomplete recovery, relocate by renaming the member of the damaged online redo log group to a new location, and then open the database with RESETLOGS.
C.   Restore the corrupted redo log member, perform incomplete recovery, relocate by renaming the member of the damaged online redo log group to a new location, and then open the database with RESETLOGS.
D. Restore whole database backup, perform incomplete recovery, relocate by renaming the member of the damaged online redo log group to a new location, and then open the database with the RESETLOGS option.

Answer: D

QUESTION: 2

You set the value for the CONTROL_FILE_RECORD_KEEP_TIME initialization parameter to 7. Which two records in the control file of the database are circularly reused for storage because of using this parameter? (Choose two.)

A. backup records
B. data file records
C. archive log records
D. tablespace records
E. redo thread records

Answer: C, E

QUESTION: 3

You executed the following command at the command prompt:
$ rman TARGET sys/oracle@ad10g CATALOG rmanusr/rmanusr@as10g SCRIPT backup_whole Which three statements are true regarding this command? (Choose three.)

A. The backup_whole script is stored in the target database.

B. The backup_whole is a stored script in the recovery catalog.

C. The RMAN session terminates automatically after the execution of the command.

D. The backup_whole script is executed automatically after the successful connection to the recovery catalog only.

E. The command produces an error because the RMAN script cannot be executed from the command line.

F. The backup_whole script is executed automatically after the successful connection to target and catalog database.

Answer: B, C, F

QUESTION: 4

You have configured and registered your target database in a recovery catalog. Because the application needs it, you created a new tablespace in the target database. Then you executed the following command from an RMAN session after connecting to the target and catalog databases, both:

RMAN> REPORT SCHEMA;

Which statement describes the operation performed?

A. The target database instance transfers the updated information to the recovery catalog.

B. The command shows the information from the control file of the target database and recovery catalog is synchronized with the target database after the command is executed.

C. The media manager transfers the schema details from the control file of the target database to the recovery catalog.

D. The recovery catalog will be updated by RMAN with the updated information in the control file of the target database and displays information about the database files.

Answer: D

QUESTION: 5

Your database is functioning in ARCHIVELOG mode. In which two situations would you perform a cancel- based recovery? (Choose two.)

A. You find that one of the redo log members in each redo log group is lost.

B. You find that a data file that belongs to the USERS tablespace is damaged. C. You find that a data file that belongs to the SYSTEM tablespace is damaged.

D. You find that the current redo log group is damaged and is not available for recovery.

E. You realized while performing a recovery that an archived redo log file needed for recovery is lost.

Answer: D, E

QUESTION: 6
You lost the index tablespace in your database. You are not able to use tablespace point-in-time recovery on the index tablespace. What could be the reason for this?

A. The index tablespace contains bitmap indexes.
B. The index tablespace contains more than one data file.
C. The index tablespace supports only complete recovery.
D. The index tablespace is not a dictionary-managed tablespace.
E. There is a dependency relationship between a table and its indexes.

Answer: E

QUESTION: 7
In which two situations would you prefer to use a hash cluster? (Choose two.)

A. Evenly distributed key values are present in the table.
B. The applications occasionally use queries joining tables.
C. The data retrieval has to be in the order in which it was inserted.
D. The applications frequently modify a cluster key value in a constantly growing table.
E. The application frequently uses queries with an equality predicate on the cluster key.

Answer: A, E

QUESTION: 8
You have decided to perform a full database export to check the consistency of a database. Which two statements are true regarding the limitations of this method in detecting database corruption?(Choose two.)

A. It does not detect index block corruptions.
B. It detects block corruptions in used as well as free extents.
C. It does not detect all the block corruptions in the SYSTEM tablespace.
D. It detects logical and physical block corruptions only when Direct path export is used.

Answer: A, C

QUESTION: 9
Examine the RMAN commands in a backup strategy implemented in your company: Day 1 - Sunday
RMAN> BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 1 FOR RECOVER OF COPY WITH TAG WEEKLY DATABASE; RMAN> RECOVER COPY OF DATABASE WITH TAG WEEKLY; Day 2 - Monday
RMAN> BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 1 FOR RECOVER OF COPY WITH TAG WEEKLY DATABASE; RMAN> RECOVER COPY OF DATABASE WITH TAG WEEKLY; Day 3 - Tuesday
RMAN> BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 1 FOR RECOVER OF COPY WITH TAG WEEKLY DATABASE; RMAN> RECOVER COPY OF DATABASE WITH TAG WEEKLY; On Tuesday, before the backup is performed, you added a new tablespace. Which statement is true regarding Tuesday's backup?

A. It will show an error because there is no Level 0 backup available for new data files.
B. It will be an image copy backup of new data files and Level 1 incremental backup of all other data files.
C. It will be a Level 1 incremental backup of all the data files including the data files that belong to the new
tablespace.
D. It will be a Level 0 backup of all the data files including the data files that belong to the new tablespace.

Answer: B

QUESTION: 10
You issue the following command in your database: CREATE RESTORE POINT rec_load GUARANTEE FLASHBACK DATABASE;
Which two statements are true regarding the REC_LOAD guaranteed restore point? (Choose two.)

A. It cannot be used in RECOVER DATABASE operations.
B. It can work only if logging for Flashback Database is enabled.
C. It creates logs in the flash recovery area that would not be deleted even if there is space pressure.
D. It can be used to reverse the effects of NOLOGGING operations like in the case of direct load inserts.

Answer: C, D

QUESTION: 11

Following are the parameters and their values set in your database instance:
SGA_TARGET=8GB SGA_MAX_SIZE=10GB DB_KEEP_CACHE_SIZE=1GB
You executed the following command to increase SGA_TARGET: SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET SGA_TARGET=9GB;
Which three memory components would grow by the command above? (Choose three.)

A. large pool
B. shared pool
C. multiple block size caches
D. keep pool of database buffer cache
E. default pool of database buffer cache

Answer: A, B, E

QUESTION: 12

You observe that a database performance has degraded over a period of time. While investigating the reason, you find that the size of the database buffer cache is not large enough to cache all the needed data blocks. Which advisory component would you refer to, in order to determine that required size of the database buffer cache?

A. Memory Advisor
B. Segment Advisor
C. SQL Tuning Advisor
D. SQL Access Advisor
E. Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM)

Answer: A

QUESTION: 13

View the Exhibit.
In your production database, the total waits and the time waited for log file parallel write are significantly high. While investigating the reason, you find that there are three redo log groups

with two members in each group, and all redo log members are places on a single physical disk. What action would you take to minimize the waits?
Exhibit:

```
SQL> SELECT event, total_waits, time_waited, time_waited_micro
  2  FROM v$system_event
  3  WHERE event like'%log file%';

EVENT                          TOTAL_WAITS TIME_WAITED TIME_WAITED_MICRO
------------------------------ ----------- ----------- -----------------
log file sequential read                 9           1              6229
log file single write                    4           0              1192
log file parallel write               1113         378           2734803
log file bytes                         475         176           1762957


SQL> SELECT group#, member FROM v$logfile;

GROUP# MEMBER
------ ------------------------------------------
     1 /u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/redo01a.log
     1 /u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/redo01b.log
     2 /u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/redo02a.log
     2 /u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/redo02b.log
     3 /u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/redo03a.log
     3 /u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/redo03b.log


SQL> SELECT group#, bytes, members  FROM v$log;

GROUP#      BYTES   MEMBERS
------ ---------- ---------
     1   10485760         2
     2   10485760         2
     3   10485760         2
```

A. start the log writer slave processes
B. increase the number of redo log files
C. increase the size of the redo log buffer
D. place the redo log files on the different disks
E. increase the number of log writer processes

Answer: D

QUESTION: 14
One of the tablespaces is read-only in your database. The loss of all control files forced you to re-create the control file. Which operation do you need to perform after re-creating the control file and opening the database?

A. drop and re-create the read-only tablespaces
B. rename the read-only data files to their correct file names
C. change the tablespace status from read/write to read-only

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and many others.. See complete list Here