

# Oracle

# **EXAM 1Z0-053**

Oracle Database 11g: Administration II

Total Questions:

838

### Question: 1

Identify two situations in which you can use Data Recovery Advisor for recovery. (Choose two.)

- A. The user has dropped an important table that needs to be recovered.
- B. The database files are corrupted when the database is open.
- C. You are not able to start up the database instance because the required database files are missing.
- D. The archived log files are missing for which backup is not available.

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**Answer: B, C**

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### Question: 2

Examine the following values of the initialization parameters in the database having the SID ORCL:

BACKGROUND\_DUMP\_DEST=/u01/app/oracle/product/11.1.0/db\_1/bdump

USER\_DUMP\_DEST=/u01/app/oracle/product/11.1.0/db\_1/udump

CORE\_DUMP\_DEST=/u01/app/oracle/product/11.1.0/db\_1/cdump

DIAGNOSTIC\_DEST=

The environment variables have the following value:

ORACLE\_BASE=/u01/app/oracle

ORACLE\_HOME=/u01/app/oracle/product/11.1.0/db\_1

What is the location of the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR) home?

- A. /u01/app/oracle/product/11.1.0/db\_1
- B. /u01/app/oracle
- C. \$ORACLE\_HOME/bdump
- D. \$ORACLE\_HOME/log

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**Answer: B**

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### Question: 3

Observe the following PL/SQL block:

```
BEGIN  
dbms_spm.configure('SPACE_BUDGET_PERCENT', 30);  
END;
```

Which statement is correct regarding the above PL/SQL block?

- A. It automatically purges the SQL management objects when SMB occupies more than 30% of the SYSAUX tablespace.
- B. It reserves 30% of the space in the SYSAUX tablespace for SQL Management Base (SMB).
- C. It reserves 30% of the space in the SYSTEM tablespace for SMB.
- D. It generates a weekly warning in the alert log file when SMB occupies more than 30% of the SYSAUX tablespace.

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**Answer: D**

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#### Question: 4

You are managing an Oracle Database 11g ASM instance having three disks in a disk group with ASM compatibility attribute set to 11.1.0 and redundancy set to high. One of the disks in the disk group becomes unavailable because of power failure. Which statements will be true in this scenario? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The disk is immediately dropped from the disk group.
- B. The ASM tracks the extents that are modified during the outage.
- C. The ASM migrates the extents from the unavailable disk to the remaining disks.
- D. The disk automatically goes offline.

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**Answer: B, D**

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#### Question: 5

Which statements are true regarding table compression? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. It saves disk space and reduces memory usage.
- B. It saves disk space but has no effect on memory usage.
- C. It incurs extra CPU overhead during DML as well as direct loading operations.
- D. It incurs extra CPU overhead during DML but not direct loading operations.
- E. It requires uncompress operation during I/O.

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**Answer: A, C**

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#### Question: 6

You are working as a DBA on the decision support system. There is a business requirement to track and store all transactions for at least three years for a few tables in the database. Automatic undo management is enabled in the database. Which configuration should you use to accomplish this task?

- A. Enable Flashback Data Archive for the tables.
- B. Specify undo retention guarantee for the database.
- C. Enable supplemental logging for the database.
- D. Query V\$UNDOSTAT to determine the amount of undo that will be generated and create an undo tablespace for that size.
- E. Create Flashback Data Archive on the tablespace on which the tables are stored.

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Answer: A

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#### Question: 7

Which three are the valid statements in relation to SQL plan baselines? (Choose three.)

- A. The plans generated for every SQL statement are stored in the SQL plan baseline by default.
- B. The plans can be manually loaded to the SQL plan baseline.
- C. The plan baselines are stored temporarily in the memory as long as the database instance is running.
- D. The plans in the SQL plan baseline are verified and accepted plans.
- E. For the SQL plan baselines to be accessible to the optimizer, the SYSAUX tablespace must be online.

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Answer: B, D, E

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#### Question: 8

You are managing an Oracle Database 11g instance with ASM storage. You lost an ASM disk group DAT

- A. 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.

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Answer: B, C, D

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### Question: 9

Which statement describes the effect of table redefinition on the triggers attached to the table?

- A. All triggers on the table are invalidated and are automatically revalidated with the next DML execution on the table.
- B. All triggers on the table are invalidated and must be manually recompiled before the next DML execution on the table.
- C. All triggers on the table remain valid.
- D. Only triggers that are affected by the changes to the structure of the table are invalidated and automatically revalidated with the next DML execution on the table.

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**Answer: A**

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### Question: 10

You plan to collect the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) data every Monday morning for a month. You want Oracle Database to automatically create a baseline every Monday and remove the old baseline. What is the correct action to achieve this?

- A. Create and populate a SQL Tuning Set from the AWR on every Monday.
- B. Change the RETENTION setting for the AWR snapshots to 7 days on Monday.
- C. Create a repeating baseline template.
- D. Insert a finding directive for future ADDM tasks.

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**Answer: C**

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### Question: 11

Which three statements are true regarding persistent lightweight jobs? (Choose three.)

- A. Persistent lightweight jobs modify several tables in the data dictionary to generate a lot of redo.
- B. The user cannot set privileges on persistent lightweight jobs.
- C. Persistent lightweight jobs are useful when users need to create a large number of jobs in a short time.
- D. Persistent lightweight jobs are useful when users need to create a small number of jobs that run infrequently.
- E. The use of a template is mandatory to create persistent lightweight jobs.

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**Answer: B, C, E**

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## Question: 12

Your database initialization parameter file has the following entry:

SEC\_MAX\_FAILED\_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 SYSDBA privilege.

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**Answer: A**

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## Question: 13

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.

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**Answer: D**

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## Question: 14

Which tasks can be accomplished using the Enterprise Manager Support Workbench in Oracle Database 11g? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Generate reports on data failure such as data file failures.
- B. You can track the Service Request (SR) and implement repairs.
- C. You can package and upload diagnostic data to Oracle Support.
- D. You can manually run health checks to gather diagnostic data for a problem.

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**Answer: B, C, D**

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### Question: 15

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.

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**Answer: C, D**

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### Question: 16

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 preexisting 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.

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**Answer: C, D**

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### Question: 17

Which two changes and their effect on the system can be tested by using the Database Replay feature? (Choose two.)

- A. multiplexing of the control file
- B. adding the redo log member to the database
- C. database and operating system upgrades
- D. changing the database storage to ASM-managed storage

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**Answer: C, D**

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### Question: 18

Which is the source used by Automatic SQL Tuning that runs as part of the AUTOTASK framework?

- A. SQL statements that are part of the AWR baseline only
- B. SQL statements based on the AWR top SQL identification
- C. SQL statements that are part of the available SQL Tuning Set (STS) only
- D. SQL statements that are available in the cursor cache and executed by a user other than SYS

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**Answer: B**

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### Question: 19

While performing the backup of the flash recovery area, you notice that one of the archived redo log files is missing. You have multiple destinations for archived redo log files. What implications does it have on the backup of the flash recovery area?

- A. The backup fails because one of the archived redo log files is missing.
- B. The backup succeeds but it would be without the missing archived log.
- C. During backup, you are prompted for the alternative destination for the missing archived redo log file.
- D. The backup succeeds because it fails over to one of the alternative archived redo log destinations.

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**Answer: D**

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### Question: 20

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.

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**Answer: A, B, D**

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### Question: 21

Which three statements are true regarding the functioning of the Autotask Background Process (ABP)? (Choose three.)

- A. It creates jobs without considering the priorities associated with them.
- B. It translates tasks into jobs for execution by the scheduler.
- C. It determines the list of jobs that must be created for each maintenance window.
- D. It is spawned by the MMON background process at the start of the maintenance window.
- E. It maintains a repository in the SYSTEM tablespace to store the history of the execution of all tasks.

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**Answer: B, C, D**

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### Question: 22

Which statements are true regarding the concept of problems and incidents in the fault diagnosability infrastructure for Oracle Database 11g? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Only the incident metadata and dumps are stored in the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR).
- B. The problem key is the same as the incident number.
- C. The database sends an incident alert to the Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Home page.
- D. Every problem has a problem key, which is a text string that describes the problem.
- E. The database makes an entry into the alert log file when problems and incidents occur.

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**Answer: C, D, E**

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### Question: 23

What two statements are true regarding the recommendations received from the SQL Access Advisor? (Choose two.)

- A. It cannot generate recommendations that support multiple workload queries.
- B. It can recommend partitioning on tables provided that the workloads have some predicates and joins on the columns of the NUMBER or DATE type.
- C. It can recommend partitioning only on tables that have at least 10,000 rows.
- D. It can recommend only B-tree indexes and not bitmap or function-based indexes.

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**Answer: B, C**

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## Question: 24

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.

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**Answer: D**

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## Question: 25

Which statement describes the significance of the CHANGE FAILURE command in RMAN? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. It is used to change failure priority only for HIGH or LOW priorities.
- B. It is used to execute the advised repair script.
- C. It is used to change failure priority only for the CRITICAL priority.
- D. It is used to explicitly close the open failures.
- E. It is used to inform the database about the repair after the repair script executes.

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**Answer: A, D**

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## Question: 26

Which statements are true regarding the creation of an incident package file by using the EM Workbench Support? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. You can add or remove the trace files to the package.
- B. You can create the incremental incident package ZIP file for new or modified diagnostic information for the incident package already created.
- C. You can add SQL test cases to the incident package.
- D. You cannot create an incremental incident package when the physical files are purged from the ADR.

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**Answer: A, B, C**

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### Question: 27

The application tables owned by the user TEST in a test database need to be exported to the APPS schema in the production database by using Data Pump. Which option of Data Pump Import would you use to accomplish this?

- A. owner
- B. touser
- C. attach
- D. remap\_schema

---

**Answer: D**

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### Question: 28

You want to track and store all transactional changes to a table over its lifetime. To accomplish this task, you enabled Flashback Data Archive with the retention of 5 years. After some time, the business requirement changed and you were asked to change the retention from 5 years to 3 years. To accomplish this, you issued the following command:

`ALTER FLASHBACK ARCHIVE fla1 MODIFY RETENTION 3 YEAR;`

What is the implication of this command?

- A. The command produces an error because the retention time cannot be reduced.
- B. All historical data is retained but the subsequent flashback data archives are maintained for only three years.
- C. All historical data is purged and the new flashback data archives are maintained for three years.
- D. All historical data older than three years is purged from the flashback archive FLA1.

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**Answer: D**

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### Question: 29

You are managing an Oracle Database 11g database with ASM storage. The ASM disk group has the COMPATIBLE.ASM attribute set to 11.1. Which statements are true regarding extent management and allocation units in the ASM disk group? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The au\_size disk group attribute determines the size of allocation units in the disk group.
- B. The allocation unit size may vary but the extent size is fixed.
- C. The allocation unit size and extent size are fixed for all the disks in a disk group and cannot be changed.
- D. Extent management is completely automated.

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**Answer: A, D**

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### Question: 30

Which are the prerequisites for performing flashback transactions on your database? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Undo retention guarantee for the database must be configured.
- B. Supplemental log must be enabled for the primary key.
- C. Supplemental log must be enabled.
- D. Execute permission on the DBMS\_FLASHBACK package must be granted to the user.

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**Answer: B, C, D**

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### Question: 31

Exhibit:

```
SQL> SHOW PARAMETER TARGET
```

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	0
memory_target	big integer	0
pga_aggregate_target	big integer	90M
sga_target	big integer	272M

View the Exhibit to examine the parameter values. You are planning to set the value for the MEMORY\_TARGET parameter of your database instance. What value would you assign?

- A. 1440 MB
- B. 90 MB
- C. 362 MB
- D. 272 MB

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**Answer: C**

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### Question: 32

You are managing an Oracle Database 11g database. You want to take the backup of MULT\_DATA, a big file tablespace of size 100 TB on tape drive, but you have tape drives of only 10 GB each. Which method would accomplish the task quickly and efficiently?

- A. parallel image copy backup
- B. backup with MAXPIECESIZE configured for the channel
- C. parallel backup with MAXPIECESIZE configured for the channel
- D. intrafile parallel backup

---

**Answer: D**

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### Question: 33

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.

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**Answer: A, B**

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### Question: 34

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. None

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**Answer: A**

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### Question: 35

The ADMIN\_EMP table has columns EMPNO, ENAME, DEPTNO, and SAL. It has a materialized view EMP\_MV with a materialized log and an ENAME\_IDX index on the ENAME column. You need to perform an online table redefinition on the ADMIN\_EMP table to move it from the TBS1 tablespace to the TBS2 tablespace in the same schema. What action is required for the dependent objects when you perform online redefinition on the table?

- A. The materialized view should have a complete refresh performed after the online table redefinition is completed.
- B. The materialized view should have a fast refresh performed after the online table redefinition is completed.
- C. The materialized view, materialized log, and the index should be dropped and re-created after the online table redefinition is complete.
- D. The materialized view and materialized log should be dropped and all constraints disabled and re-created after the online table redefinition is complete.

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**Answer: A**

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### Question: 36

You issued the following command to mount the DATA disk group in restricted mode:

ALTER DISKGROUP data MOUNT RESTRICT;

What is the implication of this command?

- A. The client RDBMS instance can access the file as a read-only file.
- B. A new disk cannot be added to a disk group.
- C. A disk in a disk group can be taken offline.
- D. The client RDBMS instance cannot access the files in the disk group.

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**Answer: D**

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### Question: 37

Your company wants to upgrade the current production database to the RAC environment. To perform testing before migrating to the RAC environment, you performed the workload capture on the production database to record the peak workload. You set up the test RAC database and want to replay the recorded workload on the test machine. Note the following steps that you may require to replay the database workload:

- 1) Preprocess the captured workload.
- 2) Restart the database in RESTRICTED mode.
- 3) Set up the Replay Clients.
- 4) Restore the test database to the point when the capture started.
- 5) Remap connections.

Arrange the steps required in the correct sequence to accomplish this task on the test machine.

- A. 1, 4, 5, 3 (2 is not required.)
- B. 1, 4, 3, 5 (2 is not required.)
- C. 1, 2, 4, 5 (3 is not required.)
- D. 2, 1, 5, 3, 4
- E. 1, 2, 4, 5, 3

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**Answer: A**

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#### Question: 38

You are working on the APPDB database as a DBA . The database has a default Flashback Data Archive DFLA1 created on it. You issued the following command to drop the Flashback Archive FLA1:  
DROP FLASHBACK ARCHIVE fla1;  
What is the effect of this command?

- A. The Flashback Archive FLA1 is dropped only if it is empty.
- B. The tablespace having Flashback Archive is dropped.
- C. The Flashback Archive FLA1 is dropped after moving the existing data in it to the default Flashback Archive.
- D. The Flashback Data Archive and historical data are dropped.

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**Answer: D**

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#### Question: 39

Which two prerequisites are needed for performing workload capture and replay? (Choose two.)

- A. Close all sessions performing queries using database links.
- B. running the database in shared server mode
- C. The database on which the workload is replayed has to be a restore of the original database to a specific SCN.
- D. setting up the directory to capture the workload

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**Answer: C, D**

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#### Question: 40

Which two statements are true regarding Health Monitor checks in Oracle Database 11g? (Choose two.)

- A. Health Monitor checks can be used to scan the contents of the redo log and archive logs for accessibility and corruption.
- B. Health Monitor checks can be used to verify the integrity of database files and report failures if these files are inaccessible, corrupt or inconsistent.
- C. Health Monitor checks can be used to verify the contents of dictionary entries for each dictionary object and fix it automatically.
- D. Health Monitor checks are always initiated manually when there is some critical error.

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**Answer: A, B**

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### Question: 41

Exhibit:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
db_file_multiblock_read_count	integer	107
ddl_lock_timeout	integer	60
distributed_lock_timeout	integer	60
dml_locks	integer	748
lock_sga	boolean	FALSE
enable_ddl_logging	boolean	FALSE
resumable_timeout	integer	0

View the Exhibit for some of the current parameter settings. A user logs in to the HR schema and issues the following commands:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE emp
(empno NUMBER(3),
ename VARCHAR2(20),
sal NUMBER(8,2));
SQL> INSERT INTO emp(empno,ename) VALUES(1,'JAMES');
```

At this moment, a second user also logs in to the HR schema and issues the following command:

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE emp MODIFY sal NUMBER(10,2);
```

What happens in the above scenario?

- A. The second user's session immediately produces the resource busy error.
- B. The second user's command executes successfully.
- C. The second user's session waits for a time period before producing the resource busy error.
- D. A deadlock is created.

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**Answer: C**

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## Question: 42

In which situations will the ASM metadata backup help you recover the ASM disk in a disk group? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. when one or more file directory paths are accidentally deleted from an ASM disk group
- B. when one of the disks in a disk group is accidentally unplugged
- C. when the data file on an ASM disk group gets corrupted
- D. when one or more disks in an ASM disk group are lost

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**Answer: A, D**

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## Question: 43

Which two are the prerequisites to enable Flashback Data Archive? (Choose two.)

- A. Database must be running in archivelog mode.
- B. Automatic undo management must be enabled.
- C. Undo retention guarantee must be enabled.
- D. The tablespace on which the Flashback Data Archive is created must be managed with Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM).

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**Answer: B, D**

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## Question: 44

In your database, the RESULT\_CACHE\_MODE parameter has been set to MANUAL in the initialization parameter file. You issued the following command:

```
SQL>SELECT /*+ RESULT_CACHE */ sale_category, sum(sale_amt)
  FROM sales
 GROUP BY sale_category;
```

Where would the result of this query be stored?

- A. database buffer cache
- B. shared pool
- C. PGA
- D. large pool

---

**Answer: B**

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### Question: 45

You need to perform an online table redefinition of an existing SALES table to partition it into two tablespaces TBS1 and TBS2. The SALES table has a materialized view, materialized log, indexes, referential integrity constraint, and triggers with the PRECEDES clause existing on it. What action is required for dependent objects when you perform online table redefinition?

- A. The dependent materialized view should have a complete refresh performed after the online table redefinition process.
- B. Triggers with the PRECEDES clause should be disabled before the online table redefinition process.
- C. Referential integrity constraints must be manually enabled after the online table redefinition process.
- D. The materialized log should be dropped before the online table redefinition process.

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**Answer: A**

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### Question: 46

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.

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**Answer: B, C**

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### Question: 47

You installed Oracle Database 11g afresh. Which statements are true regarding the default audit settings in this database? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The audit trail is stored in an operating system file.
- B. Auditing is disabled for all privileges.
- C. The audit trail is stored in the database.
- D. Auditing is enabled for all privileges.
- E. Auditing is enabled for certain privileges related to database security.

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**Answer: C, E**

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### Question: 48

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

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

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**Answer: B**

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### Question: 49

The ADMIN\_EMP table has columns EMPNO, ENAME, DEPTNO, and SAL. It has a materialized view EMP\_MV with a materialized log and an ENAME\_IDX index on the ENAME column. You need to perform an online table redefinition on the ADMIN\_EMP table to move it from the TBS1 tablespace to the TBS2 tablespace in the same schema. What action is required for the dependent objects when you perform online redefinition on the table?

- A. The materialized view should have a complete refresh performed after the online table redefinition is completed.
- B. The materialized view should have a fast refresh performed after the online table redefinition is completed.
- C. The materialized view, materialized log, and the index should be dropped and re-created after the online table redefinition is complete.
- D. The materialized view and materialized log should be dropped and all constraints disabled and re-created after the online table redefinition is complete.

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**Answer: A**

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### Question: 50

You issued the following command to mount the DATA disk group in restricted mode: ALTER DISKGROUP data MOUNT RESTRICT; What is the implication of this command?

- A. The client RDBMS instance can access the file as a read-only file.
- B. A new disk cannot be added to a disk group.
- C. A disk in a disk group can be taken offline.
- D. The client RDBMS instance cannot access the files in the disk group.

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**Answer: D**

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## Question: 51

Your company wants to upgrade the current production database to the RAC environment. To perform testing before migrating to the RAC environment, you performed the workload capture on the production database to record the peak workload. You set up the test RAC database and want to replay the recorded workload on the test machine. Note the following steps that you may require to replay the database workload:

- 1) Preprocess the captured workload.
- 2) Restart the database in RESTRICTED mode.
- 3) Set up the Replay Clients.
- 4) Restore the test database to the point when the capture started.
- 5) Remap connections.

Arrange the steps required in the correct sequence to accomplish this task on the test machine.

- A. 1, 4, 5, 3 (2 is not required.)
- B. 1, 4, 3, 5 (2 is not required.)
- C. 1, 2, 4, 5 (3 is not required.)
- D. 2, 1, 5, 3, 4
- E. 1, 2, 4, 5, 3

---

**Answer: A**

---

## Question: 52

You are working on the APPDB database as a DBA . The database has a default Flashback Data Archive DFA1 created on it. You issued the following command to drop the Flashback Archive FLA1:

`DROP FLASHBACK ARCHIVE fla1;`

What is the effect of this command?

- A. The Flashback Archive FLA1 is dropped only if it is empty.
- B. The tablespace having Flashback Archive is dropped.
- C. The Flashback Archive FLA1 is dropped after moving the existing data in it to the default Flashback Archive.
- D. The Flashback Data Archive and historical data are dropped.

---

**Answer: D**

---

### Question: 53

Which two prerequisites are needed for performing workload capture and replay? (Choose two.)

- A. Close all sessions performing queries using database links.
- B. running the database in shared server mode
- C. The database on which the workload is replayed has to be a restore of the original database to a specific SCN.
- D. setting up the directory to capture the workload

---

**Answer: C, D**

---

### Question: 54

Which two statements are true regarding Health Monitor checks in Oracle Database 11g? (Choose two.)

- A. Health Monitor checks can be used to scan the contents of the redo log and archive logs for accessibility and corruption.
- B. Health Monitor checks can be used to verify the integrity of database files and report failures if these files are inaccessible, corrupt or inconsistent.
- C. Health Monitor checks can be used to verify the contents of dictionary entries for each dictionary object and fix it automatically.
- D. Health Monitor checks are always initiated manually when there is some critical error.

---

**Answer: A, B**

---

### Question: 55

Exhibit:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
db_file_multiblock_read_count	integer	107
ddl_lock_timeout	integer	60
distributed_lock_timeout	integer	60
dml_locks	integer	748
lock_sga	boolean	FALSE
enable_ddl_logging	boolean	FALSE
resumable_timeout	integer	0

View the Exhibit for some of the current parameter settings.

A user logs in to the HR schema and issues the following commands:

SQL> CREATE TABLE emp

```
(empno NUMBER(3),  
ename VARCHAR2(20),  
sal NUMBER(8,f2));  
SQL> INSERT INTO emp(empno,ename) VALUES(1,'JAMES');  
At this moment, a second user also logs in to the HR schema and issues the following command:  
SQL> ALTER TABLE emp MODIFY sal NUMBER(10,2);  
What happens in the above scenario?
```

- A. The second user's session immediately produces the resource busy error.
- B. The second user's command executes successfully.
- C. The second user's session waits for a time period before producing the resource busy error.
- D. A deadlock is created.

---

**Answer: C**

---

#### Question: 56

In which situations will the ASM metadata backup help you recover the ASM disk in a disk group? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. when one or more file directory paths are accidentally deleted from an ASM disk group
- B. when one of the disks in a disk group is accidentally unplugged
- C. when the data file on an ASM disk group gets corrupted
- D. when one or more disks in an ASM disk group are lost

---

**Answer: A, D**

---

#### Question: 57

Which two are the prerequisites to enable Flashback Data Archive? (Choose two.)

- A. Database must be running in archivelog mode.
- B. Automatic undo management must be enabled.
- C. Undo retention guarantee must be enabled.
- D. The tablespace on which the Flashback Data Archive is created must be managed with Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM).

---

**Answer: B, D**

---

## Question: 58

In your database, the RESULT\_CACHE\_MODE parameter has been set to MANUAL in the initialization parameter file.

You issued the following command:

```
SQL>SELECT /*+ RESULT_CACHE */ sale_category, sum(sale_amt)
```

```
FROM sales
```

```
GROUP BY sale_category;
```

Where would the result of this query be stored?

- A. database buffer cache
- B. shared pool
- C. PGA
- D. large pool

**Answer: B**

## Question: 59

You need to perform an online table redefinition of an existing SALES table to partition it into two tablespaces TBS1 and TBS2. The SALES table has a materialized view, materialized log, indexes, referential integrity constraint, and triggers with the PRECEDES clause existing on it. What action is required for dependent objects when you perform online table redefinition?

- A. The dependent materialized view should have a complete refresh performed after the online table redefinition process.
- B. Triggers with the PRECEDES clause should be disabled before the online table redefinition process.
- C. Referential integrity constraints must be manually enabled after the online table redefinition process.
- D. The materialized log should be dropped before the online table redefinition process.

**Answer: A**

## Question: 60

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: B, C**

## Question: 61

You installed Oracle Database 11g afresh. Which statements are true regarding the default audit settings in this database? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The audit trail is stored in an operating system file.
- B. Auditing is disabled for all privileges.
- C. The audit trail is stored in the database.
- D. Auditing is enabled for all privileges.
- E. Auditing is enabled for certain privileges related to database security.

**Answer: C, E**

## Question: 62

```
First execution:
=====
COMP          CS      US
-----
shared pool      58720256      0
large pool       4194304       0
java pool        4194304       0
SGA Target      176160768      0
DEFAULT bu      100663296      0
Shared IO         8388608     8388608
PGA Target      117440512      0

6 rows selected.

Second execution:
=====
COMP          CS      US
-----
shared pool      58720256      0
large pool       4194304       0
java pool        4194304       0
SGA Target      192937984      0
DEFAULT bu      117440512      0
Shared IO         8388608     8388608
PGA Target      100663296      0

6 rows selected.

Third execution:
=====
COMP          CS      US
-----
shared pool      62914560      0
large pool       100663296      0
java pool        4194304       0
SGA Target      192937984      0
DEFAULT bu      8388608       0
Shared IO         8388608     8388608
PGA Target      100663296      0

6 rows selected.
```

View the Exhibit to examine the output produced by the following query at three different times since the database instance started and has undergone workloads of different capacities:

```

SQL> SELECT substr(component, 0, 10) COMP, current_size CS,
  user_specified_size US
  FROM v$memory_dynamic_components
 WHERE current_size!=0;
What do you infer from this?

```

- A. All sessions are connected to the database instance in dedicated mode, and no RMAN or parallel query operations have been performed.
- B. The database instance is running with manual shared memory management.
- C. The database instance is running with manual PGA management.
- D. The database instance has the MEMORY\_TARGET value set to a nonzero value.

**Answer: D**

### Question: 63



View the Exhibit to observe the error.

You receive this error regularly and have to shut down the database instance to overcome the error. What can the solution be to reduce the chance of this error in future, when implemented?

- A. setting the PRE\_PAGE\_SGA parameter to TRUE
- B. locking the SGA in memory
- C. increasing the value of SGA\_MAX\_SIZE
- D. automatic memory management

**Answer: D**

### Question: 64

Incident Details: 3937		Page Refreshed: August 21, 2007 7:46:17 PM GMT +07:00 <a href="#">Refresh</a>	
<b>Summary</b> Problem Key: ORA-7445 [qosida]=515 [SIGSEG/V] [ADDR:0x0] [PC:0x9289729] [Address not mapped to object]		Data: Yes ECID: Unknown Correlation Keys: SID = 120.57367, ProcID = 42.11 PQ = (0, 1187619276), Client ProcID = oracle@edt4r6pt.us.oracle.com (TNS V1-V3, 9007_3086911168) September 9, 2007 2:17:26 PM GMT+07:00 (Purging Enabled) <a href="#">Disable Purging</a>	
Status: Ready	Active: Yes	Timestamp: August 20, 2007 9:14:39 PM GMT +07:00	Purge Date:
Impact: Unknown	Source: System Generated		
<b>Application Information</b> SQL ID: 8gmyvkh84w3xj SQL Text: select * from scott.tabjlv User: SYS Module: sqplus@edt4r6pt.us.oracle.com (TNS V1-V3) Action: Unknown			
<a href="#">Dump Files</a> <a href="#">Checker Findings</a> <a href="#">Additional Diagnostics</a>			
File Name: ora_9007_3937.trc Size (MB): 2.71 Post: /u01/app/oracle/diag/rdbms/loc/loc/incident/incdir_3937		View Contents: <a href="#">IOCL</a>	
ora_9007.trc 0 Post: /u01/app/oracle/diag/rdbms/loc/loc/trace		View Contents: <a href="#">IOCL</a>	

View the Exhibit to examine the details for an incident. Which statement is true regarding the status of the incident?

- A. The incident has been newly created and is in the process of collecting diagnostic information.
- B. The incident is now in the Done state and the ADR can select the incident to be purged.
- C. The DBA is working on the incident and prefers that the incident be kept in the ADR.
- D. The data collection for the incident is complete and the incident can be packaged and sent to Oracle Support.

**Answer: D**

### Question: 65

```
SQL> DESCRIBE CUSTOMERS_OBE
Name          Null?    Type
-----        -----
CUST_ID          NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_LAST_NAME  NOT NULL VARCHAR2(40)
CUST_GENDER       CHAR(1)
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH      NUMBER(4)
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS      VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_STREET_ADDRESS     NOT NULL VARCHAR2(40)
CUST_POSTAL_CODE        NOT NULL VARCHAR2(10)
CUST_CITY             NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30)
CUST_STATE_PROVINCE      VARCHAR2(40)
COUNTRY_ID           NOT NULL CHAR(2)
CUST_MAIN_PHONE_NUMBER      VARCHAR2(25)
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL      VARCHAR2(30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT        NUMBER
CUST_EMAIL            VARCHAR2(30)
```

```
SQL> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM customers_obe WHERE country_id = 'US' AND cust_state_province = 'CA';
COUNT(*)
-----
29

SQL> EXECUTE dbms_stats.gather_table_stats(null,'customers_obe', method_opt => 'for all columns size 1');
SQL> EXPLAIN PLAN FOR SELECT * FROM customers_obe where country_id = 'US' AND cust_state_province = 'CA';
Explained.

SQL> SELECT plan_table_output FROM TABLE(dbms_xplan.display('plan_table',null,'BASIC ROWS'));
PLAN_TABLE_OUTPUT
-----
Plan hash value: 520139036

| Id  | Operation      | Name      | Rows |
| 0  | SELECT STATEMENT |          | 8   |
| 1  |  TABLE ACCESS FULL| CUSTOMERS_OBE | 8   |

8 rows selected.
```

View the Exhibit exhibit1.

In the CUSTOMERS\_OBE table, when the value of CUST\_STATE\_PROVINCE is "CA", the value of COUNTRY\_ID is "US".

View the Exhibit exhibit2 to examine the commands and query plans. The optimizer can sense 8 rows instead of 29 rows, which is the actual number of rows in the table. What can you do to make the optimizer detect the actual selectivity?

- A. Change the STALE\_PERCENT value for the CUSTOMERS\_OBE table.
- B. Set the STATISTICS\_LEVEL parameter to TYPICAL.
- C. Create extended statistics for the CUST\_STATE\_PROVINCE and CUSTOMERS\_OBE columns.
- D. Set the OPTIMIZER\_USE\_PENDING\_STATISTICS parameter to FALSE.

---

**Answer: C**

---

### Question: 66

Exhibit:

```
SQL> SELECT flashback_archive_name,status FROM
2  dba_flashback_archive
3  /
FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE NA STATUS
-----
FLA1
```

View the Exhibit and examine the output.

You executed the following command to enable Flashback Data Archive on the EXCHANGE\_RATE table: ALTER TABLE exchange\_rate FLASHBACK ARCHIVE; What is the outcome of this command?

- A. The Flashback Archive is created on the same tablespace where the tables are stored.
- B. The Flashback Archive is created on the SYSAUX tablespace.
- C. The command generates an error because no Flashback Archive name is specified and there is no default Flashback Archive.
- D. The table uses the default Flashback Archive.

---

**Answer: C**

---

### Question: 67

Exhibit #1:

```
DECLARE
  newjob sys.job;
  newjobarr sys.job_array;
  newjobname VARCHAR2(30);
BEGIN
  newjobarr := sys.job_array();
  newjobarr.extend(10);
  FOR j in 1..10 LOOP
    FOR i IN 1..10 LOOP
      newjob := sys.job(job_name => 'LWTJK' || to_char(i) || '_' || to_char(j),
                        job_style => 'LIGHTWEIGHT',
                        job_template => 'PROG_1',
                        enabled => TRUE
      );
      newjobarrf (1 = newjob;
    END LOOP;
  INSERT INTO TEST_LOG
  VALUES('LWTJK','START',SYSTIMESTAMP);
  DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_JOBS(newjobarr, 'TRANSACTIONAL');
  INSERT INTO TEST_LOG
  VALUES('LWTJK','END',SYSTIMESTAMP);
END LOOP;
END;
```

Exhibit #2:

```
DECLARE
    newjob sys.job;
    newjobarr sys.job_array;
    newjobname VARCHAR2(30);
BEGIN
    newjobarr := sys.job_array();
    newjobarr.extend(10);
    FOR j in 1..&1 LOOP
        FOR i IN 1..10 LOOP
            newjob := sys.job(job_name => 'REGJK' || to_char(i)|| '_'||to_char(j),
                job_style => 'REGULAR',
                job_template => 'PROG_1',
                enabled => TRUE
            );
            newjobarr(i) := newjob;
        END LOOP;
    INSERT INTO TEST_LOG
    VALUES('REGJOB','START',SYSTIMESTAMP);
    DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_JOBS(newjobarr, 'TRANSACTIONAL');
    INSERT INTO TEST_LOG
    VALUES('REGJOB','END',SYSTIMESTAMP);
    END LOOP;
END;
```

View the Exhibits exhibit1 and exhibit2.

Both the processes use PROG\_1 as the job template that is already available. The time taken by the jobs are recorded in the TEST\_LOG table. While comparing the time taken to create the jobs, the process in exhibit1 takes less time than the process in exhibit2. What is the reason for this?

- A. It updates several tables in the SYSTEM tablespace instead of creating new tables.
- B. It creates jobs temporarily in memory only.
- C. It creates less metadata for the jobs.
- D. It writes the job metadata to disk in compressed format.

**Answer: C**

Question: 68

Exhibit:

```
File Status Marked Corrupt Empty Blocks Blocks Examined High SCN
-----
5   OK      0          1711     12800      571420
File Name: /u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/example01.dbf
Block Type Blocks Failing Blocks Processed
-----
Data      0          4455
Index     0          1271
Other     0          5363

File Status Marked corrupt Empty Blocks Blocks Examined High SCN
-----
6   FAILED  0          624       640       603220
File Name: /u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/mytbs1.dbf
Block Type Blocks Failing Blocks Processed
-----
Data      0          4
Index     0          0
Other     1          12

File Status Marked corrupt Empty Blocks Blocks Examined High SCN
-----
7   OK      0          621       640       604259
File Name: /u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/mytbs2.dbf
Block Type Blocks Failing Blocks Processed
-----
Data      0          5
Index     0          0
Other     0          14

validate found one or more corrupt blocks
See trace file /u01/app/oracle/diag/rdbms/orcl/orcl/trace/orcl_ora_22981.trc for details
channel ORA_DISK_1: starting validation of datafile
channel ORA_DISK_1: specifying datafile(s) for validation
including current control file for validation
including current SPFILE in backup set
channel ORA_DISK_1: validation complete, elapsed time: 00:00:01
```

View the Exhibit to examine a portion of the output from the VALIDATE DATABASE command. Which statement is true about the block corruption detected by the command?

- A. No action is taken except the output in the Exhibit.
- B. The ADVISE FAILURE command is automatically called to display the repair script.
- C. The failure is logged into the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR).
- D. The corruption is repaired by the command implicitly.

**Answer: C**

### Question: 69

Exhibit #1:

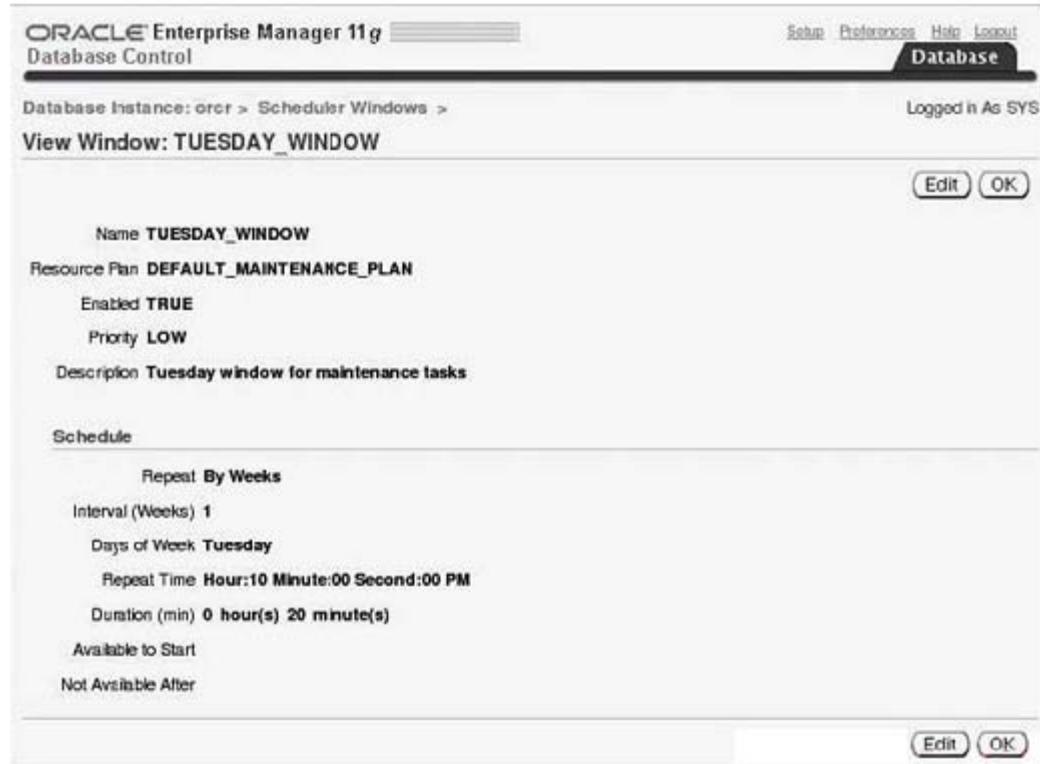


Exhibit #2:

CLIENT NAME	MEAN_JOB_DURATION	RESOURCE_PERCENTAGE
auto optimizer stats collection	+0000000000 00:18:41.000000000	25
auto space advisor	+0000000000 00:02:36.666666666	25
sql tuning advisor	+0000000000 00:04:36.500000000	25

View the Exhibit exhibit1 to observe the maintenance window property. View the Exhibit exhibit2 to examine the output of the query.

Which two statements describe the conclusions? (Choose two.)

- A. RESOURCE\_PERCENTAGE should be increased.
- B. The repeat time for the window should be decreased.
- C. RESOURCE\_PERCENTAGE should be decreased.
- D. The window duration should be increased.

---

**Answer: A, D**

---

### Question: 70

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: F, G**

---

### Question: 71

After executing the command alter diskgroup disk group2 drop disk dg2a; you issue the following command from the ASM instance:

Select group\_number, count(\*) from v\$asm\_operation;

What is the implication if the query against V\$ASM\_OPERATION returns zero rows?

- A. The drop disk operation is still proceeding and you cannot yet run the undrop disks operation.
- B. The drop disk operation is complete and you can run the undrop disks command if needed.
- C. The drop disk operation is complete and you cannot run the undrop disk command.
- D. The query will fail since there is not a V\$ASM\_OPERATION view available in an ASM instance.
- E. None of the above is true.

---

**Answer: C**

---

## Question: 72

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. Since you did not issue a rebalance command, the data on that disk will be lost.
- B. 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.
- C. The disk group will be automatically rebalanced during the drop operation. Once the rebalancing is complete, the disk will be dropped.
- D. This command will fail because you cannot drop a specific disk in an ASM disk group.
- E. The disk drop command will be suspended for a predetermined amount of time, waiting for you to also issue an alter diskgroup rebalance command. Once you have issued the rebalance command, ASM will proceed to rebalance the disk group and then drop the disk.

**Answer: C**

## Question: 73

Which of the following is not a configurable attribute for an individual disk group?

- A. AU\_SIZE
- B. COMPATIBLE.RDBMS
- C. COMPATIBLE.ASM
- D. DISK\_REPAIR\_TIME
- E. DG\_DROP\_TIME

**Answer: E**

## Question: 74

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

**Answer: C**

## Question: 75

You are peer reviewing a fellow DBA's backup plan for his NOARCHIVELOG mode database, as shown here:

1. Put the tablespaces in backup mode.
2. Back up the datafiles for all tablespaces.
3. Take the tablespaces out of backup mode.
4. Back up all archived redo logs.

Your colleague asks for you to comment on his plan. Which response would be correct?

- A. The plan will work as is.
- B. The plan needs to be modified to allow for an archive-log switch after step 3.
- C. The plan needs to be modified so that a backup of the archived redo logs occurs before step 1.
- D. The plan needs to be adjusted to shut down the database after step 1 and to restart the database after step 2.
- E. The plan cannot work as presented.

---

**Answer: E**

---

## Question: 76

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**

---

## Question: 77

When you create a backup control file, where is the resulting file written to?

- A. The database user dump destination directory
- B. The database diagnostic destination directory
- C. To \$ORACLE\_HOME/rdbms
- D. To \$ORACLE\_HOME/admin
- E. To the directory and filename you specify in the command

---

**Answer: E**

---

### Question: 78

If a log file becomes corrupted, it may cause the database to stall. How would you correct such a situation?

- A. Recover the online redo log from backup.
- B. Delete and re-create the log file.
- C. Use the alter database clear logfile command to clear the log file.
- D. Shut down the database and restart it.
- E. Shut down the database and then mount it. Clear the log file with the alter database clear logfile command and then restart the database with alter database open resetlogs.

---

**Answer: C**

---

### Question: 79

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**

---

### Question: 80

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**

---

### Question: 81

Your database has a backup that was taken yesterday (Tuesday) between 13:00 and 15:00 hours. This is the only backup you have. You have lost all the archived redo logs generated since the previous Monday, but you have archived redo logs available from the previous Sunday and earlier. You now need to restore your backup due to database loss. To which point can you restore your database?

- A. 13:00 on Tuesday.
- B. 15:00 on Tuesday.
- C. Up until the last available archived redo log on Sunday.
- D. To any point; all the redo should still be available in the online redo logs.
- E. The database is not recoverable.

**Answer: E**

### Question: 82

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: C, D**

### Question: 83

Which of the following RMAN structures can span data from a datafile?

- A. RMAN backup-set pieces spanning backup sets
- B. RMAN backup-set pieces within a given backup set
- C. RMAN backups
- D. RMAN channels
- E. None of the above

**Answer: B**

## Question: 84

Which RMAN backup command is used to create the block-change tracking file?

- A. alter database create block change tracking file
- B. alter database enable block change file
- C. alter database enable block change tracking using file '/ora01/opt/ block\_change\_tracking.fil'
- D. alter system enable block change tracking using file '/ora01/opt/block\_change\_tracking.fil'
- E. alter system block change tracking on

---

**Answer: C**

---

## Question: 85

A shoot-out has erupted between your MS development teams using .NET and your Linux development teams using Java. Knowing that your database is in danger, which command would you use to back up your NOARCHIVELOG mode database using RMAN with compression?

- A. backup database all
- B. backup compressed database
- C. backup as compressed backupset database;
- D. backup as compressed backup database plus archivelog all;
- E. backup as compressed backupset database plus compress archivelog all;

---

**Answer: C**

---

## Question: 86

What is the purpose of the RMAN recovery catalog? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Make backups faster
- B. Store RMAN metadata
- C. Store RMAN scripts
- D. Provide the ability to do centralized backup reporting.
- E. Make recovery faster

---

**Answer: B, C, D**

---

### Question: 87

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**

---

### Question: 88

You can back up the RMAN recovery catalog with RMAN.

- A. True
- B. False

---

**Answer: A**

---

### Question: 89

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**

---

### Question: 90

You have control-file autobackups enabled. When starting your database from SQL\*Plus, you receive the following error message: SQL> startup ORA-01078: failure in processing system parameters LRM-00109:                   could               not               open               parameter              file  
'C:\ORACLE\PRODUCT\11.1.0\DB\_1\DATABASE\INITORCL.ORA' Using RMAN, how would you respond to this error?

- A. Issue the startup nomount command and then issue the restore parameter file command from the RMAN prompt.
- B. Issue the startup nomount command and then issue the restore spfile command from the RMAN prompt.
- C. Issue the startup nomount command and then issue the restore spfile from autobackup command from the RMAN prompt.
- D. Issue the startup nomount command and then issue the restore spfile from backup command from the RMAN prompt.
- E. Issue the restore spfile from autobackup command from the RMAN prompt.

---

**Answer: C**

---

### Question: 91

While working on a data problem, Curt, Bill, Ben, Mike, and Matt introduced a vast amount of corrupted data into the database. Pablo has discovered this problem and he needs you to recover the database to the point in time prior to the introduction of the corruption. The logical corruption was introduced at 6:30 p.m. on September 6, 2008. Which of the following would be the correct commands to use to restore the database to a point in time before the corruption?

- A. restore database until time  
'06-SEP-2008 06:30:00');  
recover database until time  
'06-SEP-2008 06:30:00');  
alter database open;
- B. restore database until time  
'06-SEP-2008 06:30:00');  
recover database until time  
'06-SEP-2008 06:30:00');  
alter database open resetlogs;
- C. restore database until time  
'06-SEP-2008 18:29:55');  
recover database until time  
'06-SEP-2008 18:29:55');  
alter database open resetlogs;
- D. restore database until time '06-SEP-2008 18:29:55');  
alter database open resetlogs;
- E. restore database until time '06-SEP-2008 18:29:55');  
recover database;  
alter database open resetlogs;

---

**Answer: C**

---

### Question: 92

What is the purpose of the until change option of the restore command?

- A. It allows you to select the SCN that you want to restore to.
- B. It allows you to select the log sequence number you want to restore to.
- C. It allows you to select the timestamp you want to restore to.
- D. It allows you to manually stop the restore at any time as online redo logs are applied.
- E. None of the above.

---

**Answer: A**

---

### Question: 93

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: B, C, D, E**

---

### Question: 94

What is an obsolete backup set?

- A. A backup set that is missing one or more backup set pieces
- B. A backup that has exceeded the retention criteria and is no longer needed
- C. A backup set that does not include archived redo logs
- D. A backup set that can not be recovered due to corruption
- E. A backup set superceded by a datafile copy

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 95

What is the purpose of the list expired backup command?

- A. Lists all backups impacted by a resetlogs command
- B. Lists all backups that are subject to retention criteria
- C. Lists all backups that are missing associated physical backup set pieces
- D. Lists the status of datafile backup failures due to the use of the duration command
- E. Lists backups that cannot be used by the restore command because they have been marked as disabled

---

**Answer: C**

---

### Question: 96

What is the purpose of the catalog command?

- A. To review RMAN control file and recovery catalog metadata and ensure that it's correct
- B. To delete RMAN backup-related metadata from the recovery catalog
- C. To create metadata in the control file and the recovery catalog related to backup set pieces
- D. To create a report that lists database backups
- E. To rebuild the recovery catalog

---

**Answer: C**

---

### Question: 97

Which of the following commands will fail?

- A. report schema;
- B. report need backup;
- C. report need backup days 3;
- D. report user;
- E. report obsolete;

---

**Answer: D**

---

### Question: 98

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

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

---

**Answer: A, D**

---

### Question: 99

When you're performing a tablespace point-in-time recovery, which tablespaces will always be restored to the auxiliary instance? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The SYSTEM tablespace.
- B. The UNDO tablespace.
- C. All tablespaces with tables.
- D. All tablespaces with indexes.
- E. No tablespaces are automatically restored.

---

**Answer: A, B**

---

### Question: 100

Which operation requires that you create an auxiliary instance manually before executing the operation? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Backup-based database duplication.
- B. Active database duplication.
- C. Tablespace point-in-time recovery.
- D. No operation requires the creation of an auxiliary instance.

---

**Answer: A, B**

---

### Question: 101

What RMAN command is used to execute a tablespace point-in-time recovery?

- A. recover
- B. duplicate
- C. restore
- D. copy
- E. None of the above

---

**Answer: A**

---

### Question: 102

A user performs an update on a table. Shortly after committing the transaction, they realize that they had an error in their WHERE clause causing the wrong rows to be updated. Which Flashback option would allow you to undo this transaction and restore the table to its previous state?

- A. Flashback Drop
- B. Flashback Query
- C. Flashback Versions Query
- D. Flashback Transaction Query
- E. Flashback Table

---

**Answer: E**

---

### Question: 103

A developer calls and reports that he accidentally dropped an important lookup table from a production database. He needs the table to be recovered. What action would you take?

- A. Initiate an incomplete recovery operation using RMAN.
- B. Copy the table from a development database.
- C. Advise the user to rekey the data.
- D. Perform a Flashback Drop operation.
- E. Perform a Flashback Recovery operation.

---

**Answer: D**

---

### Question: 104

In a Database Replay workload capture, what client request information is gathered? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. SQL text
- B. Shared server requests (Oracle MTS)
- C. Bind variable values
- D. Information about transactions
- E. Remote DESCRIBE and COMMIT operations

---

**Answer: A, C, D**

---

### Question: 105

Which of the following are true concerning block media recovery? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Any gap in archive logs ends the recovery.
- B. If a gap in archive logs is encountered, RMAN will search forward for newer versions of the blocks that are not corrupt.
- C. Uncorrupted blocks from the flashback logs may be used to speed recovery.
- D. The database can be in NOARCHIVELOG mode.
- E. None of the above.

---

**Answer: B, C**

---

### Question: 106

The DBA has chosen to manage SGA and PGA memory separately in an OLTP database because of his unique knowledge of the application. Which of these are good starting points to use when configuring the maximum values for SGA and PGA, based on the amount of memory available on the system?

- A. 20% SGA, 80% PGA
- B. 25% SGA, 75% PGA
- C. 50% SGA, 50% PGA
- D. 75% SGA, 25% PGA
- E. 80% SGA, 20% PGA

---

**Answer: E**

---

### Question: 107

You notice that a long-running transaction is suspended due to a space constraint, and there is no AFTER SUSPEND triggered event addressing the issue. You also note that the critical transaction is just about to reach the RESUMABLE\_TIMEOUT value. Which of these actions is appropriate?

- A. Abort the session, fix the space problem, then resubmit the transaction.
- B. Use the DBMS\_RESUMABLE.SET\_SESSION\_TIMEOUT procedure to extend the time-out for the session while you fix the problem.
- C. Do nothing, let the transaction fail, then fix the problem.
- D. Use Segment Shrink to clean up the table.
- E. Use the DBMS\_RESUMABLE.SET\_TIMEOUT procedure to extend the time-out for the session while you fix the problem.

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 108

Which of the following are not disabled by default?

- A. Jobs
- B. Chains
- C. Windows
- D. Window groups
- E. Schedule

---

**Answer: E**

---

### Question: 109

You notice that a job in a chain has not completed on a nonconstrained RAC database. Which of these are valid reasons why that might occur?

- A. The job priority is 1 and the resource consumer group CPU emphasis allocation is a low percentage.
- B. The job affinity is to a service and one node in that service is unavailable.
- C. The job affinity is to an instance and that instance is unavailable.
- D. There is no service affinity.
- E. None of the above.

---

**Answer: C**

---

### Question: 110

The NLS\_LANGUAGE parameter specifies the default conventions to be used for which of the following globalization elements?

- A. Languages for server messages
- B. Day and month names and abbreviations
- C. Symbols to represent a.m., p.m., AD, and BC
- D. Affirmative and negative response strings (YES, NO)
- E. None of the above
- F. All of the above

---

**Answer: F**

---

### Question: 111

The NLS\_TERRITORY parameter specifies the default conventions to be used for which of the following globalization elements? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Date format
- B. Decimal character
- C. Group separator
- D. First day of the month
- E. None of the above
- F. All of the above

---

**Answer: A, B, C**

---

### Question: 112

What are three benefits of using ASM? (Choose three.)

- A. Ease of disk administration and maintenance
- B. Load balancing across physical disks
- C. Software RAID-1 data redundancy with double or triple mirrors
- D. Automatic recovery of failed disks

**Answer: A, B, C**

### Question: 113

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: A, B, E**

### Question: 114

Which of the following is a benefit of ASM fast disk resync?

- A. Failed disks are taken offline immediately but are not dropped.
- B. Disk data is never lost.
- C. By default, the failed disk is not dropped from the disk group ever, protecting you from loss of that disk.
- D. The failed disk is automatically reformatted and then resynchronized to speed up the recovery process.
- E. Hot spare disks are automatically configured and added to the disk group.

**Answer: A**

### Question: 115

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**

### Question: 116

What is the default AU size of an ASM disk group? What is the maximum AU size in an ASM disk group?

- A. 100KB default, 10TB maximum
- B. 256KB default, 1024MB maximum
- C. 10MB default, 126PB maximum
- D. 64KB default, 1EB maximum
- E. 1MB default, 64MB maximum

**Answer: E**

### Question: 117

Which initialization parameter in an ASM instance specifies the disk groups to be automatically mounted at instance startup?

- A. ASM\_DISKOUNT
- B. ASM\_DISKGROUP
- C. ASM\_DISKSTRING
- D. ASM\_MOUNTGROUP

**Answer: B**

## Question: 118

When an ASM instance receives a SHUTDOWN NORMAL command, what command does it pass on to all database instances that rely on the ASM instance's disk groups?

- A. TRANSACTIONAL
- B. IMMEDIATE
- C. ABORT
- D. NORMAL
- E. None of the above

**Answer: E**

## Question: 119

When starting up your ASM instance, you receive the following error:

```
SQL> startup pfile=?/dbs/init+ASM.ora
ASM instance started
Total System Global Area 104611840 bytes
Fixed Size 1298220 bytes
Variable Size 78147796 bytes
ASM Cache 25165824 bytes
ORA-15032: not all alterations performed
ORA-15063: ASM discovered an insufficient number of disks for disk group
"DGROUP3"
ORA-15063: ASM discovered an insufficient number of disks for disk group
"DGROUP2"
ORA-15063: ASM discovered an insufficient number of disks for disk group
"DGROUP1"
```

In trying to determine the cause of the problem, you issue this query:

```
SQL> show parameter asm
NAME          TYPE        VALUE
-----
asm_allow_only_raw_disks boolean    FALSE
asm_diskgroups string     DGROUP1, DGROUP2, DGROUP3
asm_diskstring string
asm_power_limit integer   1
asm_preferred_read_failure_groups string
What is the cause of the error?
```

- A. The ASM\_DISKGROUPS parameter is configured for three disk groups: DGROUP1, DGROUP2, and DGROUP3. The underlying disks for these disk groups have apparently been lost.
- B. The format of the ASM\_DISKGROUPS parameter is incorrect. It should reference the disk group numbers, not the names of the disk groups
- C. The ASM\_POWER\_LIMIT parameter is incorrectly set to 1. It should be set to the number of disk groups being attached to the ASM instance.
- D. The ASM\_DISKSTRING parameter is not set; therefore disk discovery is not possible.
- E. There is insufficient information to solve this problem.

**Answer: D**

## Question: 120

As DBA for the Rebel Alliance 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\_ disk2;
- 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 diskcontrol2 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

**Answer: C**

## Question: 121

You want to migrate your database to ASM, so you've done a clean shutdown, made a closed backup of the entire database, noted the location of your control files and online redo log files, and changed your spfile to use OMF. The last step is to run an RMAN script to do the conversion. Using the following steps, what is the correct order in which the following RMAN commands should be executed?

1. STARTUP NOMOUNT

2. ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS
  3. SQL "ALTER DATABASE RENAME 'logfile1 path' TO '+dgrp4' " # plus all other logfiles
  4. SWITCH DATABASE TO COPY
  5. BACKUP AS COPY DATABASE FORMAT '+dgrp4'
  6. ALTER DATABASE MOUNT
  7. RESTORE CONTROLFILE FROM 'controlfile\_location'
- 
- A. 2, 5, 3, 1, 7, 6, 4
  - B. 1, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2
  - C. 5, 1, 2, 7, 4, 6, 3
  - D. 7, 3, 1, 5, 6, 2, 4

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 122

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**

---

### Question: 123

To reference existing ASM files, you need to use a fully qualified ASM filename. Your development database has a disk group named DG2A, the database name is DEV19, and the ASM file that you want to reference is a datafile for the USERS02 tablespace. Which of the following is a valid ASM filename for this ASM file?

- A. dev19/+DG2A/datafile/users02.701.2
- B. +DG2A/dev19/datafile/users02.701.2
- C. +DG2A/dev19/users02/datafile.701.2
- D. +DG2A.701.2
- E. +DG2A/datafile/dev19.users.02.701.2

---

**Answer: B**

---

## Question: 124

Which background process coordinates the rebalance activity for disk groups?

- A. ORBn
- B. OSMB
- C. RBAL
- D. ASMn

**Answer: C**

## Question: 125

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;

**Answer: A**

## Question: 126

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**

### Question: 127

How can you reverse the effects of an ALTER DISKGROUP ... DROP DISK command if it has already 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: A**

---

### Question: 128

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**

---

### Question: 129

If you use ALTER DISKGROUP ... ADD DISK and specify a wildcard for the discovery string, what happens to disks that are already a part of the same or another disk group?

- A. The command fails unless you specify the FORCE option.
- B. The command fails unless you specify the REUSE option.
- C. The command must be reissued with a more specific discovery string.
- D. The other disks, already part of the disk group, are ignored.

---

**Answer: D**

---

## Question: 130

You are an Oracle DBA responsible for an ASM instance. The disk controller on your system fails. You suspect that the disk itself is okay. You know it will take 24 hours to replace the controller and you don't want to have to rebuild the disks from scratch. What do you do?

- A. Take the whole disk group offline and wait for the controller card to be installed. Once it's installed, bring the disk group online again.
- B. Change the ASM parameter ASM\_PREFERRED\_READ\_FAILURE\_GROUPS to indicate that you want to read from the non-failed disk. Once the disk controller is replaced, reset the parameter to its original value.
- C. You have no choice but to rebuild the disk. Drop the disk from the disk group and wait for the controller to be replaced. Once the controller is replaced, add the disk back into the disk group and allow ASM to rebuild it.
- D. If you are using any setting other than REDUNDANCY EXTERNAL for your disk group, you will have to recover any data on that disk from a backup. The database will be unavailable until you can correct the problem and perform recovery.
- E. Change the attribute DISK\_REPAIR\_TIME on the disk group to a time greater than 24 hours.

---

**Answer: E**

---

## Question: 131

As the DBA, you run the following query on your ASM instance. What is the implication of the results of the query? (Choose two.)

```
SQL> select group_number, name, state from v$ASM_DISKGROUP;
GROUP_NUMBER NAME STATE
```

---

```
-----  
0 DGROUP1 DISMOUNTED  
2 DGROUP2 MOUNTED  
3 DGROUP3 MOUNTED
```

- A. The DGROUP1 disk group was unmounted by another DBA.
- B. A datafile has been lost, causing the ASM disk group DGROUP1 to go into the DISMOUNTED state
- C. One of the redundant disks (DGROUP1) has been lost in a disk group.
- D. This query has no meaning in an ASM instance.
- E. A disk associated with a disk group was discovered after the ASM instance initially opened.

---

**Answer: A, E**

---

## Question: 132

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. No archived redo logs will need to be backed up.
- E. Only back up the datafiles that the user will not be touching. 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**

---

## Question: 133

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**

---

### Question: 134

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.

**Answer: A**

### Question: 135

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.m. backup.
- C. Create a brand-new backup after all the changes have been applied.
- D. There is no way to make the changes recoverable based on the 8 a.m. backup.
- E. Perform an online backup of the tablespace(s) that contained changed data.

**Answer: B**

### Question: 136

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: B, E**

### Question: 137

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**

---

### Question: 138

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

---

**Answer: E**

---

### Question: 139

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**

---

### Question: 140

Which of the following is a valid way of putting a tablespace named DAVE\_TBS into hot backup mode?

- A. alter tablespace DAVE\_TBS backup mode;
- B. alter tablespace DAVE\_TBS start backup;
- C. alter tablespace DAVE\_TBS begin backup;
- D. alter tablespace DAVE\_TBS backup begin;
- E. alter tablespace DAVE\_TBS backup;

**Answer: C**

### Question: 141

Every Sunday the Unix system administrator has a job that executes a full backup of the entire Unix system your database is on. Is this backup usable for backup and recovery of your database?

- A. Yes, if the database is in ARCHIVELOG mode.
- B. Yes, if the database is in NOARCHIVELOG mode.
- C. No, the backup is not usable in any way.
- D. Only if the ENABLE\_ONLINE\_BACKUP parameter is set to TRUE.

**Answer: C**

### Question: 142

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**

### Question: 143

Which of the following parameters defines the location where Oracle should create archived redo logs?

- A. LOG\_ARCHIVE\_1
- B. LOG\_DESTINATION\_1
- C. LOG\_ARCHIVED\_DESTINATION\_1
- D. LOG\_ARCHIVE\_DEST\_1
- E. LOG\_ARCHIVE\_SOURCE\_1

---

**Answer: D**

---

### Question: 144

Archived redo logs can be copied to more than one destination by Oracle.

- A. True
- B. False

---

**Answer: A**

---

### Question: 145

What will be the result of the following configuration?

Log\_archive\_dest\_1='location=c:\oracle\arch\mydb'  
Log\_archive\_dest\_2='location=z:\oracle\arch\mydb'

- A. An error will occur during database startup because the second parameter is not valid.
- B. An error will occur during database startup since you are trying to create archived redo logs in two different locations.
- C. Archived redo logs will be created in two different locations by the ARCH process.
- D. Archived redo logs will be created in two different locations by the LGWR process.
- E. Neither parameter setting is valid, so the database will not start up.

---

**Answer: C**

---

### Question: 146

Which view provides information on the backup status of the datafiles in the database?

- A. V\$BACKUP
- B. V\$BACKUP\_STATUS
- C. V\$BACKUP\_DATAFILE
- D. V\$DATAFILE\_BACKUP
- E. V\$TABLESPCE\_BACKUP

---

**Answer: A**

---

### Question: 147

Another DBA issues a shutdown abort command on a database on which you were running an online backup. What will happen when you try to restart the database?

- A. Oracle will automatically take the datafile out of hot backup mode, generate a warning message, and then open the database.
- B. Oracle will automatically take the datafile out of hot backup mode and then open the database.
- C. Oracle will generate an error when trying to open the database, indicating that a datafile is in hot backup mode. You will need to correct this error before you can open the database.
- D. The database will open with the file in hot backup mode. You can restart the backup at any time.
- E. The datafile in hot backup mode will be corrupted and you will have to recover it.

---

**Answer: C**

---

### Question: 148

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**

---

### Question: 149

If you issue the command shutdown abort prior to trying to put the database in ARCHIVELOG mode, what will be the result when you issue the command alter database archivelog?

- A. The alter database archivelog command will fail.
- B. The alter database archivelog inconsistent command must be used to put the database in ARCHIVELOG mode.
- C. The alter database archivelog command will succeed.
- D. The alter database archivelog command will ask if you want to make the database consistent first.
- E. There is no alter database archivelog command. The correct command is alter database alterlogging.

---

**Answer: A**

---

### Question: 150

Your archive-log destination directory runs out of space. What is the impact of this on the database?

- A. None. The database will switch over to the stand-by archive-log destination directory.
- B. A warning message will be written to the alert log of the database, but no adverse impacts to the database will be experienced.
- C. The database will shut down, and will not restart until you correct the out-of-space situation.
- D. The database will continue to try to write to the archive-log destination directory for one hour. After one hour, the database will shut down normally.
- E. Once Oracle has cycled through all online redo logs, it will stop processing any DML or DDL until the out-of-space condition is corrected.

---

**Answer: E**

---

### Question: 151

How many individual archive-log destination directories are supported by Oracle Database11g?

- A. 7
- B. 1
- C. 10
- D. 11
- E. 21

---

**Answer: C**

---

## Question: 152

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?

- a) Shut down the database.
  - b) Take the users\_01.dbf datafile offline with the alter database command.
  - c) Restore the users\_01.dbf datafile from backup media with the required archived redo logs.
  - d) Restore all users tablespace-related datafiles from backup media.
  - e) Issue the recover tablespace users command.
  - f) Issue the recover datafile users\_01.dbf command.
  - g) Start up the database.
  - h) Bring the users\_01.dbf datafile online with the alter database command.
- A. a, c, f, g  
B. b, c, f, h  
C. a, b, c, f, g  
D. a, b, c, f, g, h  
E. b, c, f, e, g

---

**Answer: B**

---

## Question: 153

As soon as you discover that you have lost an online redo log, if the database is still functioning, what should be your first action?

- A. Shut down the database.
- B. Clear the online redo log.
- C. Back up the database.
- D. Checkpoint the database.
- E. Call Oracle support.

---

**Answer: D**

---

## Question: 154

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 datafile offline with the alter database command.
- c) Restore the SYSTEM\_01.dbf datafile 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 datafile 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.

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

---

**Answer: D**

---

### Question: 155

You have discovered that one of three control files has been lost. What steps would you follow to recover that control file?

- a) Shut down the database.
  - b) Restore a control-file copy from backup media.
  - c) Use the create control file command to create a new control file.
  - d) Copy the backup control file into place.
  - e) Create a new copy of the control file from one of the surviving control files.
  - f) Recover the database using the recover database using backup controlfile command.
  - g) Start up the database.
- 
- A. a, b, f, g
  - B. c, f, g
  - C. a, d, f, g
  - D. a, f, g
  - E. a, e, g

---

**Answer: E**

---

### Question: 156

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: A, B, D**

---

### Question: 157

Which are the correct steps, in order, to deal with the loss of an online redo log if the database has not yet crashed?

- a) Issue a checkpoint.
  - b) Shut down the database.
  - c) Issue an alter database open command to open the database.
  - d) Startup mount the database.
  - e) Issue an alter database clear logfile command.
  - f) Recover all database datafiles.
- A. a, b, c, d  
B. b, d, e, c  
C. a, b, d, e, c  
D. b, f, d, f, c  
E. b, d, a, c

---

**Answer: C**

---

### Question: 158

What methods of point-in-time recovery are available? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Change-based
- B. Cancel-based
- C. Time-based
- D. Sequence number-based
- E. Transaction number-based

---

**Answer: A, B, C, D**

---

### Question: 159

Which files are required for a full recovery of the database in ARCHIVELOG mode? (Choose three.)

- A. Database datafiles
- B. Online redo logs
- C. Archived redo logs
- D. Backup control file
- E. Control file from a backup

---

**Answer: A, C, D**

---

## Question: 160

What is the proper procedure to recover a lost tempfile?

- A. Restore the backup copy of the tempfile from the backup media.
- B. Re-create the tempfile with the create tempfile command.
- C. Copy an existing tempfile from another database.
- D. Re-create the tempfile with the create tablespace command.
- E. Re-create the tempfile with the alter tablespace command.

---

**Answer: E**

---

## Question: 161

Upon starting your database, you receive the following error:

```
SQL> startup
ORACLE instance started.
Total System Global Area 171581440 bytes
Fixed Size 1298640 bytes
Variable Size 146804528 bytes
Database Buffers 20971520 bytes
Redo Buffers 2506752 bytes
Database mounted.
ORA-00313: open failed for members of log group 1 of thread 1
ORA-00312: online log 1 thread 1: '/oracle01/oradata/orcl/redo01.log'
ORA-00312: online log 1 thread 1: '/oracle01/oradata/orcl/redo01a.log'
```

You can choose from the following steps:

- a) Restore the database datafiles.
- b) Issue the alter database clear unarchived logfile group 1 command.
- c) Issue the alter database open command.
- d) Issue the alter database open resetlogs command.
- e) Recover the database using point-in-time recovery.
- f) Issue the Startup Mount command to mount the database.
- g) Back up the database.

Which is the correct order of these steps in this case?

- A. a, f, e, d, g
- B. f, e, d
- C. f, b, c, g
- D. a, f, c
- E. The database cannot be recovered.

---

**Answer: C**

---

## Question: 162

A user sends you an email with the following error message:

```
create table idtable(id number)
```

```
*
```

ERROR at line 1:

```
ORA-01116: error in opening database file 4
```

```
ORA-01110: data file 4: '/oracle01/oradata/orcl/users01.dbf'
```

```
ORA-27041: unable to open file
```

Linux Error: 2: No such file or directory

Additional information: 3

You can choose from the following steps:

- a) Restore the missing database datafiles.
- b) Take the missing datafile offline.
- c) Shut down the database.
- d) Issue the recover tablespace USERS command.
- e) Issue the Startup Mount command to mount the database.
- f) Bring the USERS tablespace online.
- g) Issue the alter database open command.

Which is the correct order of these steps in this case?

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

---

**Answer: A**

---

## Question: 163

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**

---

### Question: 164

Your developers have asked you to restore the development database, which is in NOARCHIVELOG mode, back to last Tuesday the 20th. Your last backup is from Monday the 19th. What do you do?

- A. Restore the 19th's backup, restore all archived redo logs, recover the database to the 20th, and open the database.
- B. Tell them that their request cannot be met with the current backup strategy.
- C. Restore the 19th's backup, apply the online redo logs, and open the database.
- D. Switch the database into ARCHIVELOG mode, restore the 19th's backup, restore all archived redo logs, and recover the database to the 20th.
- E. Use the recover database command to roll back the database from today to the 19th of the month.

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 165

What methods are available to recover lost control files? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Backup control file.
- B. Emergency control file.
- C. The create controlfile command.
- D. The restore controlfile SQL\*Plus command.
- E. No backup is required. The database will re-create the control file when it is discovered to be lost.

---

**Answer: A, C**

---

### Question: 166

Your ARCHIVELOG-mode database has lost three datafiles and shut down. One is assigned to the SYSTEM tablespace and two are assigned to the USERS tablespace. You can choose from the following steps to recover your database:

- a) Restore the three database datafiles that were lost.
- b) Issue the Startup Mount command to mount the database.
- c) Issue the alter database open command.
- d) Issue the alter database open resetlogs command.
- e) Recover the database using the recover database command.
- f) Recover the datafiles with the recover datafile command.
- g) Take the datafiles offline.

Which is the correct order of these steps in this case?

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

**Answer: A**

### Question: 167

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**

---

### Question: 168

What does the SCN represent?

- A. The system change number, which is a point in time relative to transactions within a given database.
- B. A number that represents time. Thus, at 1300 hours, the SCN is the same on all databases.
- C. The security change number, which represents the security code that is needed to access any database structure.
- D. A conversion factor that converts internal database time to external clock time.
- E. UTC time in the database, providing a standardized way of tracking time in Oracle.

---

**Answer: A**

---

### Question: 169

You have lost datafile 4 from your database. Which is typically the fastest way to restore your database?

- A. Restore and recover the datafile.
- B. Restore and recover the tablespace.
- C. Restore and recover the database.
- D. Restore and recover the control file.
- E. Restore and recover the parameter file.

---

**Answer: A**

---

## Question: 170

You are trying to recover your database. During the recovery process, you receive the following error:

ORA-00279: change 5033391 generated at 08/17/2008 06:37:40 needed for thread 1

ORA-00289: suggestion :

/oracle01/flash\_recovery\_area/ORCL/archivelog/2008\_08\_17

/o1\_mf\_1\_11\_%u\_.arc

ORA-00280: change 5033391 for thread 1 is in sequence #11

ORA-00278: log file

'/oracle01/flash\_recovery\_area/ORCL/archivelog/2008\_08\_17

/o1\_mf\_1\_10\_4bj6wnqm\_.arc' no longer needed for this recovery

Specify log: {<RET>=suggested | filename | AUTO | CANCEL}

ORA-00308: cannot open archived log

'/oracle01/flash\_recovery\_area/ORCL/archivelog/2008\_08\_17

/o1\_mf\_1\_11\_%u\_.arc'

ORA-27037: unable to obtain file status

Linux Error: 2: No such file or directory

Additional information: 3

How do you respond to this error? (Choose two.)

- A. Restore the archived redo log that is missing and attempt recovery again.
- B. Recovery is complete and you can open the database.
- C. Recovery needs redo that is not available in any archived redo log. Attempt to apply an online redo log if available.
- D. Recover the entire database and apply all archived redo logs again.
- E. Recovery is not possible because an archived redo log has been lost.

**Answer: A, C**

## Question: 171

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: A, E**

### Question: 172

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**

---

### Question: 173

What type of backup is stored in a proprietary RMAN format?

- A. Backup set
- B. Image copy
- C. Backup section
- D. Backup group

---

**Answer: A**

---

### Question: 174

Consider the following command:

Backup database plus archivelog delete input;

How many backup sets would be created by this command if the following were true:

NN Control-file auto backups were enabled.

NN The size of backup sets was not restricted.

NN One channel was allocated.

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

---

**Answer: D**

---

### Question: 175

Which command creates an image copy?

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

**Answer: A**

### Question: 176

Compressed backups work with which of the following commands?

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

**Answer: C**

### Question: 177

Which is the correct command to back up the database, back up the archived redo logs, and then remove the backed-up archived redo logs?

- A. backup database
- B. backup database and archivelogs
- C. backup database plus archivelogs
- D. backup database plus archivelog delete input
- E. backup database and archivelog delete input

**Answer: D**

### Question: 178

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**

### Question: 179

Which type of backup backs up only data blocks modified since the most recent backup at the same level or lower?

- A. Differential incremental backup
- B. Different incremental backup
- C. Cumulative backup
- D. Cumulative incremental backup

---

**Answer: A**

---

### Question: 180

Which type of backup must be performed first with an incremental backup?

- A. Level 1
- B. Level 0
- C. Level 2
- D. Level 3

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 181

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

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

---

**Answer: C**

---

### Question: 182

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

- a) shutdown immediate from RMAN
- b) Log into RMAN
- c) startup mount from RMAN
- d) backup database
- e) alter database open
- f) backup database plus archivelog delete input

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

---

**Answer: E**

---

#### Question: 183

Which of the following most closely represents an image copy?

- A. Unix cp command of a file
- B. Bit-by-bit copy of a file
- C. Windows COPY command of a file
- D. All of the above

---

**Answer: D**

---

#### Question: 184

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**

---

#### Question: 185

What feature comes into play to help ensure the completion of the backup should one of three backup devices fail during a backup that is using three different channels?

- A. Channel failover
- B. Restartable backups
- C. Rescheduable backups
- D. Automatic backup recovery
- E. Channel recovery

---

**Answer: A**

---

### Question: 186

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**

---

### Question: 187

The CONTROL\_FILE\_RECORD\_KEEP\_TIME initialization parameter should be set to what value? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The initialization parameter should be set to 0 when the RMAN repository is being used.
- B. The initialization parameter should be set to greater than 0 with the RMAN repository utilizing the recovery catalog only.
- C. The initialization parameter should be set to greater than 0 with the RMAN repository utilizing the control file or the recovery catalog.
- D. The initialization parameter should be set to 0 with the RMAN repository utilizing the control file or the recovery catalog.
- E. The initialization parameter should never be set to 0 if you are using RMAN.

---

**Answer: C E**

---

### Question: 188

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

---

**Answer: A**

---

### Question: 189

Which of the following statements are true about the BACKUP command? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The BACKUP command can not be used to make image copies of a datafile.
- B. The BACKUP command can improve performance by multiplexing backup files.
- C. The BACKUP can take advantage of the block-change tracking capability.
- D. The BACKUP command cannot store data in incremental backups.
- E. The BACKUP command can store data in cumulative incremental backups only.

---

**Answer: B, C**

---

### Question: 190

Which command is used to configure RMAN to perform a compressed backup for every backup executed?

- A. BACKUP AS COMPRESSED BACKUPSET DATABASE
- B. BACKUP AS COMPRESSED COPY OF DATABASE
- C. CONFIGURE DEVICE TYPE DISK BACKUP TYPE TO COMPRESSED BACKUPSET
- D. CONFIGURE DEVICE TYPE DISK BACKUP TYPE COMPRESS
- E. BACKUP DATABASE COMPRESS

---

**Answer: C**

---

### Question: 191

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**

---

### Question: 192

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: B, C, E**

---

### Question: 193

What privileges must be granted to allow an account to create the recovery catalog? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. RECOVERY\_CATALOG\_OWNER
- B. DBA
- C. RESOURCE
- D. SELECT ANY DICTIONARY
- E. CONNECT

---

**Answer: A, C**

---

### Question: 194

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**

---

### Question: 195

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: A, B**

---

### Question: 196

You have created a script in the recovery catalog called backup\_database. Which of the following commands would successfully execute that script?

- A. run {  
open script backup\_database;  
run script backup\_database  
}
- B. run {  
engage script backup\_database;  
}
- C. run {  
run script backup\_database;  
}
- D. Run {  
execute script backup\_database;  
}
- E. The name backup\_database is an invalid name for an RMAN script. Trying to run it from RMAN would result in an error.

---

**Answer: D**

---

### Question: 197

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.

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

---

**Answer: C**

---

### Question: 198

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**

---

### Question: 199

The RVPC user can do which of the following? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Register databases if granted the register database privilege
- B. See all databases in the recovery-catalog schema
- C. See all database-related metadata in the recovery catalog if they are granted access to that database
- D. Unregister databases from the RVPC catalog that were not granted to the RVPC catalog owner with the grant command
- E. Not be connected to with the RMAN command-line catalog parameter for backup or recovery purposes

---

**Answer: A, C**

---

## Question: 200

Given the script

```
create script db_backup_datafile_script  
{backup datafile and1, 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**

---

## Question: 201

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\_OWNER. 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: C, D**

---

## Question: 202

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**

---

### Question: 203

Given the following RMAN commands, choose the option that reflects the order required to restore your currently operational ARCHIVELOG-mode database.

- a) restore database;
  - b) recover database;
  - c) shutdown immediate
  - d) startup
  - e) restore archivelog all;
  - f) alter database open
- 
- A. a, b, c, d, e, f
  - B. c, b, a, d, e, f
  - C. c, b, a, d, f
  - D. c, a, b, d
  - E. c, a, e, b, d, f

---

**Answer: D**

---

### Question: 204

Which commands are used for RMAN database recovery? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. restore
- B. repair
- C. copy
- D. recover
- E. replace

---

**Answer: A, D**

---

### Question: 205

Given a complete loss of your database, in what order would you need to perform the following RMAN operations to restore it?

- a) restore controlfile
- b) restore database
- c) restore spfile
- d) recover database
- e) alter database open
- f) alter database open resetlogs

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

---

**Answer: D**

---

### Question: 206

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**

---

### Question: 207

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**

---

### Question: 208

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

Backup database tag='gold\_copy' plus archivelog

tag='gold\_copy' delete input;

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**

---

### Question: 209

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**

---

### Question: 210

True or false: RMAN offers the equivalent of the SQL command alter database backup controlfile to trace.

- A. True
- B. False

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 211

You need to restore your database back to 9/30/2008 at 18:00. In what order would you run the following commands to complete this task?

- a) restore controlfile until time  
‘09/30/2008:18:00:00’;
- b) restore database until time  
‘09/30/2008:18:00:00’;
- c) restore spfile until time  
‘09/30/2008:18:00:00’;;
- d) recover database until time  
‘09/30/2008:18:00:00’;
- e) alter database open resetlogs;
- f) alter database open;

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

---

**Answer: A**

---

### Question: 212

What is the correct order of the following commands if you wanted to restore datafile 4, which was accidentally removed from the file system?

- a) sql 'alter database datafile 4 online';
- b) restore datafile 4;
- c) recover datafile 4;
- d) sql 'alter database datafile 4 offline';
- e) startup
- f) shutdown

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

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 213

Your database is up and running and one of your three control files is accidentally erased. You start RMAN and run the following command:

RESTORE CONTROLFILE FROM AUTOBACKUP;

Which of the following statements is true? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The command restores only the missing control file.
- B. The command restores all the control files.
- C. The command fails because the database is running.
- D. This is the correct way to address this problem.
- E. This is not the correct way to address this problem.

---

**Answer: C, E**

---

### Question: 214

Which of the following are valid until command options when attempting point-in-time recovery in RMAN? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. until time
- B. until change
- C. until sequence
- D. until SCN
- E. until commit

**Answer: A, C, D**

### Question: 215

Which of the following does the recover command not do?

- A. Restore archived redo logs.
- B. Apply archived redo logs.
- C. Restore incremental backups.
- D. Apply incremental backups.
- E. Restore datafile images.

**Answer: E**

### Question: 216

You have a database with the following tablespaces: SYSTEM, SYSAUX, UNDO, USERS, TEMP. You want to “roll back” the data in the USERS tablespace to the way it looked yesterday. Which tablespaces do you need to perform a point-in-time restore operation on in order to complete this task? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. SYSTEM
- B. SYSAUX
- C. UNDO
- D. USERS
- E. TEMP
- F. This restore is not possible.

**Answer: A, B, C, D, E**

### Question: 217

You have backed up your database using image copies. You have lost the SYSTEM tablespace and need to restart your database as quickly as possible. What is the correct solution?

- A. Restore the SYSTEM tablespace from the last backup set and then recover the database.
- B. Restore the SYSTEM tablespace image copy using the restore command and then restore the database.
- C. Use the switch datafile command to instantly switch to the datafile copy, recover the tablespace, and open the database.
- D. The database is not recoverable in this situation with image copies.
- E. Manually copy the datafile image copy to the correct location and then manually restore the database from SQL\*Plus.

---

**Answer: C**

---

### Question: 218

If you find errors in the view V\$DATABASE\_BLOCK\_CORRUPTION with a status of MEDIA\_CORRUPT, what RMAN command would you run to correct the problem?

- A. recover lost blocks;
- B. recover corrupt blocks;
- C. recover media corrupt blocks from list;
- D. recover corrupt blocks from list;
- E. recover corruption list;

---

**Answer: E**

---

### Question: 219

What will be the end result of this set of RMAN commands?

```
shutdown abort
startup mount
restore datafile 4 until time '09/30/2008:15:00:00';
recover datafile 4 until time '09/29/2008:15:00:00';
alter database open resetlogs;
```

- A. Datafile 4 will be recovered until 9/30/2008 at 15:00 and the database will open.
- B. The restore command will fail.
- C. The recover command will fail.
- D. The alter database open resetlogs command will fail.
- E. All these commands will fail because they must be in the confines of a run block.

---

**Answer: D**

---

## Question: 220

Which of the following represents the correct way to perform an online recovery of datafile 4, which is assigned to a tablespace called USERS?

A. shutdown

restore datafile 4;

recover datafile 4;

alter database open;

B. Sql 'alter database datafile 4 offline';

restore datafile 4;

recover datafile 4;

alter database open;

C. Sql 'alter database datafile 4 offline';

restore datafile 4;

Sql 'alter database datafile 4 online';

D. Sql 'alter database datafile 4 offline';

restore database datafile 4;

recover database datafile 4;

Sql 'alter database datafile 4 online';

E. Sql 'alter database datafile 4 offline';

restore datafile 4;

recover datafile 4;

Sql 'alter database datafile 4 online';

**Answer: E**

## Question: 221

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.

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

---

**Answer: C**

---

### Question: 222

Which command would you use to determine what database backups are currently available for restore?

- A. list database backup;
- B. report database backup;
- C. list backup of database;
- D. list summary backup;
- E. report backup of database;

---

**Answer: C**

---

### Question: 223

a

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**

---

### Question: 224

You have backed up your database twice without connecting to the recovery catalog. What command do you issue to transfer the control-file metadata to the recovery catalog?

- A. synch catalog
- B. resync catalog
- C. replicate catalog
- D. update catalog
- E. restore catalog

---

**Answer: B**

---

## Question: 225

You want to make sure that your database backup does not exceed 10 hours in length. What command would you issue that would meet this condition?

- A. backup database plus archivelog;
- B. backup database plus archivlog until time '10:00';
- C. backup database plus archivelog timeout '10:00';
- D. backup database plus archivelog duration 10:00;
- E. backup database plus archivelog timeout 10:00;

---

**Answer: D**

---

## Question: 226

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**

---

## Question: 227

You run the following commands:

RMAN> list expired backup;

RMAN> delete expired backup;

What will happen to the backup set pieces associated with the backups that appear in the list expired backup command?

- A. They will be renamed.
- B. Nothing will happen to them. The backup set pieces do not exist.
- C. They will be deleted immediately since they are not in the flash recovery area.
- D. You will need to manually remove the physical files listed in the output of the commands.
- E. They will become hidden files and removed 10 days later.

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 228

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: C, D**

---

### Question: 229

What does it mean if a backup is expired?

- A. The backup set has exceeded the retention criteria set in RMAN and is eligible for removal.
- B. The backup set has one or more invalid blocks in it and is not usable for recovery.
- C. The backup set contains one or more tablespaces no longer in the database.
- D. The backup set contains one or more missing backup set pieces.
- E. The backup set is from a previous version of RMAN and was not upgraded.

---

**Answer: D**

---

### Question: 230

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. Nothing. The backup set piece is lost forever.
- E. Call Oracle support. Their assistance is required.

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 231

How long will this backup be allowed to run? Backup as compressed backupset duration 2:00 minimize load database ;

- A. 2 minutes
- B. 2 hours
- C. 2 days
- D. The command will generate an error.
- E. This backup is not constrained by any time limitation.

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 232

What is the impact of the following backup if it exceeds the duration allowance? (Choose all that apply.) Backup as compressed backupset duration 2:00 partial minimize load database ;

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

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 233

In what view are you likely to see the following output?

SID SERIAL# EVENT SECONDS\_IN\_WAIT

---

```
121 269 RMAN backup & recovery I/O 2
129 415 SQL*Net message from client 63
130 270 SQL*Net message from client 8
```

- A. V\$SESSION\_EVENT
- B. V\$SESSION
- C. V\$WAITS
- D. V\$WAITSTAT
- E. V\$SYSSTAT

---

**Answer: B**

---

## Question: 234

What view might you use to try to determine how long a particular backup will take?

- A. V\$SESSION\_EVENT
- B. V\$SESSION
- C. V\$WAITS
- D. V\$WAITSTAT
- E. V\$SESSION\_LONGOPS

**Answer: E**

## Question: 235

What is the impact of the results of the output of the following command?

RMAN> report unrecoverable database;  
Report of files that need backup due to unrecoverable operations  
File Type of Backup Required Name

-----  
4 full or incremental C:\ORACLE\ORADATA\ORCL\USERS01.DBF

- A. There are no backup sets with any backups of the users01.dbf datafile.
- B. The users01.dbf datafile has had unrecoverable operations occur in it. It will need to be backed up or some data loss is possible during a recovery.
- C. The users01.dbf datafile is corrupted.
- D. The users01.dbf datafile backup exceeds the retention criteria.
- E. The last backup of the users01.dbf datafile failed and must be rerun.

**Answer: B**

## Question: 236

What does the output on this report indicate?

RMAN> report need backup;  
RMAN retention policy will be applied to the command  
RMAN retention policy is set to redundancy 1  
Report of files with less than 1 redundant backups  
File #bkps Name

-----  
5 0 C:\ORACLE\ORADATA\ORCL\MY\_DATA\_01.DBF

- A. The my\_data\_01.dbf datafile is corrupted and needs to be restored.
- B. The my\_data\_01.dbf datafile has not yet been backed up. This report does not imply that the data in the datafile can not be recovered.
- C. The my\_data\_01.dbf datafile has not yet been backed up. This report implies that the data in the datafile can not be recovered.
- D. The my\_data\_01.dbf datafile no longer meets the retention criteria for backups.
- E. Datafile 5 is missing.

**Answer: B**

### Question: 237

What does the minimize load database parameter mean when backing up a database?

- A. RMAN will attempt to make the backup run as fast as possible without any IO limitations.
- B. RMAN will automatically restrict the number of channels in use to one.
- C. RMAN will spread the backup IO over the total duration stated in the backup command.
- D. RMAN will skip any datafile that currently is involved in an IO operation. RMAN will retry backing up the datafile later and an error will be raised at the end of the backup if the datafile cannot be backed up.
- E. Datafiles will be backed up; those having the lowest current number of IO operations will be backed up first.

---

**Answer: C**

---

### Question: 238

What is the result of this command? RMAN> Report need backup days 3;

- A. Lists all datafiles created in the last three days that are not backed up.
- B. Lists all datafiles not recoverable based on the current retention criteria.
- C. Lists all datafiles not backed up in the last three days. The datafile is not recoverable.
- D. Lists all datafiles that need to be backed up due to unrecoverable operations.
- E. Lists all datafiles not backed up in the last three days. It does not imply that the datafile is not recoverable.

---

**Answer: E**

---

### Question: 239

Why would you execute the report obsolete command?

- A. To list all backups that were no longer available for restore operations
- B. To list all backups that had aged beyond the RMAN retention criteria
- C. To list all backup set pieces listed in control-file or recovery-catalog metadata that are not on the backup media
- D. To list all datafiles that are no longer part of the database and thus do not need to be backed up
- E. To list all archived redo logs that are no longer needed for any database recovery

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 240

What information does the report schema command not provide? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Size of the datafiles
- B. Size of the tempfiles
- C. Date of last backup for datafiles and tempfiles
- D. Filenames for each datafile
- E. Checkpoint SCN associated with the last RMAN backup

---

**Answer: C E**

---

### Question: 241

If a backup is expired, which of the following is true?

- A. It can never be used for a restore/recover operation.
- B. Oracle will remove the backup set pieces from the flash recovery area.
- C. The backup has been used at least once to restore and recover the database.
- D. The backup is no longer valid because of a resetlogs operation.
- E. The physical backup set pieces are missing from the media.

---

**Answer: E**

---

### Question: 242

True or false: tablespace point-in-time recovery is possible only with RMAN.

- A. True
- B. False

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 243

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**

---

## Question: 244

When you're 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**

## Question: 245

Which of the following commands will perform an active database duplication of the ORCL database to the ORCL2 database?

A. Set oracle\_sid=orcl

```
rman target=sys/robert auxname=sys/Robert@orcl2
create duplicate target database to neworcl from
active database nfilenamecheck
spfile set control_files 'c:\oracle\oradata\neworcl\control01.ctl',
'c:\oracle\oradata\neworcl\control02.ctl'
set db_file_name_convert
'c:\oracle\oradata\orcl','c:\oracle\oradata\neworcl'
set log_file_name_convert
'c:\oracle\oradata\orcl','c:\oracle\oradata\neworcl';
B. Set oracle_sid=orcl
```

```
rman target=sys/robert auxname=sys/Robert@orcl2
duplicate target database nfilenamecheck
spfile set control_files 'c:\oracle\oradata\neworcl\control01.ctl',
'c:\oracle\oradata\neworcl\control02.ctl'
set db_file_name_convert
'c:\oracle\oradata\orcl','c:\oracle\oradata\neworcl'
set log_file_name_convert
'c:\oracle\oradata\orcl','c:\oracle\oradata\neworcl';
C. Set oracle_sid=orcl
```

```
rman target=sys/robert auxname=sys/Robert@orcl2
duplicate target database to neworcl nfilenamecheck
spfile set control_files 'c:\oracle\oradata\neworcl\control01.ctl',
'c:\oracle\oradata\neworcl\control02.ctl'
set db_file_name_convert
'c:\oracle\oradata\orcl','c:\oracle\oradata\neworcl'
set log_file_name_convert
```

```
'c:\oracle\oradata\orcl','c:\oracle\oradata\neworcl';
D. Set oracle_sid=orcl
rman target=sys/robert auxname=sys/Robert
duplicate target database to neworcl from active databasenofilenamecheck
spfile set control_files 'c:\oracle\oradata\neworcl\control01.ctl',
'c:\oracle\oradata\neworcl\control02.ctl'
set db_file_name_convert
'c:\oracle\oradata\orcl','c:\oracle\oradata\neworcl'
set log_file_name_convert
'c:\oracle\oradata\orcl','c:\oracle\oradata\neworcl';
E. Set oracle_sid=orcl
rman target=sys/robert auxname=sys/Robert@orcl2
duplicate target database to neworcl from active databasenofilenamecheck
spfile set control_files 'c:\oracle\oradata\neworcl\control01.ctl',
'c:\oracle\oradata\neworcl\control02.ctl'
set db_file_name_convert
'c:\oracle\oradata\orcl','c:\oracle\oradata\neworcl'
set log_file_name_convert
'c:\oracle\oradata\orcl','c:\oracle\oradata\neworcl';
```

---

Answer: E

---

### Question: 246

How many database instances are used during a database-duplication process?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Four
- E. Five

---

Answer: B

---

### Question: 247

What command is used to reset a database to a previous incarnation?

- A. reset incarnation
- B. incarnation reset
- C. reset database to incarnation
- D. reset database incarnation
- E. reset database incarnation number

---

Answer: C

---

### Question: 248

What view would you use to determine if a given tablespace is fully self-contained for the execution of a tablespace point-in-time recovery?

- A. TS\_CHECK
- B. TPITR\_CHECK
- C. TS\_PITR\_CHECK
- D. CHECK\_TSPITR
- E. PITR\_TS\_CHECK

---

**Answer: C**

---

### Question: 249

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

---

**Answer: E**

---

### Question: 250

When performing a database duplication, which duplicate database parameter would you set to ensure that the online redo logs are created in the correct location?

- A. log\_file\_name\_convert
- B. convert\_log\_file\_name
- C. file\_name\_convert\_log
- D. redo\_log\_file\_name\_convert
- E. logfile\_convert\_directory

---

**Answer: A**

---

### Question: 251

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';

**Answer: E**

### Question: 252

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

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer: B**

### Question: 253

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**

---

#### Question: 254

Which of the following restrictions are not true with respect to tablespace point-in-time recovery? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The target database must be in NOARCHIVELOG mode.
- B. No backup is required of the database before you perform a TSPITR.
- C. You must have all archived redo logs generated since the last backup up to the point to which you want to restore the transport set.
- D. If you rename a tablespace, you can not perform a TSPITR to any point in time before that rename operation occurred.
- E. If you have tables in tablespace\_1 that have associated constraints in tablespace\_2, then you must transport both tablespaces.

---

**Answer: A, B**

---

#### Question: 255

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**

---

## Question: 256

You're performing tablespace point-in-time recovery on a tablespace called USERS. If an object in that tablespace has a foreign key constraint owned by another object in the INDEX\_TBS, which statement is true?

- A. You cannot perform the TSPITR with the constraints enabled.
- B. You must perform the TSPITR recovery of both tablespaces for it to be successful.
- C. You can perform TSPITR only on the USERS tablespace.
- D. RMAN will determine if the INDEX\_TBS tablespace must also be duplicated and will duplicate it automatically.
- E. The TSPITR will only be successful if the constraint is enabled.

---

**Answer: B**

---

## Question: 257

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**

---

## Question: 258

What is the end result of the following commands?

```
recover tablespace users
until time '10/06/2008:22:42:00'
auxiliary destination 'c:\oracle\auxiliary';
sql 'alter tablespace users online';
recover tablespace users
until time '10/06/2008:20:40:00'
auxiliary destination 'c:\oracle\auxiliary';
sql 'alter tablespace users online';
```

- A. The commands will be successful. The USERS tablespace will be recovered until 10/06/2008 at 20:40.
- B. The first recover tablespace command will fail because the syntax is incorrect.
- C. The first alter tablespace users online command will fail because the tablespace will already be online after the recover command.
- D. The second recover tablespace command will fail because it will be unable to complete the recovery.
- E. The second alter tablespace users online command will fail because you cannot perform two TSPITRs in a row without backing up the database between the first and the last recovery.

---

**Answer: D**

---

### Question: 259

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 it's been backed up.
- E. There is no requirement to do so, as RMAN will back up the tablespace after the TSPITR.

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 260

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: B**

---

### Question: 261

Which command do you use to generate a report of database incarnations?

- A. list incarnation of database
- B. report incarnation of database
- C. list database incarnation
- D. database incarnation list
- E. report database incarnation

---

**Answer: A**

---

### Question: 262

Which of the following Oracle features utilize the undo tablespace? (Choose all that apply)

- A. Flashback Query
- B. Flashback Drop
- C. Flashback Table
- D. Flashback Database
- E. Transaction Processing
- F. Recycle Bin

---

**Answer: A, C, E**

---

### Question: 263

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: B, D**

---

### Question: 264

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**

---

## Question: 265

A user named Arren is executing this query:

```
select table_name, operation, undo_sql  
from  
flashback_transaction_query t,  
(select versions_xid as xid  
from employees versions between scn minvalue  
and maxvalue  
where employee_id = 123) e  
where t.xid = e.xid;
```

When the query runs, he receives an ORA-01031: insufficient privileges error. Since the user owns the employees table, you know that it is not the problem. Which of the following SQL statements will correct this problem?

- A. GRANT SELECT ANY TRANSACTION TO ARREN;
- B. GRANT SELECT ON FLASHBACK\_TRANSACTION\_QUERY TO ARREN;
- C. GRANT SELECT\_ANY\_TRANSACTION TO ARREN;
- D. GRANT FLASHBACK TO ARREN;
- E. GRANT SELECT ANY VIEW TO ARREN;

---

**Answer: A**

---

## Question: 266

AUM has been retaining about 15 minutes' worth of undo. You want to double the retention period, but not at the expense of new transactions failing. You decide to alter the system to set the parameter UNDO\_RETENTION=18000. However, AUM still retains only about 15 minutes' worth of undo. What is the problem? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. You need to alter the undo tablespace to add the RETENTION GUARANTEE setting.
- B. You need to increase the size of the undo tablespace.
- C. The undo tablespace is not set to auto-extend.
- D. You need to alter the Recycle Bin to add the RETENTION GUARANTEE setting.

---

**Answer: C**

---

## Question: 267

In order to perform Flashback Transaction Query operations, which of these steps are required? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Ensure that database is running with version 10.1 compatibility.
- B. Enable Flashback Logging.
- C. Enable Supplemental Logging.
- D. Ensure that the database is running with version 10.0 compatibility.
- E. Ensure that the database is in ARCHIVELOG mode

---

**Answer: C, D**

---

#### Question: 268

Users notify you that their application is failing every time they try to add new records. Because of poor application design, the actual ORA error message is unavailable. What might be the problem? (Choose the best answers.)

- A. The application user has exceeded their undo quota.
- B. The FLASHBACK GUARANTEE option is set on the undo tablespace.
- C. The table is currently being queried by a Flashback Transaction Query operation.
- D. The table is currently being queried by a Flashback Versions Query operation.
- E. The RETENTION GUARANTEE option is set on the undo tablespace.

---

**Answer: A, E**

---

#### Question: 269

Which of the following statements best describes Flashback Versions Query?

- A. Flashback Versions Query is used to make changes to multiple versions of data that existed between two points in time.
- B. Flashback Versions Query is used to view all version changes on rows that existed between the time the query was executed and a point in time in the past.
- C. Flashback Versions Query is used to view version changes and the SQL to undo those changes on rows that existed between two points in time.
- D. Flashback Versions Query is used to view all version changes on rows that existed between two points in time.

---

**Answer: D**

---

## Question: 270

Which pseudocolumn could you use to identify a unique row in a Flashback Versions Query?

- A. XID
- B. VERSIONS\_PK
- C. VERSIONS\_XID
- D. VERSIONS\_UNIQUE

**Answer: C**

## Question: 271

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: A, C**

## Question: 272

At the request of a user, you issue the following command to restore a dropped table:

flashback table “BIN\$F2JFfMq8Q5unbC0ceE9eJg==\\$0” to before drop;

Later, the user notifies you that the data in the table seems to be very old and out of date. What might be the problem?

- A. Because a proper range of SCNs was not specified, the wrong data was restored.
- B. A proper range of timestamps was not specified, so the wrong data was restored.
- C. A previous Flashback Drop operation had been performed, resulting in multiple versions of the table being stored in the Recycle Bin.
- D. Either option A or B could be correct. Not enough information was provided to determine which.
- E. None of the above.

**Answer: E**

### Question: 273

Which of the following statements is true regarding the VERSIONS BETWEEN clause?

- A. The VERSIONS BETWEEN clause may be used in DML statements.
- B. The VERSIONS BETWEEN clause may be used in DDL statements.
- C. The VERSIONS BETWEEN clause may not be used to query past DDL changes to tables.
- D. The VERSIONS BETWEEN clause may not be used to query past DML statements to tables.

---

**Answer: C**

---

### Question: 274

Which of the following statements is true regarding implementing a Flashback Table recovery?

- A. An SCN is never used to perform a Flashback Table recovery.
- B. If a significant number of changes have been made to the table, row movement must be enabled.
- C. The tablespace must be offline before performing a Flashback Table recovery.
- D. Flashback Table recovery is completely dependent on the availability of undo data in the undo tablespace.

---

**Answer: D**

---

### Question: 275

You have just performed a FLASHBACK TABLE operation using the following command:

flashback table employees to scn 123456;

The employees table has triggers associated with it. Which of the following statements is true regarding the state of the triggers during the Flashback Table operation?

- A. All the triggers are disabled.
- B. All the triggers are enabled by default.
- C. Enabled triggers remain enabled and disabled triggers remain disabled.
- D. Triggers are deleted when a Flashback Table operation is performed.

---

**Answer: A**

---

### Question: 276

Which method could be utilized to identify both DML operations and the SQL statements needed to undo those operations for a specific schema owner? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Query DBA\_TRANSACTION\_QUERY for TABLE\_NAME, OPERATION, and UNDO\_SQL. Limit rows by START\_SCN and TABLE\_OWNER.
- B. Query FLASHBACK\_TRANSACTION\_QUERY for TABLE\_NAME, OPERATION, and UNDO\_SQL. Limit rows by START\_SCN and TABLE\_OWNER.
- C. Query FLASHBACK\_TRANSACTION\_QUERY for TABLE\_NAME, OPERATION, and UNDO\_SQL. Limit rows by START\_TIMESTAMP and TABLE\_OWNER.
- D. Query DBA\_TRANSACTION\_QUERY for TABLE\_NAME, OPERATION, and UNDO\_SQL. Limit rows by START\_SCN and TABLE\_OWNER.

---

**Answer: B, C**

---

### Question: 277

Flashback Database relies on which technologies to recover to a point in time?

- A. Flashback Data Archive
- B. Flashback logs in the flash recovery area
- C. FlashUndo tablespace
- D. RMAN command line
- E. None of the above

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 278

The \_\_\_\_\_ writes the Flashback Database logs in the flash recovery area.

- A. FLSH
- B. FLDB
- C. RVWR
- D. RVRW
- E. FBDA

---

**Answer: C**

---

### Question: 279

Which of these are valid Flashback Database recovery point parameters? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. SCN
- B. Timestamp
- C. Named recovery point
- D. Transaction ID
- E. Session ID

**Answer: A, B, C**

### Question: 280

When setting up the Flashback Data Archive, which of these key parameters are required? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Tablespace name
- B. Storage quota
- C. Retention
- D. Table name
- E. Create a default archive

**Answer: A, C**

### Question: 281

To clean up old records that are in a Flashback Data Archive and are past the retention period, what must the DBA do?

- A. TRUNCATE the archive table.
- B. DROP the Flashback Data Archive.
- C. Nothing; expired rows are automatically removed.
- D. Nothing; expired rows are moved to an archive table.
- E. Delete entries from the archive where the metadata date retained is greater than the retention period.

**Answer: C**

### Question: 282

Which of the following initialization parameters have been deprecated in Oracle 11g because of the introduction of the Automatic Workload Repository? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. BACKGROUND\_DUMP\_DEST
- B. FOREGROUND\_DUMP\_DEST
- C. CORE\_DUMP\_DEST
- D. USER\_DUMP\_DEST
- E. DIAGNOSTIC\_DEST
- F. All of the above

**Answer: A, C, D**

### Question: 283

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.

**Answer: B**

### Question: 284

Which of these formats represents the correct hierarchy for the ADR?

- A. <diagnostic\_dest>/rdbms/diag/<dbname>/<instname>
- B. <diagnostic\_dest>/diag/rdbms/<instname>/<dbname>
- C. <diagnostic\_dest>/diag/rdbms/<dbname>/<instname>
- D. None of the above

**Answer: C**

### Question: 285

Which of the following are not fundamental tasks of the Support Workbench? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. View long-running SQL workloads
- B. View problem details
- C. Gather additional diagnostic information
- D. Create a Service Request
- E. Clean up incident data after upload to Oracle Support

---

**Answer: A, E**

---

### Question: 286

Which of the following tasks does the tool Incident Packaging Service (IPS) perform?

- A. Cleans up the ADR by deleting files not associated with an incident uploaded to Oracle Support.
- B. Identifies all files associated with a critical error and adds them to a zip file to be sent to Oracle Support.
- C. Automatically opens a Service Request with Oracle Support for each critical error and sends all relevant files.
- D. Displays a high-level view of critical errors on the database home page.

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 287

Choose the correct order to package and upload data for an incident to Oracle Support.

- A. Schedule, create new package, view manifest, view contents
- B. Create new package, view manifest, view contents, schedule
- C. Schedule, create new package, view contents, view manifest
- D. Create new package, view contents, view manifest, schedule
- E. None of the above.

---

**Answer: D**

---

### Question: 288

Which of the following is not an advantage of block media recovery (BMR)?

- A. Reduced MTTR.
- B. Datafiles remain offline while corrupt blocks are repaired.
- C. Datafiles remain online while corrupt blocks are repaired.
- D. A and C

**Answer: B**

### Question: 289

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**

### Question: 290

Which of the following are correct about block media recovery? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Physical and logical block corruption is recorded automatically in V\$DATABASE\_BLOCK\_CORRUPTION.
- B. Logical corruptions are repairable by BMR.
- C. Physical corruptions are repairable by BMR.
- D. RMAN can use any backup for a BMR restore.
- E. ARCHIVELOG mode is not required if you have both a full and incremental backup for restore.

**Answer: A, C**

### Question: 291

While querying the EMPLOYEES table, you receive an ORA-01578 message indicating block corruption in File# 1201 and Block# 1968. You analyze the table and the corruption is verified. Which RMAN command do you use to perform BMR and repair the corrupt block?

- A. RECOVER FILE=1201 BLOCK=1968;
- B. RECOVER CORRUPTION LIST;
- C. RECOVER DATAFILE 1201 BLOCK 1968;
- D. RECOVER BLOCK CORRUPTION LIST;
- E. None of the above

---

**Answer: B, C**

---

### Question: 292

To view the results of the most recent Automatic SQL Tuning Advisor task, which sequence should you follow?

- A. EM Database home page, Software and Support, SQL Advisors, Automatic SQL Tuning Advisor.
- B. EM Database home page, Software and Support, Advisor Central, SQL Advisors, Automatic SQL Tuning Advisor.
- C. EM Database home page, Software and Support, Support Workbench, Advisor Central, SQL Advisors, Automatic SQL Tuning Advisor.
- D. Either B or C.
- E. All of the above

---

**Answer: D**

---

### Question: 293

When creating a SQL tuning set, which of the following steps allows the DBA to reduce the size of the SQL set by selecting specific operators and values?

- A. Filter versions
- B. Filter loads
- C. Filter tasks
- D. Filter options

---

**Answer: D**

---

### Question: 294

To view the results of a manual SQL Tuning Advisor task, which steps should the DBA take?

- A. From the Advisor Central home page, select the tuning task from the Advisor Tasks section.
- B. From Advisor Central, choose SQL Advisors, SQL Tuning Advisors, Manual Tuning Task Results.
- C. From Advisor Central, choose SQL Advisors, Manual SQL Tuning Advisors, Tuning Task Results.
- D. Either B or C.

**Answer: A**

### Question: 295

Which of these appropriately describes the results of a manual SQL Tuning Advisor task?

- A. A list of SQL statements and recommendations for tuning
- B. A list of SQL statements that have been tuned by the Advisor, with before and after metrics
- C. Graphs showing the actual performance improvement made by the Advisor after it implemented the recommended changes
- D. All of the above

**Answer: A**

### Question: 296

Which of the following is a potential performance tuning recommendation from the SQL Access Advisor?

- A. Create new indexes.
- B. Modify existing indexes.
- C. Implement partitioning on a nonpartitioned table.
- D. Create materialized views.
- E. All of the above

**Answer: E**

### Question: 297

Which statement most accurately describes the implementation of a SQL Access Advisor recommendation?

- A. SQL Access Advisor recommendations are automatically implemented.
- B. Individual SQL Access Advisor recommendations can be scheduled for implementation.
- C. All SQL Access Advisor recommendations for a specific task must be implemented at the same time.
- D. SQL Access Advisor recommendations are automatically scheduled for implementation during the maintenance window.
- E. None of the above.

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 298

Which of the following represents the correct sequence of events for Database Replay?

- A. Capture, analyze, preprocess, replay
- B. Capture, preprocess, analyze, replay
- C. Capture, preprocess, replay, analyze
- D. Analyze, capture, preprocess, replay
- E. None of the above

---

**Answer: C**

---

### Question: 299

Which of these recommendations should be followed before capturing a workload? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Make sure your replay database has the same structure as the capture database, except without data.
- B. Make sure the replay and capture databases are similar in data content.
- C. Perform a clean shutdown and restart of the capture database before beginning a workload capture.
- D. Start the capture database in UNRESTRICTED mode, then start the capture.
- E. Define inclusion and exclusion filters.

---

**Answer: B, C**

---

### Question: 300

Which is true concerning Database Replay in an Oracle Real Application Cluster (RAC) database?

- A. Workload capture is per instance.
- B. You only need to restart one instance to begin workload capture.
- C. Specifically in RAC, you shut down all instances, restart them individually, and begin workload capture with the last instance started.
- D. RAC does not support workload capture, but it does support workload replay.
- E. None of the above.

---

**Answer: E**

---

### Question: 301

Performance divergence indicated in the Workload Replay report is most likely due to what?

- A. DML and SQL statement results that do not match between the capture and replay systems
- B. When errors that occur in the capture system don't occur in the replay system
- C. Top SQL statements
- D. Infrastructure or system-configuration differences
- E. Time-of-day differences between capture and replay systems

---

**Answer: D**

---

### Question: 302

Which of the following Oracle features is enabled by setting a nonzero value for the MEMORY\_TARGET initialization parameter?

- A. Automatic PGA Memory Management
- B. Automatic SGA Memory Management
- C. Automatic Shared Memory Management
- D. Automatic Memory Management
- E. Manual SGA Memory Management
- F. None of the above

---

**Answer: D**

---

### Question: 303

By setting the value of MEMORY\_TARGET to zero and setting the value of SGA\_TARGET to a nonzero value, you will enable which of the following memory-management options?

- A. Automatic PGA Memory Management
- B. Automatic SGA Memory Management
- C. Automatic Shared Memory Management
- D. Automatic Memory Management
- E. Manual SGA Memory Management
- F. None of the above

---

**Answer: C**

---

### Question: 304

For Oracle 11g, Oracle strongly recommends that you configure your database to use which of the following memory-management features?

- A. Automatic PGA Memory Management
- B. Automatic SGA Memory Management
- C. Automatic Shared Memory Management
- D. Automatic Memory Management
- E. Manual SGA Memory Management
- F. None of the above

---

**Answer: D**

---

### Question: 305

To manually configure the SGA components using Oracle Enterprise Manager Memory Advisor, you can set values for which of the following initialization parameters? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. DB\_CACHE\_SIZE
- B. SHARED\_POOL\_SIZE
- C. LARGE\_POOL\_SIZE
- D. JAVA\_POOL\_SIZE
- E. SGA\_MAX\_SIZE
- F. SORT\_AREA\_SIZE

---

**Answer: A, B, C, D**

---

### Question: 306

When manually configuring the SGA, which of the following parameter changes requires an instance restart to take effect?

- A. DB\_CACHE\_SIZE
- B. SHARED\_POOL\_SIZE
- C. LARGE\_POOL\_SIZE
- D. JAVA\_POOL\_SIZE
- E. SGA\_MAX\_SIZE
- F. SORT\_AREA\_SIZE

**Answer: E**

### Question: 307

Using Oracle Enterprise Manager to set SGA pool values manually, for which of the following pools does Oracle EM offer advice to set the value appropriately? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. DB\_CACHE\_SIZE
- B. SHARED\_POOL\_SIZE
- C. LARGE\_POOL\_SIZE
- D. JAVA\_POOL\_SIZE
- E. SGA\_MAX\_SIZE
- F. SORT\_AREA\_SIZE

**Answer: A, B**

### Question: 308

In Oracle 11g, by default which one of the following conditions implicitly enables Automatic PGA Memory Management?

- A. Setting a nonzero value for SGA\_TARGET
- B. Configuring Automatic Shared Memory Management
- C. Configuring Automatic Memory Management
- D. Setting a nonzero value for SGA\_MAX\_SIZE and PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET
- E. None of the above

**Answer: B**

### Question: 309

Automatic PGA Memory Management eliminates the need to manually configure which of the following initialization parameters? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. SORT\_AREA\_SIZE
- B. HASH\_AREA\_SIZE
- C. BITMAP\_MERGE\_AREA\_SIZE
- D. CREATE\_BITMAP\_AREA\_SIZE
- E. PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET

---

**Answer: A, B, C, D**

---

### Question: 310

When tuning Automatic PGA Memory Management, which of the following views will provide the information specified?

- A. The V\$PGA\_TARGET\_ADVICE view shows the predicted cache hit-ratio improvement if you increase PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET.
- B. The V\$PGA\_TARGET\_ADVICE view shows how the V\$SQL\_WORKAREA histogram will change if you change the value of PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET.
- C. The V\$PGA\_TARGET\_ADVICE\_HISTOGRAM view shows how the V\$SQL\_WORKAREA\_HISTOGRAM will change if you switch between Manual and Automatic PGA Memory Management.
- D. The V\$PGA\_TARGET\_ADVICE view shows how performance will improve for the different work areas if you switch from Manual to Automatic PGA Memory Management.

---

**Answer: A**

---

### Question: 311

To enable resumable space allocation for the instance, which of the following initialization parameters should you set to a nonzero value?

- A. RESUMABLE\_SPACE\_TIME
- B. RESUMABLE\_SPACE
- C. RESUMABLE\_TIME
- D. RESUMABLE\_TIMEOUT
- E. TIME\_RESUMABLE

---

**Answer: D**

---

### Question: 312

Which of the following describes how a distributed resumable transaction behaves?

- A. The resumable setting on the initiating session determines the resumable conditions for the entire distributed transaction.
- B. The resumable setting for the initiating instance determines the resumable conditions for the entire distributed transaction.
- C. The resumable setting on the initiating session controls only that part of the transaction that occurs within the local instance; remote resumable settings determine the behavior of the distributed parts of the transaction.
- D. None of the above.

**Answer: C**

### Question: 313

Which of these components correctly identify the unique value of the NAME column in the DBA\_RESUMABLE view?

- A. Username, instance number, session ID
- B. Instance number, username, session ID
- C. Instance number, session ID, username
- D. Username, session ID, instance number
- E. None of the above

**Answer: D**

### Question: 314

Which of the following are included in a transportable tablespace set? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The datafiles that make up a self-contained group of tablespaces required for copy
- B. The system tablespace
- C. An export of the tablespace metadata
- D. The spfile
- E. All of the above

**Answer: A, C**

### Question: 315

The following query will provide what information about transportable tablespaces for the current database? (Choose all that apply.)

```
select d.platform_name "Source", t.platform_name  
"Compatible Targets", endian_format  
from v$transportable_platform t, v$database d  
where t.endian_format = (select endian_format  
from v$transportable_platform t,  
v$database d  
where d.platform_name =  
t.platform_name);
```

- A. The list of target platforms having the same endian format as the source database
- B. The list of target platforms requiring endian conversion
- C. The list of target platforms that will not require endian conversion
- D. The list of all target platforms that can receive transportable tablespaces from the source database
- E. None of the above

---

**Answer: A, C**

---

### Question: 316

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**

---

### Question: 317

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: B, C, D**

---

### Question: 318

Which of the following supplied functions is used to identify external tables, directories, and BFILEs?

- A. DBMS\_TDB.CHECK\_DIRECTORIES
- B. DBMS\_TDB.CHECK\_EXTERNAL
- C. DBMS\_TDB.CHECK\_BFILE
- D. DBMS\_TDB.CHECK\_EXT

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 319

Which of the following is a prerequisite for running DBMS\_TDB.CHECK\_DB to a successful completion?

- A. The database must be in read-write mode.
- B. The database must have no external files.
- C. The database must open in read-only mode.
- D. The database must be mounted but not opened.

---

**Answer: C**

---

### Question: 320

Which of the following options describes Segment Shrink?

- A. Reclaims space above and below the high-water mark without using additional space
- B. Moves rows to a new physical location, resetting the high-water mark, but uses additional space during the operation
- C. Deallocates space above the high-water mark that is currently not in use
- D. None of the above

---

**Answer: A**

---

### Question: 321

For which of the following can you use Segment Shrink? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Heap tables
- B. Tables with function-based indexes
- C. Indexes
- D. Partitions and subpartitions
- E. None of the above

---

**Answer: A, C, D**

---

### Question: 322

When shrinking a table segment, you choose to shrink all the indexes for that table using the SHRINK SPACE command. Which clause should you use?

- A. INCLUDING DEPENDENCIES
- B. INCLUDING DEPENDENCIES CASCADE
- C. COMPACT
- D. CASCADE
- E. None of the above

---

**Answer: D**

---

### Question: 323

Which of these represent the main components of Database Resource Manager? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Resource consumer groups
- B. Resource plans
- C. Resource-plan groups
- D. Resource-plan directives
- E. All of the above

---

**Answer: A, B, D**

---

### Question: 324

Every resource plan must contain an allocation to which consumer group?

- A. LOW\_GROUP
- B. SYS\_GROUP
- C. DEFAULT\_GROUP
- D. BASE\_GROUP
- E. OTHER\_GROUPS

---

**Answer: E**

---

### Question: 325

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.

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 326

Within a resource-plan definition, what differentiates a top-level plan from a subplan?

- A. A subplan has the PLAN\_SUB parameter value set to SUB.
- B. A top-level plan has the GROUP\_OR\_PLAN parameter set to the name of the subplan in the resource-plan definition.
- C. There is no difference in the resource-plan definition.
- D. A subplan always has the CPU\_MTH parameter value set to RATIO.
- E. The string TOP\_LEVEL is appended to the name of top-level resource plans.

---

**Answer: C**

---

### Question: 327

When setting arguments for a job, which procedure do you use for types that cannot be implicitly converted to and from a VARCHAR2 datatype?

- A. SET\_JOB\_ARGUMENT\_VALUE
- B. SET\_JOB\_VALUE\_ANYDATA
- C. SET\_JOB\_ANYDATA\_VALUE
- D. SET\_SPECIAL\_JOB\_VALUE
- E. SET\_JOB\_ANYTYPE\_VALUE

---

**Answer: C**

---

### Question: 328

Which DBMS\_SCHEDULER procedures can be used to enable a program? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. ENABLE
- B. ENABLE\_PROGRAM
- C. VALIDATE\_PROGRAM
- D. SET\_ATTRIBUTE
- E. SET\_ENABLED

**Answer: A, D**

### Question: 329

Which of the following is not a valid calendaring syntax element?

- A. FREQ
- B. BYHOUR
- C. RUNDATE
- D. INTERVAL
- E. BYMINUTE

**Answer: C**

### Question: 330

Which Scheduler view(s) can be queried to see which jobs are currently executing? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. DBA\_SCHEDULER\_JOB\_RUN\_DETAILS
- B. DBA\_SCHEDULER\_RUNNING\_JOBS
- C. DBA\_SCHEDULER\_CURRENT\_JOBS
- D. DBA\_SCHEDULER\_JOBS
- E. DBA\_SCHEDULER\_EXECUTING\_JOBS

**Answer: B, D**

### Question: 331

A schedule defined entirely within the confines of a Scheduler job object is known as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Fixed schedule
- B. Inline schedule
- C. Stored schedule
- D. Hard-coded schedule
- E. None of the above

**Answer: B**

### Question: 332

Which DBMS\_SCHEDULER procedure(s) can be used to alter an existing job? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. SET\_ATTRIBUTE\_NULL
- B. ALTER\_JOB
- C. ALTER\_JOB\_PARAMETERS
- D. ALTER
- E. SET\_ATTRIBUTE

**Answer: A, E**

### Question: 333

What is the default value for the ENABLED attribute of a job or program when it is created?

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE
- C. There is no default. It must be defined at creation time.
- D. PENDING
- E. NULL

**Answer: B**

### Question: 334

To set the history retention period for either window logging or job logging individually, which parameters of the SET\_SCHEDULER\_ATTRIBUTE procedure need to be used? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. LOG\_HISTORY
- B. JOB\_LOG\_RETENTION
- C. WINDOW\_LOG\_RETENTION
- D. WHICH\_LOG
- E. LOG\_NAME

---

**Answer: A, D**

---

### Question: 335

Consider the following code snippet:

```
BEGIN  
DBMS_SCHEDULER.SET_ATTRIBUTE (  
name => 'lne_job1',  
attribute => 'job_priority',  
value => 1);  
END;  
/
```

If this code were executed, which of the following statements would be true?

- A. The priority of the lne\_job1 job would be set to 1.
- B. The lne\_job1 job would be executed synchronously.
- C. The lne\_job1 job would run immediately in the user's current session.
- D. The lne\_job1 job would retain its current priority.
- E. The job will immediately take priority over all running jobs.

---

**Answer: A**

---

### Question: 336

Which of the following calendaring syntax expressions would evaluate to the last day of every month?

- A. FREQ = MONTHLY; BYMONTHDAY = 31
- B. FREQ = MONTHLY; BYMONTHDAY = -1
- C. FREQ = DAILY; BYDAY = -1
- D. FREQ = MONTHLY; BYDAY = 31
- E. FREQ = DAILY; BYMONTHDAY = LAST\_DAY

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 337

Which of the following tasks is not performed by the job coordinator?

- A. Update job log when a job completes
- B. Spawn and remove job slaves
- C. Write/read job info to/from memory cache
- D. Query job table
- E. Pass job information to job slaves

---

**Answer: A**

---

### Question: 338

Which of the following objects can be directly referenced by a window object? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Schedule object
- B. Program object
- C. Job object
- D. Resource plan
- E. Resource consumer group

---

**Answer: A, D**

---

### Question: 339

Which of the following are valid program types for a lightweight job? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. PLSQL\_BLOCK
- B. EXECUTABLE
- C. JAVA\_STORED\_PROCEDURE
- D. STORED\_PROCEDURE
- E. EXTERNAL

---

**Answer: A, D**

---

### Question: 340

Which of the following is not a valid setting for the PROGRAM\_TYPE parameter in a program object or the JOB\_TYPE parameter in a job object?

- A. PLSQL\_BLOCK
- B. JAVA\_STORED\_PROCEDURE
- C. STORED\_PROCEDURE
- D. EXECUTABLE
- E. None of the above are invalid settings.

**Answer: B**

### Question: 341

Which of the following Scheduler elements encourage object reuse? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Schedule objects
- B. Program arguments
- C. Job classes
- D. Job arguments
- E. All of the above

**Answer: A, B, D**

### Question: 342

What is the danger associated with stopping a running job by using the STOP\_JOB procedure?

- A. The job will need to be reenabled before it will execute again.
- B. The job may hold locks on objects referenced within it.
- C. All jobs within the job group will also be stopped.
- D. The job may leave data in an inconsistent state.
- E. There is no danger in using the STOP\_JOB procedure.

**Answer: D**

### Question: 343

If a job references a schedule that has been disabled, what will be the result?

- A. The job will be automatically disabled.
- B. The job will never execute.
- C. The job will attempt to execute but will fail.
- D. The job will inherit the DEFAULT\_SCHEDULE schedule.
- E. A schedule object cannot be disabled.

---

**Answer: E**

---

### Question: 344

When a job exceeds the date specified in its END\_DATE attribute, which of the following will happen? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The job will be dropped automatically if the value of the AUTO\_DROP attribute is TRUE.
- B. The job will only be disabled if the value of the AUTO\_DROP attribute is FALSE.
- C. The STATE attribute of the job will be set to COMPLETED if the value of the AUTO\_DROP attribute is FALSE.
- D. All objects referenced by the job will be dropped if the value of the AUTO\_DROP attribute is TRUE and the value of the CASCADE attribute is TRUE.
- E. The STATE column of the job table will be set to COMPLETED for the job.

---

**Answer: A, B, E**

---

### Question: 345

Which of the following is true about job chains?

- A. They consist of one or more Scheduler programs.
- B. They are used to implement dependency scheduling.
- C. They are used to implement time-based scheduling.
- D. They are used to implement event-based scheduling.
- E. None of the above.

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 346

If two windows overlap, which window attribute will determine whether one should be chosen over the other?

- A. WINDOW\_PRIORITY
- B. PRIORITY
- C. PRIORITY\_LEVEL
- D. WINDOW\_PRIORITY\_LEVEL
- E. OVERLAP\_RULE

**Answer: A**

### Question: 347

Globalization support is implemented through the text- and character-processing functions provided by which Oracle feature?

- A. RSTLNE
- B. NLSRTL
- C. LISTENER
- D. NLSSORT
- E. Linguistic sorts

**Answer: B**

### Question: 348

What elements of globalization can be explicitly defined using the NLS\_LANG environment variable? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. NLS\_LANGUAGE
- B. NLS\_SORT
- C. NLS\_CALENDAR
- D. NLS\_CHARACTERSET
- E. NLS\_TERRITORY

**Answer: A, D, E**

### Question: 349

Given two different character sets (A and B), which of the following must be true for A to be considered a strict superset of B? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. A must contain all of the characters defined in B.
- B. A must be Unicode.
- C. The encoded values in A must match the encoded values in B for all characters defined in B.
- D. A must be a multibyte character set.
- E. The encoded values in A must match the encoded values in B for all numeric and alphabetic characters in B.

---

**Answer: A, C**

---

### Question: 350

The NLS\_SORT parameter sets the default sort method for which of the following operations? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. WHERE clause
- B. ORDER BY clause
- C. BETWEEN clause
- D. NLSSORT function
- E. NLS\_SORT function

---

**Answer: A, D**

---

### Question: 351

Which view shows all valid values for the NLS\_LANGUAGE, NLS\_SORT, NLS\_TERRITORY, and NLS\_CHARACTERSET parameters?

- A. V\$VALID\_NLS\_VALUES
- B. NLS\_VALID\_VALUES
- C. NLS\_VALUE\_OPTIONS
- D. V\$NLS\_VALUE\_OPTIONS
- E. V\$NLS\_VALID\_VALUES

---

**Answer: E**

---

### Question: 352

Which of the following datatypes store time-zone information in the database?

- A. TIMESTAMP
- B. DATE
- C. TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE
- D. TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE
- E. DATETIME

**Answer: C**

### Question: 353

Which of the following are valid settings for the NLS\_COMP parameter? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. ASCII
- B. ANSI
- C. BINARY
- D. MONOLINGUAL
- E. MULTILINGUAL

**Answer: B, C**

### Question: 354

NLS parameters can be set using the five methods listed. Put the methods in order from highest to lowest according to Oracle's order of precedence:

- a) Default setting
- b) Client environment variable
- c) Explicit ALTER SESSION statement
- d) Inside SQL function
- e) Server initialization parameter

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

**Answer: C**

### Question: 355

What can you determine about the following linguistic sorts based only on their names?

- 1. GERMAN
  - 2. FRENCH\_M
- 
- A. 1 is a monolingual sort.
  - B. 2 is a monolingual sort.
  - C. 1 is case insensitive.
  - D. Both 1 and 2 are case insensitive.
  - E. Case sensitivity is unknown.

---

**Answer: A**

---

### Question: 356

In a database with the database character set of US7ASCII and a national character set of UTF-8, which datatypes would be capable of storing Unicode data by default?

- A. VARCHAR2
- B. CHAR
- C. NVARCHAR2
- D. CLOB
- E. LONG

---

**Answer: C**

---

### Question: 357

Automatic data conversion will occur if which of the following happens?

- A. The client and server have different NLS\_LANGUAGE settings.
- B. The client and server character sets are not the same, and the database character set is not a strict superset of the client character set.
- C. The client and server are in different time zones.
- D. The client requests automatic data conversion.
- E. The AUTO\_CONVERT initialization parameter is set to TRUE.

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 358

Which of the following NLS\_SORT parameter values would result in case-insensitive and accent-insensitive binary sorts?

- A. NLS\_SORT = BINARY
- B. NLS\_SORT = BINARY\_AI
- C. NLS\_SORT = BINARY\_CI
- D. NLS\_SORT = BINARY\_AI\_CI
- E. Binary sorts are case insensitive and accent insensitive by default.

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 359

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

---

**Answer: D**

---

### Question: 360

Which of the following would be affected by setting NLS\_LENGTH\_SEMANTICS=CHAR?

- A. All objects in the database
- B. Tables owned by SYS and SYSTEM
- C. Data dictionary tables
- D. NCHAR columns
- E. CHAR columns

---

**Answer: E**

---

### Question: 361

Which is not a valid locale definition file type?

- A. Language
- B. Linguistic sort
- C. Calendar
- D. Territory
- E. Character set

**Answer: C**

---

### Question: 362

How many different calendars does Oracle 11g support?

- A. 22
- B. 7
- C. 6
- D. 15
- E. 2

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 363

Which NLS parameter directly governs linguistic searches?

- A. NLS\_SEARCH\_L
- B. NLS\_SORT
- C. NLS\_SEARCH
- D. NLS\_SORT\_L
- E. None of the above

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 364

True or false? Case-insensitive sorts are always accent insensitive by default.

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer: B**

### Question: 365

What is the name of the file that identifies the set of available locale definitions?

- A. locale.def
- B. lxdef.ora
- C. lx1boot.nlb
- D. lx1boot.ora
- E. lang.def

**Answer: C**

### Question: 366

Which of the following is not a valid linguistic sort element?

- A. Accent expansion
- B. Canonical equivalence
- C. Reverse secondary sorting
- D. Ignorable characters
- E. Character rearrangement

**Answer: A**

### Question: 367

Identify the two direct sources from where SQL plans can be loaded into the SQL plan baselines.  
(Choose two.)

- A. Cursor cache
- B. Stored outline
- C. SQL Tuning Set
- D. Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshots

**Answer: A, C**

## Question: 368

Which two statements about workload capture and replay operations are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The clients must be created manually on the test machines to perform more realistic testing.
- B. Restart the database in RESTRICTED mode before beginning workload replay to enable a clean state for workload replay.
- C. Restart the database in RESTRICTED mode before beginning workload capture to enable a clean state for capturing the workload.
- D. The application state of the capture system must be identical to the application state of the replay system when the workload replay begins.

**Answer: C, D**

## Question: 369

View the Exhibit exhibit1 to examine the series of SQL commands.

View the Exhibit exhibit2 to examine the plans available in the SQL plan baseline. The baseline in the first row of the Exhibit is created when OPTIMIZER\_MODE was set to FIRST\_ROWS.

Which statement is true if the SQL query in exhibit1 is executed again when the value of OPTIMIZER\_MODE is set to FIRST\_ROWS?

```
SQL> SELECT signature, sql_handle, plan_name, origin, enabled,
accepted, fixed, autopurge
FROM dba_sql_plan_baselines;
```

SIGNATURE	SQL_HANDLE	PLAN_NAME	ORIGIN	ENABLED	ACCEPTED	FIXED
8.062E+18	SYS_SQL_6fe2	SYS_SQL_PLAN_1ea	AUTO-CAPTURE	YES	NO	NO
8.062E+18	SYS_SQL_6fe2	SYS_SQL_PLAN_4be	AUTO-CAPTURE	YES	YES	NO
...						
...						
...						

```
SQL> SHOW PARAMETER OPTIMIZER
```

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
optimizer_capture_sql_plan_baselines	boolean	TRUE
optimizer_dynamic_sampling	integer	2
optimizer_features_enable	string	11.1.0.6
optimizer_index_caching	integer	0
optimizer_index_cost_adj	integer	100
optimizer_mode	string	ALL_ROWS
optimizer_secure_view_merging	boolean	TRUE
optimizer_use_invisible_indexes	boolean	FALSE
optimizer_use_pending_statistics	boolean	FALSE
optimizer_use_sql_plan_baselines	boolean	TRUE

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM sh.sales WHERE quantity_sold > 40 ORDER BY prod_id;
SQL> SELECT * FROM sh.sales WHERE quantity_sold > 40 ORDER BY prod_id;
SQL> ALTER SESSION SET OPTIMIZER_MODE=FIRST_ROWS;
SQL> SELECT * FROM sh.sales WHERE quantity_sold > 40 ORDER BY prod_id;
```

- A. The optimizer uses a new plan because none of the plans in the exhibit2 are fixed plans.
- B. The optimizer uses the plan in the second row of the exhibit2 because it is an accepted plan.
- C. The optimizer uses the plan in the first row of the exhibit2 because it is the latest generated plan.
- D. The optimizer uses the plan in the first row of the exhibit2 because OPTIMIZER\_MODE was set to FIRST\_ROW during its creation.

---

Answer: B

---

### Question: 370

Which statement describes the effect of table redefinition on the triggers attached to the table?

- A. All triggers on the table remain valid.
- B. All triggers on the table are invalidated and are automatically revalidated with the next DML execution on the table.
- C. All triggers on the table are invalidated and are automatically revalidated with the next DML execution on the table.
- D. Only triggers that are affected by the changes to the structure of the table are invalidated and automatically revalidated with the next DML execution on the table.

---

Answer: B

---

### Question: 371

USER\_DATA is a nonencrypted tablespace that contains a set of tables with data. You want to convert all existing data in the USER\_DATA tablespace and the new data into the encrypted format. Which methods would you use to achieve this? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Use Data Pump to transfer the existing data to a new encrypted tablespace.
- B. Use ALTER TABLE..MOVE to transfer the existing data to a new encrypted tablespace.
- C. Use CREATE TABLE AS SELECT to transfer the existing data to a new encrypted tablespace.
- D. Enable row movement for each table to be encrypted and then use ALTER TABLESPACE to encrypt the tablespace.
- E. Encrypt the USER\_DATA tablespace using the ALTER TABLESPACE statement so that all the data in the tablespace is automatically encrypted.

---

Answer: A, B, C

---

## Question: 372

Evaluate the following block of code:

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.CREATE_ACL (
    acl      => 'mycompany-com-permissions.xml',
    principal => 'ACCT_MGR',
    is_grant  => TRUE,
    privilege => 'connect');
  DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.ASSIGN_ACL (
    acl      => 'mycompany-com-permissions.xml',
    host     => '*.mycompany.com');
END;
```

What is the outcome of the above code?

- A. It produces an error because a fully qualified host name needs to be specified.
- B. It produces an error because the range of ports associated with the hosts has not been specified.
- C. It creates an access control list (ACL) with the user ACCT\_MGR who gets the CONNECT and RESOLVE privileges.
- D. It creates an access control list (ACL) with the user ACCT\_MGR who gets the CONNECT privilege but not the RESOLVE privilege.

---

**Answer: C**

---

## Question: 373

Which steps are mandatory to enable Direct NFS?

1. Mount all required file systems using the kernel NFS driver.
  2. Create an orafstab file containing the attributes for each NFS server to be accessed using Direct NFS.
  3. Replace the ODM library libodm11.so\_stub with libodm11.so.
- A. 2 and 3
  - B. 1 and 3
  - C. 1 and 2
  - D. 1, 2 and 3

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 374

Which statements are true regarding the concept of problems and incidents in the fault diagnosability infrastructure for Oracle Database 11g? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The problem key is the same as the incident number.
- B. Every problem has a problem key, which is a text string that describes the problem.
- C. The database makes an entry into the alert log file when problems and incidents occur.
- D. The database sends an incident alert to the Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Home page.
- E. Only the incident metadata and dumps are stored in the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR).

**Answer: B, C, D**

### Question: 375

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

**Answer: B**

### Question: 376

When executing a SQL workload, you choose to generate execution plans only, without collecting execution statistics. Which two statements describe the implications of this? (Choose two.)

- A. It produces less accurate results of the comparison analysis.
- B. It automatically calls the SQL Tuning Advisor for recommendations.
- C. It shortens the time of execution and reduces the impact on system resources.
- D. Only the changes in the execution plan, and not performance regression, are detected.

**Answer: A, C**

## Question: 377

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: A, D**

---

## Question: 378

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

---

**Answer: A, B**

---

## Question: 379

View the Exhibit.

Examine the following command that is executed for the TRANSPORT table in the SH schema:

```
SQL> SELECT DBMS_STATS.CREATE_EXTENDED_STATS('sh', 'customers_obe', '(country_id, cust_state_province') FROM dual;
```

Which statement describes the significance of this command?

```
SQL> DESCRIBE CUSTOMERS_OBE
Name          Null?    Type
-----
CUST_ID          NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME  NOT NULL VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_LAST_NAME   NOT NULL VARCHAR2(40)
CUST_GENDER        CHAR(1)
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH NUMBER(4)
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_STREET_ADDRESS NOT NULL VARCHAR2(40)
CUST_POSTAL_CODE   NOT NULL VARCHAR2(10)
CUST_CITY          NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30)
CUST_STATE_PROVINCE VARCHAR2(40)
COUNTRY_ID         NOT NULL CHAR(2)
CUST_MAIN_PHONE_NUMBER VARCHAR2(25)
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL  VARCHAR2(30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT   NUMBER
CUST_EMAIL          VARCHAR2(30)
```

- A. It collects statistics into the pending area in the data dictionary.
- B. It creates a virtual hidden column in the CUSTOMERS\_OBE table.
- C. It collects statistics with AUTO\_SAMPLE\_SIZE for ESTIMATE\_PERCENT.
- D. It creates a histogram to hold skewed information about the data in the columns.

**Answer: B**

### Question: 380

View the Exhibit to examine the parameter values.

You are planning to set the value for the MEMORY\_TARGET parameter of your database instance.  
What value would you assign?

```
SQL> SHOW PARAMETER TARGET
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 0
memory_target          big integer 0
pga_aggregate_target  big integer 90M
sga_target             big integer 272M
```

- A. 90 MB
- B. 272 MB
- C. 362 MB
- D. 1440 MB

**Answer: C**

### Question: 381

You installed Oracle Database 11g and are performing a manual upgrade of the Oracle9i database. As a part of the upgrade process, you execute the following script:

SQL>@utlu111i.sql

Which statement about the execution of this script is true?

- A. It must be executed from the Oracle Database 11g environment.
- B. It must be executed only after the SYSAUX tablespace has been created.
- C. It must be executed from the environment of the database that is being upgraded.
- D. It must be executed only after AUTOEXTEND is set to ON for all existing tablespaces.
- E. It must be executed from both the Oracle Database 11g and Oracle Database 9i environments.

---

**Answer: C**

---

### Question: 382

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.

---

**Answer: A, B, D**

---

### Question: 383

Which tasks can be accomplished using the Enterprise Manager Support Workbench in Oracle Database 11g? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Generate reports on data failure such as data file failures.
- B. You can package and upload diagnostic data to Oracle Support.
- C. You can track the Service Request (SR) and implement repairs.
- D. You can manually run health checks to gather diagnostic data for a problem.

---

**Answer: B, C, D**

---

## Question: 384

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**

## Question: 385

Which two are the prerequisites to enable Flashback Data Archive? (Choose two.)

- A. Undo retention guarantee must be enabled.
- B. Database must be running in archivelog mode.
- C. Automatic undo management must be enabled.
- D. The tablespace on which the Flashback Data Archive is created must be managed with Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM).

**Answer: C, D**

## Question: 386

You are managing the APPPROD database as a DB

- A. 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/'
      SPFILE
      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: B, C, E**

---

### Question: 387

You are managing an Oracle Database 11g ASM instance having three disks in a disk group with ASM compatibility attribute set to 11.1.0 and redundancy set to high. One of the disks in the disk group becomes unavailable because of power failure. Which statements will be true in this scenario? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The disk automatically goes offline.
- B. The disk is immediately dropped from the disk group.
- C. The ASM tracks the extents that are modified during the outage.
- D. The ASM migrates the extents from the unavailable disk to the remaining disks.

---

**Answer: A, C**

---

### Question: 388

Which statement is true regarding the retention policy for the incidents accumulated in the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR)?

- A. The incident metadata is purged when the problem is resolved and the DBA closes the SR.
- B. The incident files and dumps are not retained in the ADR for the manually created incidents.
- C. The incident files are retained but the incident metadata is purged when the problem is resolved and the DBA closes the SR
- D. The default setting is for one year after which the incident metadata is purged from the ADR and the files are retained for one month.

---

**Answer: D**

---

## Question: 389

You opened the encryption wallet and then issued the following command:

```
SQL>CREATE TABLESPACE securespace  
    DATAFILE '/home/user/oradata/secure01.dbf'  
    SIZE 150M  
    ENCRYPTION USING '3DES168'  
    DEFAULT STORAGE(ENCRYPT);
```

Then you closed the wallet. Later, you issued the following command to create the EMPLOYEES table in the SECURESPACE tablespace and you use the NO SALT option for the EMPID column. What is the outcome?

- A. It creates the table and encrypts the data in it.
- B. It generates an error because the wallet is closed.
- C. It creates the table but does not encrypt the data in it.
- D. It generates an error because the NO SALT option cannot be used with the ENCRYPT option.

---

**Answer: B**

---

## Question: 390

Examine the following PL/SQL block:

```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON  
SET LONG 10000  
DECLARE report clob;  
BEGIN  
report := DBMS_SPM.EVOLVE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE();  
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(report);  
END;
```

Which statement describes the effect of the execution of the above PL/SQL block?

- A. The plan baselines are verified with the SQL profiles.
- B. All fixed plan baselines are converted into nonfixed plan baselines.
- C. All the nonaccepted SQL profiles are accepted into the plan baseline.
- D. The nonaccepted plans in the SQL Management Base are verified with the existing plan baselines.

---

**Answer: D**

---

### Question: 391

In which two aspects does hot patching differ from conventional patching? (Choose two.)

- A. It consumes more memory compared with conventional patching.
- B. It can be installed and uninstalled via OPatch unlike conventional patching.
- C. It takes more time to install or uninstall compared with conventional patching.
- D. It does not require down time to apply or remove unlike conventional patching.
- E. It is not persistent across instance startup and shutdown unlike conventional patching.

---

**Answer: A, D**

---

### Question: 392

Which statement about the enabling of table compression in Oracle Database 11g is true?

- A. Compression can be enabled at the table, tablespace, or partition level for direct loads only.
- B. Compression can be enabled only at the table level for both direct loads and conventional DML.
- C. Compression can be enabled at the table, tablespace, or partition level for conventional DML only.
- D. Compression can be enabled at the table, tablespace, or partition level for both direct loads and conventional DML.

---

**Answer: D**

---

### Question: 393

Which are the prerequisites for performing flashback transactions on your database? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Supplemental log must be enabled.
- B. Supplemental log must be enabled for the primary key.
- C. Undo retention guarantee for the database must be configured.
- D. Execute permission on the DBMS\_FLASHBACK package must be granted to the user.

---

**Answer: A, B, D**

---

### Question: 394

You are managing an Oracle Database 11g database. You want to take the backup of MULT\_DATA, a big file tablespace of size 100 TB on tape drive, but you have tape drives of only 10 GB each. Which method would accomplish the task quickly and efficiently?

- A. intrafile parallel backup
- B. parallel image copy backup
- C. backup with MAXPIECESIZE configured for the channel
- D. parallel backup with MAXPIECESIZE configured for the channel

---

**Answer: A**

---

#### Question: 395

Which statements are true regarding the Query Result Cache? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. It can be set at the system, session, or table level.
- B. It is used only across statements in the same session.
- C. It can store the results from normal as well as flashback queries.
- D. It can store the results of queries based on normal, temporary, and dictionary tables.

---

**Answer: A, C**

---

#### Question: 396

You want to analyze a SQL Tuning Set (STS) using SQL Performance Analyzer in a test database. Which two statements are true regarding the activities performed during the test execution of SQLs in a SQL Tuning Set? (Choose two.)

- A. Every SQL statement in the STS is considered only once for execution.
- B. The SQL statements in the STS are executed concurrently to produce the execution plan and execution statistics.
- C. The execution plan and execution statistics are computed for each SQL statement in the STS.
- D. The effects of DDL and DML are considered to produce the execution plan and execution statistics.

---

**Answer: A, C**

---

#### Question: 397

Which two changes and their effect on the system can be tested by using the Database Replay feature? (Choose two.)

- A. multiplexing of the control file
- B. database and operating system upgrades
- C. adding the redo log member to the database
- D. changing the database storage to ASM-managed storage

---

**Answer: B, D**

---

### Question: 398

You executed the following commands:

```
SQL> ALTER SESSION SET OPTIMIZER_USE_PENDING_STATISTICS = false;  
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS('SH', 'CUSTOMERS', 'PUBLISH','false');  
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_STATS.GATHER_TABLE_STATS('SH', 'CUSTOMERS');
```

Which statement is correct regarding the above statistics collection on the SH.CUSTOMERS table in the above session?

- A. The statistics are stored in the pending statistics table in the data dictionary.
- B. The statistics are treated as the current statistics by the optimizer for all sessions.
- C. The statistics are treated as the current statistics by the optimizer for the current sessions only.
- D. The statistics are temporary and used by the optimizer for all sessions until this session terminates.

---

**Answer: A**

---

### Question: 399

The Database Resource Manager is automatically enabled in the maintenance window that runs the Automated Maintenance Task. What is the reason for this?

- A. to prevent the creation of an excessive number of scheduler job classes
- B. to allow the Automated Maintenance Tasks to use system resources without any restriction
- C. to allow resource sharing only among the Automated Maintenance Tasks in the maintenance window
- D. to prevent the Automated Maintenance Tasks from consuming excessive amounts of system resources

---

**Answer: D**

---

### Question: 400

Which is the source used by Automatic SQL Tuning that runs as part of the AUTOTASK framework?

- A. SQL statements that are part of the AWR baseline only
- B. SQL statements based on the AWR top SQL identification
- C. SQL statements that are part of the available SQL Tuning Set (STS) only
- D. SQL statements that are available in the cursor cache and executed by a user other than SYS

---

**Answer: B**

---

## Question: 401

View the Exhibit and examine the output.

You executed the following command to enable Flashback Data Archive on the EXCHANGE\_RATE table:

```
ALTER TABLE exchange_rate FLASHBACK ARCHIVE;
```

What is the outcome of this command?

```
SQL> SELECT flashback_archive_name,status FROM
  2  dba_flashback_archive
  3  /
FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE_NAME STATUS
-----
FLA1
```

- A. The table uses the default Flashback Archive.
- B. The Flashback Archive is created on the SYSAUX tablespace.
- C. The Flashback Archive is created on the same tablespace where the tables are stored.
- D. The command generates an error because no Flashback Archive name is specified and there is no default Flashback Archive.

**Answer: D**

## Question: 402

View the Exhibit to examine the error during the database startup.

You open an RMAN session for the database instance. To repair the failure, you executed the following as the first command in the RMAN session:

```
RMAN> REPAIR FAILURE;
```

Which statement describes the consequence of the command?

```
SQL> STARTUP
Total System Global Area  426864640 bytes
Fixed Size                  1300352 bytes
Variable Size                180357248 bytes
Database Buffers            239075328 bytes
Redo Buffers                 6131712 bytes
Database mounted.
ORA-01157: cannot identify/lock data file 4 - see DBWR trace file
ORA-01110: data file 4: '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/users01.dbf'
```

- A. The command performs the recovery and closes the failures.
- B. The command only displays the advice and the RMAN script required for repair.
- C. The command produces an error because the ADVISE FAILURE command has not been executed before the REPAIR FAILURE command.
- D. The command executes the RMAN script to repair the failure and removes the entry from the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR).

**Answer: C**

### Question: 403

You issued the following command on the temporary tablespace LMTEMP in your database:

SQL>ALTER TABLESPACE lmtemp SHRINK SPACE KEEP 20M;

Which requirement must be fulfilled for this command to succeed?

- A. The tablespace must be locally managed.
- B. The tablespace must have only one temp file.
- C. The tablespace must be made nondefault and offline.
- D. The tablespace can remain as the default but must have no active sort operations.

---

**Answer: A**

---

### Question: 404

Which two statements regarding the Flashback Table feature are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. Flashback Table can be performed on system tables.
- B. Flashback Table operation does not shrink the segments.
- C. Flashback Table uses log mining to extract SQL\_REDO and SQL\_UNDO statements.
- D. Flashback Table operation acquires exclusive data manipulation language (DML) locks.

---

**Answer: B, D**

---

### Question: 405

You are working as a DBA on the decision support system. There is a business requirement to track and store all transactions for at least three years for a few tables in the database. Automatic undo management is enabled in the database. Which configuration should you use to accomplish this task?

- A. Enable Flashback Data Archive for the tables.
- B. Enable supplemental logging for the database.
- C. Specify undo retention guarantee for the database.
- D. Create Flashback Data Archive on the tablespace on which the tables are stored.
- E. Query V\$UNDOSTAT to determine the amount of undo that will be generated and create an undo tablespace for that size.

---

**Answer: A**

---

## Question: 406

Your organization decided to upgrade the existing Oracle 10g database to Oracle 11g database in a multiprocessor environment. At the end of the upgrade, you observe that the DBA executes the following script:

```
SQL> @utlrp.sql
```

What is the significance of executing this script?

- A. It performs parallel recompilation of only the stored PL/SQL code.
- B. It performs sequential recompilation of only the stored PL/SQL code.
- C. It performs parallel recompilation of any stored PL/SQL as well as Java code.
- D. It performs sequential recompilation of any stored PL/SQL as well as Java code.

---

**Answer: C**

---

## Question: 407

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 re-create the ASM disk group with its attributes.
- C. It can be used to recover the damaged ASM disk group along with the data.
- D. It can be used to gather information about a preexisting ASM disk group with disk paths, disk name, failure groups, attributes, templates, and alias directory structure.

---

**Answer: B, D**

---

## Question: 408

You executed the following PL/SQL block successfully:

```
VARIABLE tname VARCHAR2(20)
BEGIN
  dbms_adm.insert_finding_directive (NULL, DIR_NAME=>'Detail CPU Usage', FINDING_NAME=>'CPU
Usage',
  MIN_ACTIVE_SESSIONS=>0, MIN_PERC_IMPACT=>90);
  :tname := 'database ADDM task4';
  dbms_adm.analyze_db(:tname, 150, 162);
END;
/
```

Then you executed the following command:

```
SQL> SELECT dbms_adm.get_report(:tname) FROM DUAL;
```

The above command produces Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) analysis \_\_\_\_.

- A. with the CPU Usage finding if it is less than 90
- B. without the CPU Usage finding if it is less than 90
- C. with the CPU Usage finding for snapshots below 90
- D. with the CPU Usage finding for snapshots not between 150 and 162

---

Answer: B

---

### Question: 409

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: 410

To generate recommendations to improve the performance of a set of SQL queries in an application, you execute the following blocks of code:

```
BEGIN
    dbms_advisor.create_task(dbms_advisor.sqlaccess_advisor,'TASK1');
END;
/
BEGIN
    dbms_advisor.set_task_parameter('TASK1','ANALYSIS_SCOPE','ALL');
    dbms_advisor.set_task_parameter('TASK1','MODE','COMPREHENSIVE');
END;
/
BEGIN
    dbms_advisor.execute_task('TASK1');
    dbms_output.put_line(dbms_advisor.get_task_script('TASK1'));
END;
/
```

The blocks of code execute successfully; however, you do not get the required outcome. What could be the reason?

- A. A template needs to be associated with the task.
- B. A workload needs to be associated with the task.
- C. The partial or complete workload scope needs to be associated with the task.
- D. The type of structures (indexes, materialized views, or partitions) to be recommended need to be specified for the task.

---

Answer: B

---

### Question: 411

You are managing an Oracle Database 11g instance with ASM storage. The ASM instance is down. To know the details of the disks in the DATA disk group , you issued the following ASMCMD command:

ASMCMD> lsdisk -l -d DATA

Which statement is true regarding the outcome of this command?

- A. The command succeeds but it retrieves only the disk names.
- B. The command produces an error because the ASM instance is down.
- C. The command succeeds but it shows only the status of the ASM instance.
- D. The command succeeds and retrieves information by scanning the disk headers based on an ASM\_DISKSTRING value.

---

Answer: D

---

### Question: 412

You plan to set up the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) baseline metric thresholds for a moving window baseline. Which action would you take before performing this task?

- A. Compute the baseline statistics.
- B. Take an immediate AWR snapshot.
- C. Decrease the window size for the baseline.
- D. Decrease the expiration time for the baseline.

---

Answer: A

---

### Question: 413

You need to create a partitioned table to store historical data and you issued the following command:

```
CREATE TABLE purchase_interval
PARTITION BY RANGE (time_id)
INTERVAL (NUMTOYMINTERVAL(1,'month')) STORE IN (tbs1,tbs2,tbs3)
(
PARTITION p1 VALUES LESS THAN(TO_DATE('1-1-2005', 'dd-mm-yyyy')),
PARTITION p2 VALUES LESS THAN(TO_DATE('1-1-2007', 'dd-mm-yyyy')))
AS
SELECT *
FROM purchases
WHERE time_id < TO_DATE('1-1-2007','dd-mm-yyyy');
```

What is the outcome of the above command?

- A. It returns an error because the range partitions P1 and P2 should be of the same range.
- B. It creates two range partitions (P1, P2). Within each range partition, it creates monthwise subpartitions.
- C. It creates two range partitions of varying range. For data beyond '1-1-2007,' it creates partitions with a width of one month each.
- D. It returns an error because the number of tablespaces (TBS1,TBS2,TBS3)specified does not match the number of range partitions (P1,P2) specified.

**Answer: C**

### Question: 414

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?

**Advisor Tasks**

**Change Default Parameters**

**Search**  
Select an advisory type and optionally enter a task name to filter the data that is displayed in your results set.

Advisory Type	Task Name	Advisor Runs	Status
ADDM		Last 24 Hours	All

By default, the search returns all uppercase matches beginning with the string you entered. To run an exact or case-sensitive match, double quote the search string. You can use the wildcard symbol (%) in a double quoted string.

**Results**

**View Result** **Delete** **Actions** **Re-schedule** **Go**

Select	Advisory Type	Name	Description	User	Status	Start Time	Duration (seconds)	Expires In (days)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ADDM	<a href="#">ADDM:1158544296_1_50</a>	ADDM auto run: snapshots [49, 50], instance 1, database id 1158544296	SYS	COMPLETED	Aug 19, 2007 11:00:22 AM	1	30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ADDM	<a href="#">my_instance_analysis_mode_task</a>		SYS	COMPLETED	Aug 19, 2007 10:01:23 AM	4	30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ADDM	<a href="#">ADDM:1158544296_1_47</a>	ADDM auto run: snapshots [46, 47], instance 1, database id 1158544296	SYS	COMPLETED	Aug 19, 2007 6:01:06 AM	7	30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ADDM	<a href="#">ADDM:1158544296_1_46</a>	ADDM auto run: snapshots [45, 46], instance 1	SYS	COMPLETED	Aug 19, 2007 5:00:56 AM	0	30

- 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.

---

**Answer: C**

---

### Question: 415

Examine the following PL/SQL block:

```
DECLARE
    my_plans pls_integer;
BEGIN
    my_plans := DBMS_SPM.LOAD_PLANS_FROM_CURSOR_CACHE(sql_id => ?9twu5t2dn5xd?);
END;
```

Which statement is true about the plan being loaded into the SQL plan baseline by the above command?

- A. It is loaded with the FIXED status.
- B. It is loaded with the ACCEPTED status.
- C. It is not loaded with the ENABLED status.
- D. It is not loaded with the ACCEPTED status.

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 416

View the Exhibit exhibit1 to observe the maintenance window property.

View the Exhibit exhibit2 to examine the output of the query.

Which two statements describe the conclusions? (Choose two.)

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 11g Database Control

Database Instance: orcl > Scheduler Windows > Logged in As SYS

**View Window: TUESDAY\_WINDOW**

**Edit OK**

Name **TUESDAY\_WINDOW**  
 Resource Plan **DEFAULT\_MAINTENANCE\_PLAN**  
 Enabled **TRUE**  
 Priority **LOW**  
 Description **Tuesday window for maintenance tasks**

**Schedule**

Repeat **By Weeks**  
 Interval (Weeks) **1**  
 Days of Week **Tuesday**  
 Repeat Time **Hour:10 Minute:00 Second:00 PM**  
 Duration (min) **0 hour(s) 20 minute(s)**  
 Available to Start  
 Not Available After

**Edit OK**

```
SQL> SELECT client_name,
  2    mean_job_duration,
  3    resource_percentage
  4   FROM DBA_AUTOTASK_CLIENT;
```

CLIENT_NAME	MEAN_JOB_DURATION	RESOURCE_PERCENTAGE
auto optimizer stats collection	+0000000000 00:18:41.000000000	25
auto space advisor	+0000000000 00:02:36.666666666	25
sql tuning advisor	+0000000000 00:04:36.500000000	25

- A. The window duration should be increased.
- B. RESOURCE\_PERCENTAGE should be increased.
- C. RESOURCE\_PERCENTAGE should be decreased.
- D. The repeat time for the window should be decreased.

---

**Answer: A, B**

---

**Question: 417**

Evaluate the following statements:

```
CREATE TABLE purchase_orders
(po_id NUMBER(4),
 po_date TIMESTAMP,
 supplier_id NUMBER(6),
 po_total NUMBER(8,2),
 CONSTRAINT order_pk PRIMARY KEY(po_id))
PARTITION BY RANGE(po_date)
(PARTITION Q1 VALUES LESS THAN (TO_DATE(?1-apr-2007?d-mon-yyyy?),

```

```

PARTITION Q2 VALUES LESS THAN (TO_DATE(?1-jul-2007?d-mon-yyyy?),
PARTITION Q3 VALUES LESS THAN (TO_DATE(?1-oct -2007?d-mon-yyyy?),
PARTITION Q4 VALUES LESS THAN (TO_DATE(?1-jan-2008?d-mon-yyyy?));
CREATE TABLE purchase_order_items
(po_id NUMBER(4) NOT NULL,
product_id NUMBER(6) NOT NULL,
unit_price NUMBER(8,2),
quantity NUMBER(8),
CONSTRAINT po_items_fk
FOREIGN KEY (po_id) REFERENCES purchase_orders(po_id))
PARTITION BY REFERENCE(po_items_fk);

```

What are the two consequences of the above statements? (Choose two.)

- A. Partitions of PURCHASE\_ORDER\_ITEMS have system-generated names.
- B. Both PURCHASE\_ORDERS and PURCHASE\_ORDER\_ITEMS tables are created with four partitions each.
- C. Partitions of the PURCHASE\_ORDER\_ITEMS table exist in the same tablespaces as the partitions of the PURCHASE\_ORDERS table.
- D. The PURCHASE\_ORDER\_ITEMS table inherits the partitioning key from the parent table by automatically duplicating the key columns.
- E. Partition maintenance operations performed on the PURCHASE\_ORDER\_ITEMS table are automatically reflected in the PURCHASE\_ORDERS table.

---

**Answer: B, C**

---

#### Question: 418

Which statements are true regarding SecureFile LOBs? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The amount of undo retained is user controlled.
- B. SecureFile LOBs can be used only for nonpartitioned tables.
- C. Fragmentation is minimized by using variable-sized chunks dynamically.
- D. SecureFile encryption allows for random reads and writes of the encrypted data.
- E. It automatically detects duplicate LOB data and conserves space by storing only one copy.

---

**Answer: C, D**

---

#### Question: 419

View the Exhibit for some of the current parameter settings.

A user logs in to the HR schema and issues the following commands:

```

SQL> CREATE TABLE emp
(empno NUMBER(3),
ename VARCHAR2(20),
sal NUMBER(8,2));

```

SQL> INSERT INTO emp(empno,ename) VALUES(1,'JAMES');

At this moment, a second user also logs in to the HR schema and issues the following command:

SQL> ALTER TABLE emp MODIFY sal NUMBER(10,2);

What happens in the above scenario?

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
db_file_multiblock_read_count	integer	107
ddl_lock_timeout	integer	60
distributed_lock_timeout	integer	60
dml_locks	integer	748
lock_sga	boolean	FALSE
enable_ddl_logging	boolean	FALSE
resumable_timeout	integer	0

- A. A deadlock is created.
- B. The second user's command executes successfully.
- C. The second user's session immediately produces the resource busy error.
- D. The second user's session waits for a time period before producing the resource busy error.

**Answer: D**

#### Question: 420

You upgraded Oracle Database 10g to Oracle Database 11g. How would this affect the existing users' passwords?

- A. All passwords automatically become case-sensitive.
- B. All passwords remain non-case-sensitive till they are changed.
- C. All passwords remain non-case-sensitive and cannot be changed.
- D. All passwords remain non-case-sensitive until their password attribute in the profile is altered.

**Answer: B**

#### Question: 421

What recommendations does the SQL Access Advisor provide for optimizing SQL queries? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. selection of SQL plan baselines
- B. partitioning of tables and indexes
- C. creation of index-organized tables
- D. creation of bitmap, function-based, and B-tree indexes
- E. optimization of materialized views for maximum query usage and fast refresh

**Answer: B, D, E**

## Question: 422

Your system has been upgraded from Oracle Database 10g to Oracle Database 11g. You imported SQL Tuning Sets (STS) from the previous version. After changing the OPTIMIZER\_FEATURE\_ENABLE parameter to 10.2.0.4 and running the SQL Performance Analyzer, you observed performance regression for a few SQL statements. What would you do with these SQL statements?

- A. Set OPTIMIZER\_USE\_PLAN\_BASELINES to FALSE to prevent the use of regressed plans.
- B. Capture the plans from the previous version using STS and then load them into the stored outline.
- C. Capture the plans from the previous version using STS and then load them into SQL Management Base (SMB).
- D. Set OPTIMIZER\_CAPTURE\_SQL\_PLAN\_BASELINES to FALSE to prevent the plans from being loaded to the SQL plan baseline.

---

**Answer: C**

---

## Question: 423

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. It drops all disk paths from the dga disk group.
- C. All the disks in the dga disk group would be OFFLINE and the DISK\_REPAIR\_TIME disk attribute would be set to 5 hours.
- 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**

---

## Question: 424

View the Exhibit to observe the error.

You receive this error regularly and have to shut down the database instance to overcome the error. What can the solution be to reduce the chance of this error in future, when implemented?



- A. locking the SGA in memory
- B. automatic memory management
- C. increasing the value of SGA\_MAX\_SIZE
- D. setting the PRE\_PAGE\_SGA parameter to TRUE

---

Answer: B

---

### Question: 425

Which three statements are true regarding the functioning of the Autotask Background Process (ABP)? (Choose three.)

- A. It translates tasks into jobs for execution by the scheduler.
- B. It creates jobs without considering the priorities associated with them.
- C. It determines the list of jobs that must be created for each maintenance window.
- D. It is spawned by the MMON background process at the start of the maintenance window.
- E. It maintains a repository in the SYSTEM tablespace to store the history of the execution of all tasks.

---

Answer: A, C, D

---

### Question: 426

You executed the following commands in an RMAN session for your database instance that has failures:

RMAN> LIST FAILURE;

After some time, you executed the following command in the same session:

RMAN> ADVISE FAILURE;

But there are new failures recorded in the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR) after the execution of the last LIST FAILURE command. Which statement is true for the above ADVISE FAILURE command in this scenario?

- A. It produces a warning for new failures before advising for CRITICAL and HIGH failures.
- B. It ignores new failures and considers the failures listed in the last LIST FAILURE command only.
- C. It produces an error with recommendation to run the LIST FAILURE command before the ADVISE FAILURE command.
- D. It produces advice only for new failures and the failures listed in the last LIST FAILURE command are ignored.

---

Answer: A

---

### Question: 427

View the Exhibit to examine the output for the V\$DIAG\_INFO view.

Which statements are true regarding the location of diagnostic traces? (Choose all that apply.)

SELECT * FROM V\$DIAG_INFO;		
INST_ID	NAME	VALUE
1	Diag Enabled	TRUE
1	ADR Base	/u01/oracle
1	ADR Home	/u01/oracle/diag/rdbms/orclbi/orclbi
1	Diag Trace	/u01/oracle/diag/rdbms/orclbi/orclbi/trace
1	Diag Alert	/u01/oracle/diag/rdbms/orclbi/orclbi/alert
1	Diag Incident	/u01/oracle/diag/rdbms/orclbi/orclbi/incident
1	Diag Cdmp	/u01/oracle/diag/rdbms/orclbi/orclbi/cdump
1	Health Monitor	/u01/oracle/diag/rdbms/orclbi/orclbi/hm
1	Default Trace File	/u01/oracle/diag/rdbms/orclbi/orclbi/trace/orcl_ora_22769.trc
1	Active Problem Count	8

- A. The path to the location of the background as well as the foreground process trace files is /u01/oracle/diag/rdbms/orclbi/orclbi/trace.
- B. The location of the text alert log file is /u01/oracle/diag/rdbms/orclbi/orclbi/alert.
- C. The location of the trace file for the current session is /u01/oracle/diag/rdbms/orclbi/orclbi/trace.
- D. The location of the XML-formatted version of the alert log is /u01/oracle/diag/rdbms/orclbi/orclbi/alert.

---

Answer: A, C, D

---

### Question: 428

Evaluate the following command:

SQL>ALTER SYSTEM SET db\_securefile = 'IGNORE';

What is the impact of this setting on the usage of SecureFiles?

- A. It forces BasicFiles to be created even if the SECUREFILE option is specified to create the LOB.
- B. It forces SecureFiles to be created even if the BASICFILE option is specified to create the LOB.
- C. It does not allow the creation of SecureFiles and generates an error if the SECUREFILE option is specified to create the LOB.
- D. It ignores the SECUREFILE option only if a Manual Segment Space Management tablespace is used and creates a BasicFile.

---

**Answer: A**

---

### Question: 429

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**

---

### Question: 430

You issued the following RMAN command to back up the database:

```
RMAN> RUN{
  ALLOCATE CHANNEL c1
  DEVICE TYPE sbt
  BACKUP DATABASE
  TAG quarterly
  KEEP FOREVER
  RESTORE POINT FY06Q4;}
```

Which two statements are true regarding the backup performed? (Choose two.)

- A. Archived redo log files are backed up along with data files.
- B. Only data files are backed up and a restore point named FY06Q4 is created.
- C. Archived log files are backed up along with data files, and the archived log files are deleted.
- D. The command creates a restore point named FY06Q4 to match the SCN at which this backup is consistent.

---

**Answer: A, D**

---

## Question: 431

View the Exhibit to examine a portion of the output from the VALIDATE DATABASE command.  
Which statement is true about the block corruption detected by the command?

```
File Status Marked Corrupt Empty Blocks Blocks Examined High SCN
-----
5   OK      0        1711     12800      571420
  File Name: /u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/example01.dbf
  Block Type Blocks Failing Blocks Processed
  -----
  Data      0        4455
  Index     0        1271
  Other     0        5363

File Status Marked Corrupt Empty Blocks Blocks Examined High SCN
-----
6  FAILED    0        624       640      603220
  File Name: /u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/mytbs1.dbf
  Block Type Blocks Failing Blocks Processed
  -----
  Data      0        4
  Index     0        0
  Other     1        12

File Status Marked Corrupt Empty Blocks Blocks Examined High SCN
-----
7   OK      0        621       640      604259
  File Name: /u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/mytbs2.dbf
  Block Type Blocks Failing Blocks Processed
  -----
  Data      0        5
  Index     0        0
  Other     0        14

validate found one or more corrupt blocks
See trace file /u01/app/oracle/diag/rdbms/orcl/orcl/trace/orcl_ora_22981.trc for details
channel ORA_DISK_1: starting validation of datafile
channel ORA_DISK_1: specifying datafile(s) for validation
including current control file for validation
including current SPFILE in backup set
channel ORA_DISK_1: validation complete, elapsed time: 00:00:01
```

- A. No action is taken except the output in the Exhibit.
- B. The corruption is repaired by the command implicitly.
- C. The failure is logged into the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR).
- D. The ADVISE FAILURE command is automatically called to display the repair script.

**Answer: C**

## Question: 432

Which two kinds of failures make the Data Recovery Advisor (DRA) generate a manual checklist?  
(Choose two.)

- A. failures because a data file is renamed by error
- B. failures when no standby database is configured
- C. failures that require no archive logs to be applied for recovery
- D. failures due to loss of connectivity-for example, an unplugged disk cable

**Answer: A, D**

### Question: 433

Which two statements are true regarding the starting of the database instance using the following command? (Choose two.)

SQL>STARTUP UPGRADE

- A. It enables all system triggers.
- B. It allows only SYSDBA connections.
- C. It ensures that all job queues remain active during the upgrade process.
- D. It sets system initialization parameters to specific values that are required to enable database upgrade scripts to be run.

---

**Answer: B, D**

---

### Question: 434

Which statements are true regarding system-partitioned tables? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Only a single partitioning key column can be specified.
- B. All DML statements must use partition-extended syntax.
- C. The same physical attributes must be specified for each partition.
- D. Unique local indexes cannot be created on a system-partitioned table.
- E. Traditional partition pruning and partitionwise joins are not supported on these tables.

---

**Answer: D, E**

---

### Question: 435

The OPTIMIZER\_USE\_PLAN\_BASELINES parameter is set to TRUE. The optimizer generates a plan for a SQL statement but does not find a matching plan in the SQL plan baseline. Which two operations are performed by the optimizer in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. The optimizer adds the new plan to the plan history.
- B. The optimizer selects the new plan for the execution of the SQL statement.
- C. The optimizer adds the new plan to the SQL plan baseline as an accepted plan.
- D. The optimizer adds the new plan to the SQL plan baseline but not in the ENABLED state.
- E. The optimizer costs each of the accepted plans in the SQL plan baseline and picks the one with the lowest cost.

---

**Answer: A, E**

---

## Question: 436

Which two statements about Oracle Direct Network File System (NFS) are true? (Choose two.)

- A. It bypasses the OS file system cache.
- B. A separate NFS interface is required for use across Linux, UNIX, and Windows platforms.
- C. It uses the operating system kernel NFS layer for user tasks and network communication modules.
- D. File systems need not be mounted by the kernel NFS system when being served through Direct NFS.
- E. Oracle Disk Manager can manage NFS on its own, without using the operating system kernel NFS driver.

**Answer: A, E**

## Question: 437

You are managing an Oracle Database 11g instance with ASM storage. You lost an ASM disk group DAT

- A. 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 metadata in an existing disk group by passing the existing disk group name as an input parameter.
- B. Restore the disk group with changed disk group specification, failure group specification, disk group name, and other disk attributes.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.

**Answer: A, B, C**

## Question: 438

Evaluate the following command and its output:

SQL>SELECT \* FROM dba\_temp\_free\_space;

TABLESPACE_NAME	TABLESPACE_SIZE	ALLOCATED_SPACE	FREE_SPACE
-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	------------

LMTEMP	250609664	101048576	149561088
--------	-----------	-----------	-----------

Which two statements correctly interpret the output? (Choose two.)

- A. FREE\_SPACE indicates only the space that is currently unallocated.
- B. ALLOCATED\_SPACE indicates only the space currently allocated and in use.
- C. FREE\_SPACE indicates only the space that is currently allocated and available for reuse.
- D. ALLOCATED\_SPACE indicates both the space currently allocated and used, and the space that is available for reuse.
- E. FREE\_SPACE indicates both the space that is currently allocated and available for reuse, and the space that is currently unallocated.

---

Answer: D, E

---

### Question: 439

In your database, the RESULT\_CACHE\_MODE parameter has been set to MANUAL in the initialization parameter file.

You issued the following command:

```
SQL>SELECT /*+ RESULT_CACHE */ sale_category, sum(sale_amt)
   FROM sales
  GROUP BY sale_category;
```

Where would the result of this query be stored?

- A. PGA
- B. large pool
- C. shared pool
- D. database buffer cache

---

Answer: C

---

### Question: 440

You are working on a CATDB database that contains an Oracle Database version 11.1 catalog schema owned by the user RCO11. The INST1 database contains an Oracle Database version 10.1 catalog schema owned by the user RCAT10.

You want the RMAN to import metadata for database IDs 1423241 and 1423242, registered in RCAT10, into the recovery catalog owned by RCO11.

You executed the following RMAN commands:

```
RMAN> CONNECT CATALOG rco11/password@catdb
RMAN> IMPORT CATALOG rcat10/oracle@inst1;
```

What happens when you execute the above commands? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. They deregister all databases registered in the RCAT10 catalog.
- B. They import metadata for all registered databases in the RCAT10 database.
- C. They register all the RCAT10-catalog registered databases in the RCO11 catalog.
- D. They overwrite all stored scripts in the RCO11 catalog with the same name as that in the RCAT10 catalog.

---

Answer: A, B, C

---

### Question: 441

Which three are the valid statements in relation to SQL plan baselines? (Choose three.)

- A. The plans can be manually loaded to the SQL plan baseline.
- B. The plans in the SQL plan baseline are verified and accepted plans.
- C. The plans generated for every SQL statement are stored in the SQL plan baseline by default.
- D. The plan baselines are stored temporarily in the memory as long as the database instance is running.
- E. For the SQL plan baselines to be accessible to the optimizer, the SYSAUX tablespace must be online.

---

**Answer: A, B, E**

---

### Question: 442

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.

---

**Answer: C**

---

### Question: 443

Which three statements correctly describe the features of the I/O calibration process? (Choose three.)

- A. Only one I/O calibration process can run at a time.
- B. It automates the resource allocation for the Automated Maintenance Tasks.
- C. It improves the performance of the performance-critical sessions while running.
- D. It can be used to estimate the maximum number of I/Os and maximum latency time for the system.
- E. The latency time is computed only when the TIMED\_STATISTICS initialization parameter is set to TRUE.

---

**Answer: A, D, E**

---

### Question: 444

Which two statements about the SQL Management Base (SMB) are true? (Choose two.)

- A. It contains only SQL profiles generated by SQL Tuning Advisor.
- B. It stores plans generated by the optimizer using a stored outline.
- C. It is part of the data dictionary and stored in the SYSAUX tablespace.
- D. It is part of the data dictionary and stored in the SYSTEM tablespace.
- E. It contains the statement log, the plan history, plan baselines, and SQL profiles.

---

**Answer: C, E**

---

### Question: 445

Sales details are being stored on a daily basis in the SALES\_2007 table. A large amount of data is added to the table daily. To save disk space, you issued the following command:

ALTER TABLE sales\_2007 COMPRESS FOR ALL OPERATIONS;

What would be the outcome of this command?

- A. It produces an error because data already exists in the table.
- B. It produces an error because compression can be enabled at table creation only.
- C. It compresses all data added or modified henceforth but the existing data in the table is not compressed immediately.
- D. It immediately compresses all existing data as well as new data, resulting from either fresh additions or modifications to existing data.

---

**Answer: C**

---

### Question: 446

Which client requests to the database can be captured as a part of the workload capture? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. flashback query
- B. distributed transactions
- C. logging in and logging out of sessions
- D. all DDL statements having bind variables
- E. direct path load of data from external files

---

**Answer: C, D**

---

### Question: 447

Which two statements are true regarding the SQL Repair Advisor? (Choose two.)

- A. The SQL Repair Advisor can be invoked to tune the performance of the regressed SQL statements.
- B. The SQL Repair Advisor can be invoked even when the incident is not active for a SQL statement crash.
- C. The SQL Repair Advisor is invoked by the Health Monitor when it encounters the problematic SQL statement.
- D. The DBA can invoke the SQL Repair Advisor when he or she receives an alert generated when a SQL statement crashes and an incident is created in the ADR.

---

**Answer: B, D**

---

### Question: 448

Which setting enables the baselines by default in Oracle Database 11g?

- A. setting the STATISTICS\_LEVEL parameter to TYPICAL
- B. adding filters to the Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM)
- C. enabling Automated Maintenance Task using Oracle Enterprise Manager
- D. setting the OPTIMIZER\_USE\_PENDING\_STATISTICS parameter to TRUE

---

**Answer: A**

---

### Question: 449

Which two activities are NOT supported by the Data Recovery Advisor? (Choose two.)

- A. Diagnose and repair a data file corruption offline.
- B. Diagnose and repair a data file corruption online.
- C. Diagnose and repair failures on a standby database.
- D. Recover from failures in the Real Application Cluster (RAC) environment.

---

**Answer: C, D**

---

## Question: 450

In which cases is reference partitioning effective in enhancing performance?

- A. It is effective only in partition pruning.
- B. It is effective only in partitionwise joins provided that the query predicates are different from the partitioning key.
- C. It is effective in both partition pruning as well as partitionwise joins provided that the query predicates are identical to the partitioning key.
- D. It is effective in both partition pruning as well as partitionwise joins irrespective of whether the query predicates are different from or identical to the partitioning key.

---

**Answer: D**

---

## Question: 451

Your database initialization parameter file has the following entry:

SEC\_MAX\_FAILED\_LOGIN\_ATTEMPTS=3

Which statement is true regarding this setting?

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

---

**Answer: C**

---

## Question: 452

Which statement is true for enabling Enterprise Manager Support Workbench in Oracle Database 11g to upload the physical files generated by Incident Packaging Service (IPS) to MetaLink?

- A. The database must be running in ARCHIVELOG mode.
- B. No special setup is required, and the feature is enabled by default.
- C. The path for the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR) must be configured with the DIAGNOSTIC\_DEST initialization parameter.
- D. The Enterprise Manager Support Workbench can be enabled only if the background process manageability monitor (MMON) is configured.
- E. Select the Enable option in the Oracle Configuration Manager Registration window during the installation of the Oracle Database 11g software, provide valid MetaLink credentials and select license agreement.

---

**Answer: E**

---

## Question: 453

Which two statements are true regarding Health Monitor checks in Oracle Database 11g? (Choose two.)

- A. Health Monitor checks are always initiated manually when there is some critical error.
- B. Health Monitor checks can be used to scan the contents of the redo log and archive logs for accessibility and corruption.
- C. Health Monitor checks can be used to verify the contents of dictionary entries for each dictionary object and fix it automatically.
- D. Health Monitor checks can be used to verify the integrity of database files and report failures if these files are inaccessible, corrupt or inconsistent.

**Answer: B, D**

## Question: 454

View the Exhibit for the object interdependency diagram.

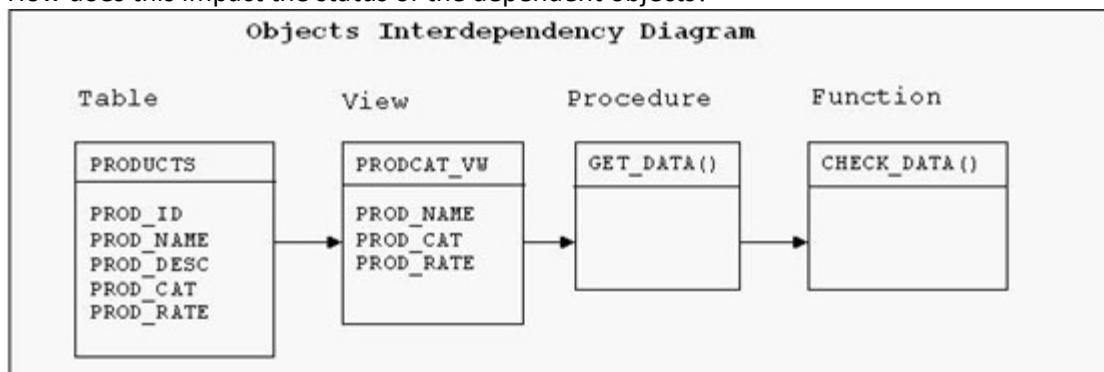
The PRODUCTS table is used to create the PRODCAT\_VW view.

PRODCAT\_VW is used in the GET\_DATA procedure.

GET\_DATA is called in the CHECK\_DATA function.

A new column PROD\_QTY is added to the PRODUCTS table.

How does this impact the status of the dependent objects?



- A. All dependent objects remain valid.
- B. Only the procedure and function become invalid and must be recompiled.
- C. Only the view becomes invalid and gets automatically revalidated the next time it is used.
- D. Only the procedure and function become invalid and get automatically revalidated the next time they are called.

**Answer: A**

## Question: 455

View the Exhibit to examine the parameters set for your database instance.

You execute the following command to perform I/O calibration after the declaration of bind variables in the session that are used in the command:

```
SQL> EXECUTE dbms_resource_manager.calibrate_io( num_physical_disks=>1, -  
max_latency=>50, -  
max_iops=>:max_iops, -  
max_mbps=>:max_mbps, -  
actual_latency=>:actual_latency);
```

Which statement describes the consequence?

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
filesystemio_options	string	ASYNCH
backup_tape_io_slaves	boolean	FALSE
dbwr_io_slaves	integer	0
disk_asynch_io	boolean	TRUE
tape_asynch_io	boolean	TRUE
optimizer_use_pending_statistics	boolean	FALSE
statistics_level	string	TYPICAL
timed_os_statistics	integer	0
timed_statistics	boolean	FALSE
aq_tm_processes	integer	0
db_writer_processes	integer	1
gcs_server_processes	integer	0
global_txn_processes	integer	1
job_queue_processes	integer	1000
log_archive_max_processes	integer	4
processes	integer	150

- A. The command produces an error.
- B. The calibration process runs successfully and populates all the bind variables.
- C. The calibration process runs successfully but the latency time is not computed.
- D. The calibration process runs successfully but only the latency time is computed.

**Answer: A**

## Question: 456

You plan to control the sessions performing a huge number of I/O operations. Your requirement is to kill the session when it exceeds a specified number of I/Os. Which statement describes a solution to the above?

- A. Set a threshold for the default system-defined moving window baseline.
- B. Add directives to the Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM).
- C. Modify the profile for the targeted users for which control needs to be imposed.
- D. Implement the database resource manager to add the SWITCH\_IO\_REQS and SWITCH\_GROUP directives.

---

Answer: D

---

### Question: 457

You need to perform an online table redefinition of an existing SALES table to partition it into two tablespaces TBS1 and TBS2.

The SALES table has a materialized view, materialized log, indexes, referential integrity constraint, and triggers with the PRECEDES clause existing on it.

What action is required for dependent objects when you perform online table redefinition?

- A. The materialized log should be dropped before the online table redefinition process.
- B. Triggers with the PRECEDES clause should be disabled before the online table redefinition process.
- C. Referential integrity constraints must be manually enabled after the online table redefinition process.
- D. The dependent materialized view should have a complete refresh performed after the online table redefinition process.

---

Answer: D

---

### Question: 458

Examine the following values of the initialization parameters in the database having the SID ORCL:

BACKGROUND\_DUMP\_DEST=/u01/app/oracle/product/11.1.0/db\_1/bdump

USER\_DUMP\_DEST=/u01/app/oracle/product/11.1.0/db\_1/udump

CORE\_DUMP\_DEST=/u01/app/oracle/product/11.1.0/db\_1/cdump

DIAGNOSTIC\_DEST=

The environment variables have the following value:

ORACLE\_BASE=/u01/app/oracle

ORACLE\_HOME=/u01/app/oracle/product/11.1.0/db\_1

What is the location of the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR) home?

- A. /u01/app/oracle
- B. \$ORACLE\_HOME/log
- C. \$ORACLE\_HOME/bdump
- D. /u01/app/oracle/product/11.1.0/db\_1

---

Answer: A

---

## Question: 459

Which tasks are run automatically as part of the Automated Maintenance Task by default? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Segment Advisor
- B. SQL Access Advisor
- C. Optimizer statistics gathering
- D. Automatic SQL Tuning Advisor
- E. Automatic Database Diagnostics Monitor

**Answer: A, C, D**

## Question: 460

View the Exhibit to examine the output produced by the following query at three different times since the database instance started and has undergone workloads of different capacities:

```
SQL> SELECT substr(component, 0, 10) COMP, current_size CS,  
    user_specified_size US  
   FROM v$memory_dynamic_components  
 WHERE current_size!=0;
```

What do you infer from this?

```
First execution:
```

COMP	CS	US
shared poo	58720256	0
large pool	4194304	0
java pool	4194304	0
SGA Target	176160768	0
DEFAULT bu	100663296	0
Shared IO	8388608	8388608
PGA Target	117440512	0

```
6 rows selected.
```

```
Second execution:
```

COMP	CS	US
shared poo	58720256	0
large pool	4194304	0
java pool	4194304	0
SGA Target	192937984	0
DEFAULT bu	117440512	0
Shared IO	8388608	8388608
PGA Target	100663296	0

```
6 rows selected.
```

```
Third execution:
```

COMP	CS	US
shared poo	62914560	0
large pool	100663296	0
java pool	4194304	0
SGA Target	192937984	0
DEFAULT bu	8388608	0
Shared IO	8388608	8388608
PGA Target	100663296	0

```
6 rows selected.
```

- A. The database instance is running with manual PGA management.
- B. The database instance is running with manual shared memory management.
- C. The database instance has the MEMORY\_TARGET value set to a nonzero value.
- D. All sessions are connected to the database instance in dedicated mode, and no RMAN or parallel query operations have been performed.

---

Answer: C

---

## Question: 461

Your company wants to upgrade the current production database to the RAC environment. To perform testing before migrating to the RAC environment, you performed the workload capture on the production database to record the peak workload. You set up the test RAC database and want to replay the recorded workload on the test machine. Note the following steps that you may require to replay the database workload:

- 1) Preprocess the captured workload.
- 2) Restart the database in RESTRICTED mode.
- 3) Set up the Replay Clients.
- 4) Restore the test database to the point when the capture started.
- 5) Remap connections.

Arrange the steps required in the correct sequence to accomplish this task on the test machine.

- A. 2, 1, 5, 3, 4
- B. 1, 2, 4, 5, 3
- C. 1, 4, 5, 3 (2 is not required.)
- D. 1, 2, 4, 5 (3 is not required.)
- E. 1, 4, 3, 5 (2 is not required.)

---

**Answer: C**

---

## Question: 462

Which statements are true regarding the system-defined moving window baseline in Oracle Database 11g? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. It does not allow you to change the moving window size.
- B. Adaptive threshold functionalities use it by default to compute statistics.
- C. It is created by default with the window size being equal to the AWR retention time.
- D. It is created when the first snapshot is collected by the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR).

---

**Answer: B, C**

---

## Question: 463

The SQL Tuning Advisor has been configured with default configurations in your database instance. Which recommendation is automatically implemented without the DBA's intervention after the SQL Tuning Advisor is run as part of the AUTOTASK framework?

- A. statistics recommendations
- B. SQL profile recommendations
- C. index-related recommendations
- D. restructuring of SQL recommendations

---

**Answer: B**

---

## Question: 464

Which statements are true regarding the creation of an incident package file by using the EM Workbench Support? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. You can add SQL test cases to the incident package.
- B. You can add or remove the trace files to the package.
- C. You cannot create an incremental incident package when the physical files are purged from the ADR.
- D. You can create the incremental incident package ZIP file for new or modified diagnostic information for the incident package already created.

---

**Answer: A, B, D**

---

## Question: 465

The following command is executed to create the baseline template:

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.CREATE_BASELINE_TEMPLATE(START_TIME=>
    TO_TIMESTAMP(SYSDATE+2),
    END_TIME=>TO_TIMESTAMP(SYSDATE+10),
    BASELINE_NAME=>'Mybase4',
    TEMPLATE_NAME=>'Mytemp4',
    EXPIRATION=>NULL);
```

Which statement is true about the effect of the above command?

- A. It creates a baseline template that never expires.
- B. It produces an error because no snapshot information is provided to create the baseline.
- C. It creates a baseline template that expires after the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) retention period.
- D. It creates a repeating baseline template that repeats after the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) retention period.

---

**Answer: A**

---

## Question: 466

View the Exhibit to examine the details for an incident.  
Which statement is true regarding the status of the incident?

Incident Details: 3937

Page Refreshed August 21, 2007 7:46:17 PM GMT +07:00 [Refresh](#)

**Summary**

Problem Key	ORA-7445 [qcsida()=515] [SIGSEGV] [ADDR:0x0] [PC:0x9289729] [Address not mapped to object]	Data Dumped	Yes
Status	Ready	ECID	Unknown
Active	Yes	Correlation Keys	SID = 120.57367, ProcId = 42.11
Timestamp	August 20, 2007 9:14:39 PM GMT +07:00	Purge Date	PQ = (0, 1187619276), Client ProcId = oracle@ed14r6pt.us.oracle.com (TNS V1-V3).9007_3086911168 September 9, 2007 2:17:26 PM GMT +07:00 (Purging Enabled) <a href="#">Disable Purging</a>
Impact	Unknown		
Source	System Generated		

**Application Information**

SQL ID	8gmyvkh84w3xj
SQL Text	select * from scott.tabjfv
User	SYS
Module	sqlplus@ed14r6pt.us.oracle.com (TNS V1-V3)
Action	Unknown

**Dump Files** [Checker Findings](#) [Additional Diagnostics](#)

File Name	Size (MB)	Timestamp	Path	View Contents
oci_ora_9007_i3937.trc	2.71	August 20, 2007 9:15:14 PM GMT +07:00	/u01/app/oracle/diag/rdbms/oci/oci/incident/incdir_3937	<a href="#">oci</a>
oci_ora_9007.trc	0	August 20, 2007 9:15:14 PM GMT +07:00	/u01/app/oracle/diag/rdbms/oci/oci/trace	<a href="#">oci</a>

- A. The DBA is working on the incident and prefers that the incident be kept in the ADR.
- B. The incident is now in the Done state and the ADR can select the incident to be purged.
- C. The incident has been newly created and is in the process of collecting diagnostic information.
- D. The data collection for the incident is complete and the incident can be packaged and sent to Oracle Support.

**Answer: D**

## Question: 467

You issued the following command:

```
CREATE GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE admin_work_area
(startdate DATE,
enddate DATE,
class CHAR(20))
ON COMMIT DELETE ROWS
TABLESPACE tbs_t1;
```

An index is then created on the ADMIN\_WORK\_AREA temporary table.

Which two statements are true regarding the TBS\_T1 tablespace in the above command? (Choose two.)

- A. It stores only the temporary table but not its indexes.
- B. It stores both the temporary table as well as its indexes.
- C. It must be a nondefault temporary tablespace for the database.
- D. It can be a default or nondefault temporary tablespace for the database.
- E. It must be the default temporary tablespace of the user who issues the command.

**Answer: B, D**

### Question: 468

Identify the activities performed as part of the Automatic SQL Tuning process in the maintenance window? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. generating the SQL profile
- B. testing and accepting the SQL profile
- C. generating a list of candidate SQLs for tuning
- D. adding tuned SQL plans into the SQL plan baseline
- E. tuning each SQL statement in the order of importance
- F. generating baselines that include candidate SQLs for tuning

**Answer: A, B, C, E**

### Question: 469

View the Exhibit to examine the replay settings for replay parameters.

What is the implication for setting the values for replay parameters? (Choose all that apply.)

Name	Value
synchronization	TRUE
connect_time_scale	100
think_time_scale	100
think_time_auto_correct	TRUE

- A. The COMMIT order in the captured workload is preserved during replay.
- B. The value 100 in the THINK\_TIME\_SCALE parameter attempts to make the replay client shorten the think time between calls.
- C. The value 100 in the CONNECT\_TIME\_SCALE parameter attempts to connect all sessions as captured.
- D. The value 100 in the THINK\_TIME\_SCALE parameter attempts to match the captured user think time while replaying.
- E. The value 100 in the CONNECT\_TIME\_SCALE parameter attempts to connect all sessions immediately as soon as the replay begins.

---

**Answer: A, C, D**

---

#### Question: 470

Which two prerequisites are needed for performing workload capture and replay? (Choose two.)

- A. setting up the directory to capture the workload
- B. running the database in shared server mode
- C. Close all sessions performing queries using database links.
- D. The database on which the workload is replayed has to be a restore of the original database to a specific SCN.

---

**Answer: A, D**

---

#### Question: 471

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: A, B**

---

## Question: 472

You set the following parameters in the parameter file and restarted the database:

MEMORY\_MAX\_TARGET=0  
MEMORY\_TARGET=500M  
PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET=90M  
SGA\_TARGET=270M

Which two statements are true regarding these parameters after the database instance is restarted?  
(Choose two.)

- A. The MEMORY\_MAX\_TARGET parameter is automatically set to 500 MB.
- B. The value of the MEMORY\_MAX\_TARGET parameter remains zero till it is changed manually.
- C. The PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET and SGA\_TARGET parameters are automatically set to zero.
- D. The lower bounds of PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET and SGA\_TARGET parameters are set to 90 MB and 270 MB, respectively.

---

**Answer: A, D**

---

## Question: 473

Evaluate the following SQL statement used to create the PRODUCTS table:

```
CREATE TABLE products
(product_id NUMBER(3) PRIMARY KEY,
product_desc VARCHAR2(25),
qty NUMBER(8,2),
rate NUMBER(10,2),
total_value AS ( qty * rate))
PARTITION BY RANGE (total_value)
(PARTITION p1 VALUES LESS THAN (100000),
PARTITION p2 VALUES LESS THAN (150000),
PARTITION p3 VALUES LESS THAN (MAXVALUE))
COMPRESS FOR ALL OPERATIONS;
```

Which statement is true regarding this command?

- A. It executes successfully but partition pruning cannot happen for this partition key.
- B. It produces an error because the TOTAL\_VALUE column cannot be used as a partition key.
- C. It produces an error because compression cannot be used for the TOTAL\_VALUE partition key.
- D. It executes successfully but the values in the TOTAL\_VALUE column would not be physically stored in the partitions.

---

**Answer: D**

---

## Question: 474

View the Exhibit to examine the error while executing the REPAIR FAILURE command in an RMAN session.

What is the reason for this error?

```
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/o1_mf_nnndf_TAG20070816T130434_3d7t7nby_.bkp
=====
RMAN-00571: =====
RMAN-00569: ====== ERROR 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/o1_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**

## Question: 475

The Oracle Database 11g database is running in the ARCHIVELOG mode. The archived redo log files are stored on three locations. The Flash Recovery Area is one of the locations. The details are given below:

```
LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_1 = 'LOCATION = /disk1/archive'
LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_2 = 'SERVICE = stdb1'
DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST = '/u01/oradata'
```

Examine the following RMAN command issued to set the deletion policy for archived log files:

```
RMAN> CONFIGURE ARCHIVELOG DELETION POLICY  
      TO BACKED UP 2 TIMES TO sbt;
```

Which statement is true regarding what this command accomplishes?

- A. All archived redo log files backed up at least twice to tape are deleted.
- B. All archived redo log files backed up at least once to tape are eligible for deletion.
- C. All archived redo log files backed up at least twice to tape are deleted from the flash recovery area.
- D. All archived redo log files in local archiving destinations and the flash recovery area backed up at least twice to tape are eligible for deletion.

---

**Answer: D**

---

### Question: 476

Evaluate the following command:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE design_data (id NUMBER,  
                                doc CLOB)  
        LOB(doc) STORE AS SECUREFILE(DEDUPLICATE);
```

Which statement is true regarding the above command?

- A. The LOB values are automatically compressed.
- B. The LOB values are cached by default in the buffer cache.
- C. The LOB values are automatically stored in encrypted mode.
- D. All LOB data that is identical in two or more rows in a LOB column share the same data blocks.

---

**Answer: D**

---

### Question: 477

You are working on the APPDB database as a DB

A. The database has a default Flashback Data Archive DFLA1 created on it.

You issued the following command to drop the Flashback Archive FLA1:

```
DROP FLASHBACK ARCHIVE fla1;
```

What is the effect of this command?

A. The tablespace having Flashback Archive is dropped.

B. The Flashback Archive FLA1 is dropped only if it is empty.

C. The Flashback Data Archive and historical data are dropped.

D. The Flashback Archive FLA1 is dropped after moving the existing data in it to the default Flashback Archive.

---

**Answer: C**

---

## Question: 478

You are managing the APPPROD database as a DBA which is not using the Oracle-managed files. You plan to duplicate this database in the same system with the name DUPDB. You want to create the same directory structure for duplicate database files as of the target database.

You executed the following RMAN commands:

```
RMAN> CONNECT TARGET sys/sys@APPPROD
RMAN> CONNECT AUXILIARY sys/sys@DUPDB
RMAN> DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE
      TO dupdb
      FROM ACTIVE DATABASE
      PASSWORD FILE
      SPFILE
      NOFILENAMECHECK;
```

What are the implications of this command?

- A. It creates database files for the duplicate database under the Oracle base with a different directory for the duplicate database.
- B. It overwrites data files of the target database because a different location for data files is not mentioned for the duplicate database.
- C. It creates database files for the duplicate database under the same Oracle home as that of the target database with the same directory structure.
- D. It creates database files for the duplicate database under the same Oracle home as that of the target but with a different directory for the duplicate database.

---

**Answer: B**

---

## Question: 479

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: A, C, D**

---

## Question: 480

ENCRYPT\_TS is an encrypted tablespace that contains tables with data. Which statement is true regarding the effect of queries and data manipulation language (DML) statements on the encrypted data in the tables?

- A. The data is decrypted during SORT and JOIN operations.
- B. The data remains encrypted when it is read into memory.
- C. The data remains encrypted when it is stored in the redo logs.
- D. The data remains encrypted in the UNDO tablespace provided that the UNDO tablespace was created with the encryption option enabled.

---

**Answer: C**

---

## Question: 481

You decided to use Direct NFS configuration in a non-RAC Oracle installation and created the orafnstab file in /etc. Which two statements are true regarding this orafnstab file? (Choose two.)

- A. Its entries are specific to a single database.
- B. It contains file systems that have been mounted by Direct NFS.
- C. It is globally available to all Oracle 11g databases on the machine.
- D. It contains file systems that have been mounted by the kernel NFS system.

---

**Answer: C, D**

---

## Question: 482

Observe the following warning in an RMAN session of your database instance:

WARNING: new failures were found since last LIST FAILURE command

Which statement describes the scenario that must have produced this warning?

- A. The CHANGE FAILURE command has detected new failures recorded in the Automatic Diagnostic Repository(ADR).
- B. The VALIDATE DATABASE command has detected new failures recorded in the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR).
- C. The ADVISE FAILURE command has detected new failures recorded in the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR) since the last LIST FAILURE.
- D. The RECOVER command has detected new failures recorded in the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR) since the last LIST FAILURE command was executed.

---

**Answer: C**

---

### Question: 483

Which statement is true regarding virtual private catalogs?

- A. The virtual private catalog owner cannot create and modify the stored scripts.
- B. A virtual private catalog owner can create a local stored script, and have read/write access to a global stored script.
- 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**

---

### Question: 484

Which statement describes the significance of the CHANGE FAILURE command in RMAN? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. It is used to explicitly close the open failures.
- B. It is used to execute the advised repair script.
- C. It is used to change failure priority only for the CRITICAL priority.
- D. It is used to change failure priority only for HIGH or LOW priorities.
- E. It is used to inform the database about the repair after the repair script executes.

---

**Answer: A, D**

---

### Question: 485

You perform the following activities during the database upgrade from Oracle Database 10g to Oracle Database 11g:

1. Capture plans for a SQL workload into a SQL Tuning Set (STS) before upgrade.
2. Load these plans from the STS into the SQL plan baseline immediately after the upgrade.

What is the reason for performing these activities?

- A. to minimize plan regression due to the use of a new optimizer version
- B. to completely avoid the use of new plans generated by a new optimizer version
- C. to prevent plan capturing when the SQL statement is executed after the database upgrade
- D. to keep the plan in the plan history so that it can be used when the older version of the optimizer is used

---

**Answer: A**

---

## Question: 486

View the Exhibit for some of the parameter settings.

You start a session and issue the following command:

```
SQL>CREATE INDEX emp_ename ON emp(ename)
```

```
    TABLESPACE users INVISIBLE;
```

What is the outcome of the above command?

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
optimizer_dynamic_sampling	integer	2
optimizer_features_enable	string	11.1.0.6
optimizer_use_invisible_indexes	boolean	FALSE
optimizer_index_caching	integer	0
optimizer_index_cost_adj	integer	100
skip_unusable_indexes	boolean	TRUE

- A. The index is not used by the optimizer but is maintained during DML operations.
- B. The index is not used by the optimizer and is not maintained during DML operations.
- C. The index is used by the optimizer only if a hint is specified in the query statement and is maintained during DML operations.
- D. The index is used by the optimizer only if a hint is specified in the query statement but is not maintained during DML operations.

**Answer: A**

## Question: 487

While tuning a SQL statement, the SQL Tuning Advisor finds an existing SQL profile for the statement that has stale statistics available. What would the optimizer do in this situation?

- A. It updates the existing SQL profiles with current statistics.
- B. It makes the statistics information available to GATHER\_STATS\_JOB.
- C. It initiates the statistics collection process by running GATHER\_STATS\_JOB.
- D. It logs a warning message in the alert log so that the DBA can perform statistics collection manually.

**Answer: B**

## Question: 488

In your database, the LDAP\_DIRECTORY\_SYSAUTH initialization parameter has been set to YES and the users who need to access the database as DBAs have been granted SYSDBA enterprise role in Oracle Internet Directory (OID). SSL and the password file have been configured. A user SCOTT with the SYSDBA privilege tries to connect to the database instance from a remote machine using the command:

\$ SQLPLUS scott/tiger@DB01 AS SYSDBA

where DB01 is the net service name.

Which authentication method would be used first?

- A. authentication by password file
- B. authentication by using certificates over SSL
- C. authentication by using the Oracle Internet Directory
- D. authentication by using the local OS of the database server

---

**Answer: A**

---

## Question: 489

The following databases are registered in the base recovery catalog: PROD1, PROD2, and PROD3. The database user CATOWNER owns the base recovery catalog. You want a new user VPC1 to have access to only the PROD1 database and create a virtual private catalog.

Given below are some of the commands required to achieve this:

- 1.SQL> GRANT recovery\_catalog\_owner TO vpc1;
- 2.RMAN> CONNECT CATALOG vpc1/password@catdb;
- 3.RMAN> GRANT CATALOG FOR DATABASE prod1 TO vpc1;
- 4.RMAN> CONNECT CATALOG catowner/password@catdb;
- 5.RMAN> CREATE VIRTUAL CATALOG;

What is the correct sequence in which the commands have to be executed?

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

---

**Answer: B**

---

## Question: 490

While deploying a new application module, the software vendor ships the application software along with appropriate SQL plan baselines for the new SQLs being introduced. Which two statements describe the consequences? (Choose two.)

- A. The plan baselines can be evolved over time to produce better performance.
- B. The newly generated plans are directly placed into the SQL plan baseline without being verified.
- C. The new SQL statements initially run with the plans that are known to produce good performance under standard test configuration.
- D. The optimizer does not generate new plans for the SQL statements for which the SQL plan baseline has been imported.

---

**Answer: A, C**

---

## Question: 491

You plan to have a larger moving window size for the default system-defined moving window baseline because you want to use the adaptive threshold. Which statement factors in this consideration while increasing the size of the moving window?

- A. The collection level for the AWR should be set to BASIC.
- B. The moving window size must be less than Undo Retention.
- C. The moving window size should be greater than the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) retention period.
- D. The moving window size should be equal to or less than the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) retention period.

---

**Answer: D**

---

## Question: 492

You are managing an Oracle Database 11g database with ASM storage. The ASM disk group has the COMPATIBLE.ASM attribute set to 11.1. Which statements are true regarding extent management and allocation units in the ASM disk group? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Extent management is completely automated.
- B. The allocation unit size may vary but the extent size is fixed.
- C. The au\_size disk group attribute determines the size of allocation units in the disk group.
- D. The allocation unit size and extent size are fixed for all the disks in a disk group and cannot be changed.

---

**Answer: A, C**

---

### Question: 493

You issued the following command to mount the DATA disk group in restricted mode:

ALTER DISKGROUP data MOUNT RESTRICT;

What is the implication of this command?

- A. A disk in a disk group can be taken offline.
- B. A new disk cannot be added to a disk group.
- C. The client RDBMS instance can access the file as a read-only file.
- D. The client RDBMS instance cannot access the files in the disk group.

---

**Answer: D**

---

### Question: 494

Examine the section of the Health Check report given below:

DBMS\_HM.GET\_RUN\_REPORT('HM\_RUN\_1061')

---

Run Name : HM\_RUN\_1061

Run Id : 1061

Check Name : Data Block Integrity Check

Mode : REACTIVE

Status : COMPLETED

Start Time : 2007-05-12 22:11:02.032292 -07:00

End Time : 2007-05-12 22:11:20.835135 -07:00

Error Encountered : 0

Source Incident Id : 7418

Number of Incidents Created :0

Which two statements are true regarding the Health Check report? (Choose two.)

- A. Health Check was performed manually.
- B. Health Check was performed to check the disk image block corruptions.
- C. Health Check was performed to check interblock and intersegment corruption.
- D. Health Check was performed to verify the integrity of database files and report failures.
- E. Health Check was performed by the Health Monitor automatically in response to a critical error.

---

**Answer: A, B**

---

## Question: 495

You are working on a CATDB database that contains an Oracle Database version 11.1 catalog schema owned by the user RCO11. The INST1 database contains an Oracle Database version 10.1 catalog schema owned by the user RCAT10.

You want the RMAN to import metadata for database IDs 1423241 and 1423242, registered in RCAT10, into the recovery catalog owned by RCO11. You also want to deregister them from the catalog after import.

You executed the following commands to achieve this:

```
RMAN> CONNECT CATALOG rco11/password@catdb  
RMAN> IMPORT CATALOG rcat10/oracle@inst1 DBID=1423241,1423242;
```

What happens if the RCO11 catalog has scripts with the same name as that of the scripts in RCAT10 catalog?

- A. The scripts in the RCO11 catalog are overwritten.
- B. RMAN renames the local stored scripts in the RCO11 catalog.
- C. The RMAN session in which the command is executed aborts.
- D. RMAN renames the global scripts that are imported from the RCAT10 catalog.

---

**Answer: D**

---

## Question: 496

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 can connect 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 users can 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 your database through PL/SQL network utility packages such as UTL\_TCP.

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 497

Which statement is true regarding online redefinition for the migration of BasicFile LOBs to SecureFile LOBs?

- A. It cannot be done in parallel.
- B. It can be done at the table level or partition level.
- C. It does not require additional storage because the operation is done online.
- D. Local and global indexes are maintained automatically during the operation.

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 498

Which statement describes the information returned by the DBMS\_SPACE.SPACE\_USAGE procedure for LOB space usage?

- A. It returns space usage of only BasicFile LOB chunks.
- B. It returns space usage of only SecureFile LOB chunks.
- C. It returns both BasicFile and SecureFile LOB space usage for only nonpartitioned tables.
- D. It returns both BasicFile and SecureFile LOB space usage for both partitioned and nonpartitioned tables.

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 499

View the Exhibits exhibit1 and exhibit2.

Both the processes use PROG\_1 as the job template that is already available. The time taken by the jobs are recorded in the TEST\_LOG table. While comparing the time taken to create the jobs, the process in exhibit1 takes less time than the process in exhibit2.

What is the reason for this?

```

DECLARE
    newjob sys.job;
    newjobarr sys.job_array;
    newjobname VARCHAR2(30);
BEGIN
    newjobarr := sys.job_array();
    newjobarr.extend(10);
    FOR j in 1..&1 LOOP
        FOR i IN 1..10 LOOP
            newjob := sys.job(job_name => 'LWTJK' || to_char(i)|| '_'||to_char(j),
                               job_style => 'LIGHTWEIGHT',
                               job_template => 'PROG_1',
                               enabled => TRUE
            );
            newjobarr(i) := newjob;
        END LOOP;
        INSERT INTO TEST_LOG
        VALUES('LWTJK', 'START', SYSTIMESTAMP);
        DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_JOBS(newjobarr, 'TRANSACTIONAL');
        INSERT INTO TEST_LOG
        VALUES('LWTJK', 'END', SYSTIMESTAMP);
    END LOOP;
END;

```

```

DECLARE
    newjob sys.job;
    newjobarr sys.job_array;
    newjobname VARCHAR2(30);
BEGIN
    newjobarr := sys.job_array();
    newjobarr.extend(10);
    FOR j in 1..&1 LOOP
        FOR i IN 1..10 LOOP
            newjob := sys.job(job_name => 'REGJK' || to_char(i)|| '_'||to_char(j),
                               job_style => 'REGULAR',
                               job_template => 'PROG_1',
                               enabled => TRUE
            );
            newjobarr(i) := newjob;
        END LOOP;
        INSERT INTO TEST_LOG
        VALUES('REGJOB', 'START', SYSTIMESTAMP);
        DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_JOBS(newjobarr, 'TRANSACTIONAL');
        INSERT INTO TEST_LOG
        VALUES('REGJOB', 'END', SYSTIMESTAMP);
    END LOOP;
END;

```

- A. It creates less metadata for the jobs.
- B. It creates jobs temporarily in memory only.
- C. It writes the job metadata to disk in compressed format.
- D. It updates several tables in the SYSTEM tablespace instead of creating new tables.

---

**Answer: A**

---

## Question: 500

View the Exhibit to examine the metrics with a threshold.

Which statement is true regarding the Number of Transactions (per second) metric?

Select Metric Name		Alert Counts		Threshold Type	Adaptive?
		Critical	Warning AWR Baseline		
<input type="radio"/>	Workload Volume Metrics	0	3		
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Cumulative Logons (per second)	0	0	Fixed Values	
<input type="radio"/>	Current Open Cursors Count	0	0	Fixed Values	
<input type="radio"/>	Number of Transactions (per second)	0	3 SYSTEM_MOVING_WINDOW	Significance Level	✓

- A. Oracle uses statistical relevance to determine when an adaptive threshold has been breached for the metric.
- B. The statistics for the metric values observed over the baseline time period are not examined to determine threshold values.
- C. Oracle determines when an adaptive threshold has been breached based on the maximum value captured by the baseline.
- D. The total concurrent number of threshold violations, which must occur before an alert is raised for the metric, has been set to zero.

**Answer: A**

## Question: 501

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;

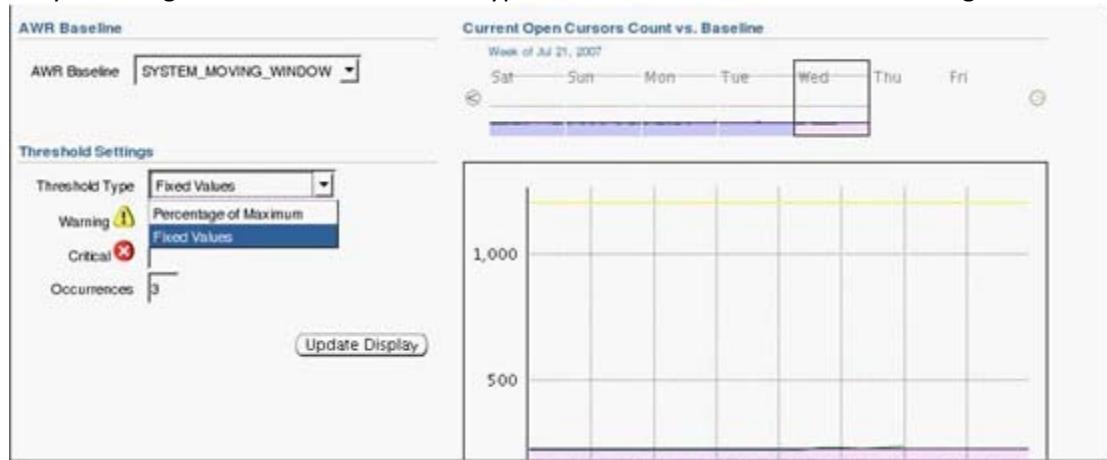
What is the implication of this command?

- 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**

## Question: 502

View the Exhibit that sets the threshold for the Current Open Cursors Count metric. Why is the Significance Level threshold type not available in the threshold setting?



- A. because AWR baseline is not enabled
- B. because Current Open Cursors Count is not a basic metric
- C. because the STATISTICS\_LEVEL parameter is set to BASIC
- D. because the AWR baseline is a system-defined moving window baseline

**Answer: B**

## Question: 503

Which two statements are true regarding hot patching? (Choose two.)

- A. It requires relinking of the Oracle binary.
- B. It does not require database instance shutdown.
- C. It can detect conflicts between two online patches.
- D. It is available for installing all patches on all platforms.
- E. It works only in a single database instance environment.

**Answer: B, C**

## Question: 504

You are in the process of creating a virtual private catalog in your Oracle Database 11g database. The PROD1, PROD2, and PROD3 Oracle Database 10g databases are registered in the base recovery catalog. The database user who owns the base recovery catalog is CATOWNER. CATOWNER executes the following command to grant privileges to a new user VPC1 using Oracle Database 11g RMAN executables:

RMAN> GRANT CATALOG FOR DATABASE prod1, prod2 TO vpc1;

Then you issue the following commands:

RMAN> CONNECT CATALOG vpc1/oracle@catdb;

RMAN> SQL "EXEC catowner.dbms\_rcvcatalog.create\_virtual\_catalog;"

What is the outcome of the above commands?

- A. They execute and create a virtual catalog for pre-Oracle 11g clients.
- B. They produce an error because PROD1 and PROD2 databases belong to the older version.
- C. They produce an error because you need to connect as CATOWNER to execute this packaged procedure.
- D. They produce an error because you need to connect to the target database to execute this packaged procedure.

---

**Answer: A**

---

#### Question: 505

You installed Oracle Database 11g afresh. Which statements are true regarding the default audit settings in this database? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Auditing is enabled for all privileges.
- B. Auditing is disabled for all privileges.
- C. The audit trail is stored in the database.
- D. The audit trail is stored in an operating system file.
- E. Auditing is enabled for certain privileges related to database security.

---

**Answer: C, E**

---

#### Question: 506

The INV\_HISTORY table is created using the command:

SQL>CREATE TABLE INV\_HISTORY

```
(inv_no NUMBER(3),
inv_date DATE,
inv_amt NUMBER(10,2))
partition by range (inv_date)
interval (numtyminterval(1,'month'))
(partition p0 values less than (to_date('01-01-2005','dd-mm-yyyy')),
partition p1 values less than (to_date('01-01-2006','dd-mm-yyyy')));
```

The following data has been inserted into the INV\_HISTORY table :

INV_NO	INV_DATE	INV_AMT
--------	----------	---------

1	30-dec-2004	1000
2	30-dec-2005	2000
3	1-feb-2006	3000
4	1-mar-2006	4000

5 1-apr-2006 5000

You would like to store the data belonging to the year 2006 in a single partition and issue the command:

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE inv_history MERGE PARTITIONS  
      FOR(TO_DATE('15-feb-2006','dd-mon-yyyy')), FOR(TO_DATE('15-apr-2006'))  
      INTO PARTITION sys_py;
```

What would be the outcome of this command?

- A. It executes successfully, and the transition point is set to '1-apr-2006'.
- B. It executes successfully, and the transition point is set to '15-apr-2006'.
- C. It produces an error because the partitions specified for merging are not adjacent.
- D. It produces an error because the date values specified in the merge do not match the date values stored in the table.

---

**Answer: C**

---

#### Question: 507

You create a new Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) task: instance\_analysis\_mode\_task. To view the ADDM report, you use the following command:

```
SQL> SELECT dbms_adm.get_report('my_instance_analysis_mode_task') FROM dual;
```

You want to suppress ADDM output relating to Segment Advisor actions on user SCOTT's segments. What would you do to achieve this?

- A. Add a finding directive for the ADDM task.
- B. Add a segment directive for the ADDM task.
- C. Add a parameter directive for the ADDM task.
- D. Disable the Segment Advisor from the Automatic Maintenance Task.

---

**Answer: B**

---

#### Question: 508

A PL/SQL procedure queries only those columns of a redefined table that were unchanged by the online table redefinition. What happens to the PL/SQL procedure after the online table redefinition?

- A. It remains valid.
- B. It becomes invalid for all options of online table redefinition but automatically gets revalidated the next time it is used.
- C. It becomes invalid for all options of online table redefinition and is automatically recompiled during online redefinition of the table.
- D. It becomes invalid only if the storage parameters have been modified and it automatically gets revalidated the next time it is used.

---

**Answer: A**

---

### Question: 509

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

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

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 510

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: B, C, D**

---

### Question: 511

An index called ORD\_CUSTNAME\_IX has been created on the CUSTNAME column in the ORDERS table using the following command:

SQL>CREATE INDEX ord\_custname\_ix ON orders(custname);

The ORDERS table is frequently queried using the CUSTNAME column in the WHERE clause.

You want to check the impact on the performance of the queries if the index is not available. You do not want the index to be dropped or rebuilt to perform this test.

Which is the most efficient method of performing this task?

- A. disabling the index
- B. making the index invisible
- C. making the index unusable
- D. using the MONITORING USAGE clause for the index

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 512

Which tasks can be accomplished using the DBMS\_LOB.SETOPTIONS procedure?

- A. only encryption and compression settings for all SecureFile LOBs
- B. only encryption and deduplication settings for only SecureFile CLOBs
- C. deduplication, encryption, and compression settings for all SecureFile LOBs
- D. deduplication, encryption, and compression settings only for SecureFile CLOBs

**Answer: C**

### Question: 513

Which of the following information will be gathered by the SQL Test Case Builder for the problems pertaining to SQL-related problems? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. ADR diagnostic files
- B. all the optimizer statistics
- C. initialization parameter settings
- D. PL/SQL functions, procedures, and packages
- E. the table and index definitions and actual data

**Answer: B, C, E**

### Question: 514

You enabled Flashback Data Archive on the INVENTORY table. Which DDL operation is supported on the table after enabling Flashback Data Archive?

- A. Drop the table.
- B. Partition the table
- C. Truncate the table.
- D. Add a column to the table.
- E. Rename a column in the table.

**Answer: D**

## Question: 515

You are working on a CATDB database that contains an Oracle Database version 11.1 catalog schema owned by the user RCO11. The INST1 database contains an Oracle Database version 10.1 catalog schema owned by the user RCAT10.

You want the RMAN to import metadata for database IDs 1423241 and 1423242, registered in RCAT10, into the recovery catalog owned by RCO11. You executed the following commands:

```
RMAN> CONNECT CATALOG rco11/password@catdb
```

```
RMAN> IMPORT CATALOG rcat10/oracle@inst1 NO UNREGISTER;
```

Which two statements are true regarding the tasks accomplished with these commands? (Choose two.)

- A. They import all metadata from the RCAT10 catalog.
- B. They unregister the database from the RCAT10 catalog.
- C. They do not register the databases registered in the RCAT10 catalog.
- D. They register all databases registered in the RCAT10 catalog.

---

**Answer: A, D**

---

## Question: 516

Which statements are true regarding table compression? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. It requires uncompress operation during I/O.
- B. It saves disk space and reduces memory usage.
- C. It saves disk space but has no effect on memory usage.
- D. It incurs extra CPU overhead during DML but not direct loading operations.
- E. It incurs extra CPU overhead during DML as well as direct loading operations.

---

**Answer: B, E**

---

## Question: 517

You have a range-partitioned table in your database. Each partition in the table contains the sales data for a quarter. The partition related to the current quarter is modified frequently and other partitions undergo fewer data manipulations. The preferences for the table are set to their default values. You collect statistics for the table using the following command in regular intervals:

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_STATS.GATHER_TABLE_STATS('SH','SALES',GRANULARITY=>'GLOBAL');
```

You need statistics to be collected more quickly. What can you do to achieve this?

- A. Set DYNAMIC\_SAMPLING to level 4.
- B. Set the STATISTICS\_LEVEL parameter to BASIC.
- C. Set the INCREMENTAL value to TRUE for the partition table.
- D. Increase the value of STALE\_PERCENT for the partition table.

---

**Answer: C**

---

## Question: 518

Which two statements are true regarding the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR) in Oracle Database 11g? (Choose two.)

- A. A single ADR can support multiple ADR homes for different database instances.
- B. The alert files are stored in XML file format in the TRACE directory of each ADR home.
- C. If the environmental variable ORACLE\_BASE is set, then DIAGNOSTIC\_DEST is set to \$ORACLE\_BASE.
- D. The BACKGROUND\_DUMP\_DEST initialization parameter overrides the DIAGNOSTIC\_DEST initialization parameter for the location of the alert log file.

---

**Answer: A, C**

---

## Question: 519

Which two statements are true with respect to the maintenance window? (Choose two.)

- A. A DBA can enable or disable an individual task in all maintenance windows.
- B. A DBA cannot change the duration of the maintenance window after it is created.
- C. In case of a long maintenance window, all Automated Maintenance Tasks are restarted every four hours.
- D. A DBA can control the percentage of the resource allocated to the Automated Maintenance Tasks in each window.

---

**Answer: A, D**

---

## Question: 520

In which situations will the ASM metadata backup help you recover the ASM disk in a disk group? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. when one or more disks in an ASM disk group are lost
- B. when the data file on an ASM disk group gets corrupted
- C. when one of the disks in a disk group is accidentally unplugged
- D. when one or more file directory paths are accidentally deleted from an ASM disk group

---

**Answer: A, D**

---

## Question: 521

Observe the following PL/SQL block:

```
BEGIN  
dbms_spm.configure('SPACE_BUDGET_PERCENT', 30);  
END;
```

Which statement is correct regarding the above PL/SQL block?

- A. It reserves 30% of the space in the SYSTEM tablespace for SMB.
- B. It reserves 30% of the space in the SYSAUX tablespace for SQL Management Base (SMB).
- C. It generates a weekly warning in the alert log file when SMB occupies more than 30% of the SYSAUX tablespace.
- D. It automatically purges the SQL management objects when SMB occupies more than 30% of the SYSAUX tablespace.

---

**Answer: C**

---

## Question: 522

You want to perform the following operations for the DATA ASM disk group:

- Verify the consistency of the disk.
- Cross-check all the file extent maps and allocation tables for consistency.
- Check whether the alias metadata directory and file directory are linked correctly.
- Check that ASM metadata directories do not have unreachable allocated blocks.

Which command accomplishes these tasks?

- A. ALTER DISKGROUP data CHECK;
- B. ALTER DISKGROUP data CHECK DISK;
- C. ALTER DISKGROUP data CHECK FILE;
- D. ALTER DISKGROUP data CHECK DISK IN FAILURE GROUP 1;

---

**Answer: A**

---

## Question: 523

Examine the following RMAN command:

```
BACKUP DATABASE  
TAG TESTDB  
KEEP UNTIL 'SYSDATE+1'  
RESTORE POINT TESTDB06;
```

Which two statements are true regarding the backup taken by using the above RMAN command?  
(Choose two.)

- A. Only data files and the control file are backed up.
- B. Archived redo logs are backed up only if the database is open during the backup.
- C. The backup is deleted after one day, regardless of the default retention policy settings.
- D. The backup becomes obsolete after one day, regardless of the default retention policy settings.

---

**Answer: B, D**

---

#### Question: 524

You want the Automatic SQL Tuning process to stop accepting and implementing the recommended SQL profiles automatically. Which action would you perform to achieve this?

- A. Edit the automatic maintenance window group configuration.
- B. Set the CURSOR\_SHARING parameter to EXACT for the database instance.
- C. Use the DBMS\_SQLTUNE.SET\_TUNING\_TASK\_PARAMETERS procedure to set ACCEPT\_SQL\_PROFILES to FALSE.
- D. Set the SQLTUNE\_CATEGORY parameter to DEFAULT for the database instance.

---

**Answer: C**

---

#### Question: 525

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: A, D**

---

#### Question: 526

During the installation of Oracle Database 11g, you do not set ORACLE\_BASE explicitly. You selected the option to create a database as part of the installation. How would this environment variable setting affect the installation?

- A. The installation terminates with an error.
- B. The installation proceeds with the default value without warnings and errors.
- C. The installation proceeds with the default value but it would not be an OFA-compliant database.
- D. The installation proceeds with the default value but a message would be generated in the alert log file.

**Answer: D**

### Question: 527

View the Exhibit exhibit1.

In the CUSTOMERS\_OBE table, when the value of CUST\_STATE\_PROVINCE is "CA", the value of COUNTRY\_ID is "US."

View the Exhibit exhibit2 to examine the commands and query plans.

The optimizer can sense 8 rows instead of 29 rows, which is the actual number of rows in the table.

What can you do to make the optimizer detect the actual selectivity?

```
SQL> DESCRIBE CUSTOMERS_OBE
Name          Null?    Type
-----        -----
CUST_ID          NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_LAST_NAME  NOT NULL VARCHAR2(40)
CUST_GENDER      CHAR(1)
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH NUMBER(4)
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_STREET_ADDRESS NOT NULL VARCHAR2(40)
CUST_POSTAL_CODE  NOT NULL VARCHAR2(10)
CUST_CITY         NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30)
CUST_STATE_PROVINCE VARCHAR2(40)
COUNTRY_ID        NOT NULL CHAR(2)
CUST_MAIN_PHONE_NUMBER VARCHAR2(25)
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL VARCHAR2(30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT NUMBER
CUST_EMAIL        VARCHAR2(30)

SQL> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM customers_obe WHERE country_id = 'US' AND cust_state_province = 'CA';
COUNT(*)
-----
29

SQL> EXECUTE dbms_stats.gather_table_stats(null,'customers_obe', method_opt => 'for all columns size 1');

SQL> EXPLAIN PLAN FOR SELECT * FROM customers_obe where country_id = 'US' AND cust_state_province = 'CA';
Explained.

SQL> SELECT plan_table_output FROM TABLE(dbms_xplan.display('plan_table',null,'BASIC ROWS'));

PLAN_TABLE_OUTPUT
-----
Plan hash value: 520139036

-----| Id  | Operation      | Name           | Rows  |
-----| 0  | SELECT STATEMENT |                | 8   |
| 1  |  TABLE ACCESS FULL| CUSTOMERS_OBE |  8   |

-----8 rows selected.
```

- A. Set the STATISTICS\_LEVEL parameter to TYPICAL.
- B. Change the STALE\_PERCENT value for the CUSTOMERS\_OBE table.
- C. Set the OPTIMIZER\_USE\_PENDING\_STATISTICS parameter to FALSE.
- D. Create extended statistics for the CUST\_STATE\_PROVINCE and CUSTOMERS\_OBE columns.

**Answer: D**

### Question: 528

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.									
Select	SQL Text	Parsing Schema	SQL ID	Statistics SQL Profile		Index	Restructure		
				SQL	Miscellaneous		Error	Date	
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	SELECT NULL AS table_cat, t.owner...	SYSMAN	361qn3wfb0fh	✓	(99.9%) ✓				7/12/07
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	SELECT EXECUTION_ID, STATUS, STATUS_DETAIL...	SYSMAN	lyk8t5986entk?		(89%) ✓	(97.9%) ✓			7/12/07
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	SELECT /*+ INDEX(sqlobj\$ (signature_cale...)	SYS	8b75qwpnn202v				✓		7/12/07
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	select OBJOID, CLSOID, RUNTIME, PRI, JO...	SYS	lv11dwgk1xy5				✓		7/12/07
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	select smontabv.cat, smontab.time_mp, ...	SYS	4tg8mrz2bvy6ar				✓		7/12/07
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	select t.ts#,t.file#,t.block#,nvl(t.bobj...	SYS	1gu8t9600edmu				✓		7/12/07
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	select obj#, dataobj#, part#, hibounden...	SYS	130dvr15sllbgq				✓		7/12/07
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	select privilege#,level from sysauth\$ co...	SYS	0h5b2mawb74n				✓		7/12/07
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	select value(p\$) from "XDB\$"."XDB\$RESOURC...	SYS	23y48cd28wkg2r				✓		7/12/07
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	SELECT obj_type, plan_id, name, flags, l...	SYS	On1msssmcczo				✓		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.

**Answer: C**

## Question: 529

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.

---

**Answer: A**

---

## Question: 530

You have applications that have frequently executed queries, and produce small and static result sets.

You configure the sqlnet.ora file in the client machine to set a nonzero value for the OCI\_RESULT\_CACHE\_MAX\_SIZE parameter.

What is the purpose of this configuration?

- A. to avoid round trips to the server by enabling caching of query results in client memory
- B. to improve performance by storing a copy of the data from the private SQL area of the PGA
- C. to enhance the query performance by creating a cache in the client memory for sorting operations
- D. to avoid the storing of query plans and results in the server by creating a cache in the client memory

---

**Answer: A**

---

## Question: 531

You plan to use SQL Performance Analyzer to analyze the SQL workload. You created a SQL Tuning Set as a part of the workload capturing. What information is captured as part of this process? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. the SQL text
- B. the execution plan
- C. the execution context
- D. the execution frequency
- E. the system change number (SCN)

---

**Answer: A, C, D**

---

### Question: 532

View the following SQL statements:

Transaction T1

```
INSERT INTO hr.regions VALUES (5,'Pole');
```

```
COMMIT;
```

Transaction T2

```
UPDATE hr.regions SET region_name='Poles' WHERE region_id = 5;
```

```
COMMIT;
```

Transaction T3

```
UPDATE hr.regions SET region_name='North and South Poles' WHERE  
region_id = 5;
```

You want to back out transaction T2. Which option would you use?

- A. It is possible, but transaction T3 also backs out.
- B. It is possible with the NOCASCADE\_FORCE option.
- C. It is possible with the NONCONFLICT\_ONLY option.
- D. It is not possible because it has conflicts with transaction T3.

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 533

Which three statements are true regarding persistent lightweight jobs? (Choose three.)

- A. The user cannot set privileges on persistent lightweight jobs.
- B. The use of a template is mandatory to create persistent lightweight jobs.
- C. Persistent lightweight jobs modify several tables in the data dictionary to generate a lot of redo.
- D. Persistent lightweight jobs are useful when users need to create a large number of jobs in a short time.
- E. Persistent lightweight jobs are useful when users need to create a small number of jobs that run infrequently.

---

**Answer: A, B, D**

---

### Question: 534

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**

---

### Question: 535

Identify two situations in which you can use Data Recovery Advisor for recovery. (Choose two.)

- A. The database files are corrupted when the database is open.
- B. The archived log files are missing for which backup is not available.
- C. The user has dropped an important table that needs to be recovered.
- D. You are not able to start up the database instance because the required database files are missing.

---

**Answer: A, D**

---

### Question: 536

The ADMIN\_EMP table has columns EMPNO, ENAME, DEPTNO, and SAL. It has a materialized view EMP\_MV with a materialized log and an ENAME\_IDX index on the ENAME column.

You need to perform an online table redefinition on the ADMIN\_EMP table to move it from the TBS1 tablespace to the TBS2 tablespace in the same schema.

What action is required for the dependent objects when you perform online redefinition on the table?

- A. The materialized view should have a fast refresh performed after the online table redefinition is completed.
- B. The materialized view should have a complete refresh performed after the online table redefinition is completed.
- C. The materialized view, materialized log, and the index should be dropped and re-created after the online table redefinition is complete.
- D. The materialized view and materialized log should be dropped and all constraints disabled and re-created after the online table redefinition is complete.

---

**Answer: B**

---

## Question: 537

View the Exhibit to examine the error obtained during the I/O calibration process.

There are no data files on raw devices. What is the reason for this error?

```
SQL> EXECUTE dbms_resource_manager.calibrate_io( -
num_physical_disks=>1, -
max_latency=>50, -
max_iops=>:max_iops, -
max_mbps=>:max_mbps, -
actual_latency=>:actual_latency);
BEGIN dbms_resource_manager.calibrate_io( num_physical_disks=>1, max_latency=>50, max_iops=>:max_iops,
max_mbps=>:max_mbps, actual_latency=>:actual_latency); END;
*
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-56708: Could not find any datafiles with asynchronous i/o capability
ORA-06512: at "SYS.DBMS_RMIN", line 453
ORA-06512: at "SYS.DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER", line 1153
ORA-06512: at line 1
```

- A. The DISK\_ASYNCH\_IO parameter is set to TRUE.
- B. The FILESYSTEMIO\_OPTIONS parameter is set to NONE.
- C. Another session runs the I/O calibration process concurrently.
- D. The pending area has not been created before running the I/O calibration process.

**Answer: B**

## Question: 538

You want to track and store all transactional changes to a table over its lifetime. To accomplish this task, you enabled Flashback Data Archive with the retention of 5 years. After some time, the business requirement changed and you were asked to change the retention from 5 years to 3 years. To accomplish this, you issued the following command:

ALTER FLASHBACK ARCHIVE fla1 MODIFY RETENTION 3 YEAR;

What is the implication of this command?

- A. The command produces an error because the retention time cannot be reduced.
- B. All historical data older than three years is purged from the flashback archive FLA1.
- C. All historical data is purged and the new flashback data archives are maintained for three years.
- D. All historical data is retained but the subsequent flashback data archives are maintained for only three years.

**Answer: B**

### Question: 539

Examine the following command:

ALTER DISKGROUP data MOUNT FORCE;

In which scenario can you use the above command to mount the disk group?

- A. when ASM disk goes offline
- B. when one or more ASM files are dropped
- C. when some disks in a disk group are offline
- D. when some disks in a failure group for a disk group are rebalancing

---

**Answer: C**

---

### Question: 540

To control the execution of a server process when it is receiving bad packets from a potentially malicious client, you set the SEC\_PROTOCOL\_ERROR\_FURTHER\_ACTION initialization parameter as follows:

SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET SEC\_PROTOCOL\_ERROR\_FURTHER\_ACTION = Drop,10;

What is the significance of this setting?

- A. It terminates the client connection after 10 bad packets and the client cannot reconnect to the same instance.
- B. It terminates the client connection after 10 bad packets but the client can still reconnect, and attempt the same operation again.
- C. It terminates the client connection 10 seconds after receiving a bad packet and the client cannot reconnect to the same instance.
- D. It terminates the client connection after receiving a bad packet and the client can reconnect to the same instance after 10 minutes.

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 541

You have the following requirements in relation to the detection of block corruption for your database instance:

1. Check for logical self-consistency of data blocks when modified in memory.
2. Checksums are calculated before and after the block change.
3. Checks are performed for the lost writes to the physical standby database.

Which method would help you perform the above checks automatically?

- A. Set the DB\_SECUREFILE parameter to PERMITTED.
- B. Set the DB\_ULTRA\_SAFE parameter to DATA\_ONLY.
- C. Set the DB\_LOCK\_CHECKSUM parameter to TYPICAL.
- D. Set the DB\_LOST\_WRITE\_PROTECT parameter to TYPICAL.

---

**Answer: B**

---

## Question: 542

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 statements regarding the ASM disk group compatibility attributes are true in this scenario? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. ASM compatibility controls which features for the ASM will be enabled.
- 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. 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.

---

**Answer: A, B, D**

---

## Question: 543

Evaluate the following function code:

```
CREATE FUNCTION get_dept_avg(dept_id NUMBER)
RETURN NUMBER
RESULT_CACHE RELIES_ON (EMPLOYEES)
IS
avgsal NUMBER(6);
BEGIN
  SELECT AVG(SALARY)INTO avgsal
  FROM EMPLOYEES
  WHERE DEPARTMENT_ID = dept_id;
  RETURN avgsal;
END get_dept_avg;
```

Which statement is true regarding the above function?

- A. The cached result becomes invalid when any structural change is done to the EMPLOYEES table.
- B. If the function execution results in an unhandled exception, the exception result is also stored in the cache.
- C. Each time the function is invoked in a different session, the current result in the result cache gets overwritten.
- D. If the function is invoked with a different parameter value, the existing result in the result cache gets overwritten by the latest value.

---

**Answer: A**

---

## Question: 544

Following is the list of locations in random order where orafnstab can be placed.

- 1./etc/mtab
- 2.\$ORACLE\_HOME/dbs/orafnstab
- 3./etc/orafnstab

What is the sequence in which Direct NFS will search the locations?

- A. 1, 2, 3
- B. 3, 2, 1
- C. 2, 3, 1
- D. 1, 3, 2

---

**Answer: C**

---

## Question: 545

While performing the backup of the flash recovery area, you notice that one of the archived redo log files is missing. You have multiple destinations for archived redo log files. What implications does it have on the backup of the flash recovery area?

- A. The backup succeeds but it would be without the missing archived log.
- B. The backup fails because one of the archived redo log files is missing.
- C. The backup succeeds because it fails over to one of the alternative archived redo log destinations.
- D. During backup, you are prompted for the alternative destination for the missing archived redo log file.

---

**Answer: C**

---

## Question: 546

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

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

---

**Answer: A, D**

---

### Question: 547

Which statement is true when Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) baselines are created using baseline templates?

- A. AWR baselines are always created as repeating baselines.
- B. AWR baselines can be created on the basis of two time values.
- C. AWR baselines are always created with infinite expiration duration.
- D. AWR baselines are always created using the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) retention period as expiration duration.

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 548

What two statements are true regarding the recommendations received from the SQL Access Advisor? (Choose two.)

- A. It can recommend partitioning only on tables that have at least 10,000 rows.
- B. It cannot generate recommendations that support multiple workload queries.
- C. It can recommend only B-tree indexes and not bitmap or function-based indexes.
- D. It can recommend partitioning on tables provided that the workloads have some predicates and joins on the columns of the NUMBER or DATE type.

---

**Answer: A, D**

---

### Question: 549

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

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

---

**Answer: C, D**

---

### Question: 550

You plan to collect the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) data every Monday morning for a month. You want Oracle Database to automatically create a baseline every Monday and remove the old baseline. What is the correct action to achieve this?

- A. Create a repeating baseline template.
- B. Insert a finding directive for future ADDM tasks.
- C. Create and populate a SQL Tuning Set from the AWR on every Monday.
- D. Change the RETENTION setting for the AWR snapshots to 7 days on Monday.

---

**Answer: A**

---

### Question: 551

You want to convert your existing non-ASM files to ASM files for the database PROD. Which method or command would you use to accomplish this task?

- A. Data Pump Export and Import
- B. conventional export and import
- C. the CONVERT command of RMAN
- D. the BACKUP AS COPY.. command of RMAN

---

**Answer: D**

---

### Question: 552

Which method would you use to undo the changes made by a particular transaction without affecting the changes made by other transactions?

- A. point-in-time recovery
- B. execute the ROLLBACK command with transaction number
- C. flashback the database to before the transaction was committed
- D. determine all the necessary undo SQL statements from FLASHBACK\_TRANSACTION\_QUERY and use them for recovery

---

**Answer: D**

---

### Question: 553

You performed an incomplete recovery and opened the database with the RESETLOGS option. The LOG\_ARCHIVE\_FORMAT parameter is set to 'ora\_%t\_%s\_%r.log'. Which statement regarding the archived redo log files, created in an earlier incarnation of the database, is true?

- A. The archived redo log files will be overwritten.
- B. The archived redo log files are deleted automatically.
- C. The archived redo log files should be moved to some other location.
- D. The archived redo log files are still maintained because the file names are unique.

---

**Answer: D**

---

### Question: 554

An online tablespace, TEST\_TBS, is full and you realize that no server-managed tablespace threshold alerts were generated for the TEST\_TBS tablespace. What could be the reason, if the TEST\_TBS tablespace does not include autoextensible data files?

- A. TEST\_TBS is a small file tablespace.
- B. TEST\_TBS is a bigfile tablespace (BFT).
- C. TEST\_TBS is the default temporary tablespace.
- D. TEST\_TBS is a dictionary-managed tablespace.

---

**Answer: D**

---

### Question: 555

Which two initialization parameters would you set to enable Automatic Shared Memory Management? (Choose two.)

- A. set SHARED\_POOL\_SIZE to zero
- B. set STATISTICS\_LEVEL to BASIC
- C. set SGA\_TARGET to a non-zero value
- D. set DB\_CACHE\_SIZE to a non-zero value
- E. set STATISTICS\_LEVEL to TYPICAL or ALL

---

**Answer: C, E**

---

## Question: 556

On which two database objects can the VERSIONS clause of the Flashback Versions Query be used?  
(Choose two.)

- A. fixed tables
- B. heap tables
- C. external tables
- D. temporary tables
- E. Index-Organized Tables (IOTs)

**Answer: B, E**

## Question: 557

You have three temporary tablespace groups named G1, G2, and G3 in your database.

You are creating a new temporary tablespace as follows:

```
CREATE TEMPORARY TABLESPACE TEMP1 TEMPFILE '/u1/data/temp1.dbf' SIZE 10M TABLESPACE  
GROUP ';
```

Which statement regarding the above command is correct?

- A. It will create the tablespace TEMP1 in group G1.
- B. It will create the tablespace TEMP1 in group G3.
- C. It will not add the tablespace TEMP1 to any group.
- D. It will create the tablespace TEMP1 in the default group.

**Answer: C**

## Question: 558

View the Exhibit and examine the output.

You executed the following command to enable Flashback Data Archive on the EXCHANGE\_RATE table:

```
ALTER TABLE exchange_rate FLASHBACK ARCHIVE;
```

What is the outcome of this command?

```
SQL> SELECT flashback_archive_name,status FROM  
2 dba_flashback_archive  
3 /
```

```
FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE_NAME STATUS
```

```
-----  
FLA1
```

- A. The table uses the default Flashback Archive.
- B. The Flashback Archive is created on the SYSAUX tablespace.
- C. The Flashback Archive is created on the same tablespace where the tables are stored.
- D. The command generates an error because no Flashback Archive name is specified and there is no default Flashback Archive.

---

**Answer: D**

---

#### Question: 559

You executed the following SQL statement to shrink the EMPLOYEES table segment stored in the EXAMPLE tablespace:

`ALTER TABLE employees SHRINK SPACE CASCADE;`

Which statement is correct in this scenario?

- A. The EMPLOYEES table will be changed to read-only mode during the shrink operation.
- B. The indexes created on the EMPLOYEES table will need to be rebuilt after the shrink operation is over.
- C. The shrink behavior will be cascaded to all dependent segments of the table that support a shrink operation.
- D. Data manipulation language (DML) operations will not be possible on the EMPLOYEES table during the COMPACTION phase of the shrink operation.

---

**Answer: C**

---

#### Question: 560

The Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) analysis runs every 60 minutes on your database. Your database is facing a series of interrelated problems over a period of two hours. You need to ensure that the ADDM analysis is run over a time span of two hours in future. What would you do?

- A. Create two custom ADDM tasks.
- B. Modify the AWR snapshot time interval to two hours.
- C. Create a new scheduler window for a time period of two hours.
- D. Modify the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshot retention period to two hours.

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 561

You have 100 segments in the USERS tablespace. You realize that the USERS tablespace is running low on space. You can use Segment Advisor to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. identify the segments that you should shrink
- B. modify the storage parameters for the tablespace
- C. automatically shrink the segments with unused space
- D. check the alerts generated for the tablespace that is running low on space

---

**Answer: A**

---

### Question: 562

You are using Recovery Manager (RMAN) to perform backups. In which three situations would you perform a compressed backup? (Choose three.)

- A. You are backing up to tape and your tape device performs its own compression.
- B. You are making image copies, and you have not enabled tablespace compression.
- C. You are using disk-based backups and disk space in your Flash Recovery Area, or other disk-based backup destinations are limited.
- D. You are performing your backups to some device over a network where reduced network bandwidth is more important than CPU usage.
- E. You are using some archival backup media, such as CD or DVD, where reducing backup sizes saves media costs and archival storage.

---

**Answer: C, D, E**

---

### Question: 563

Immediately after adding a new disk to or removing an existing disk from an ASM instance, you find that the performance of the database goes down initially until the time the addition or removal process is completed, and then gradually becomes normal.

Which two activities would you perform to maintain a consistent performance of the database while adding or removing disks? (Choose two.)

- A. Define the POWER option while adding or removing the disks.
- B. Increase the number of ARB processes by setting up a higher value for ASM\_POWER\_LIMIT.
- C. Increase the number of DBWR processes by setting up a higher value for DB\_WRITER\_PROCESSES.
- D. Increase the number of slave database writer processes by setting up a higher value for DBWR\_IO\_SLAVES.

---

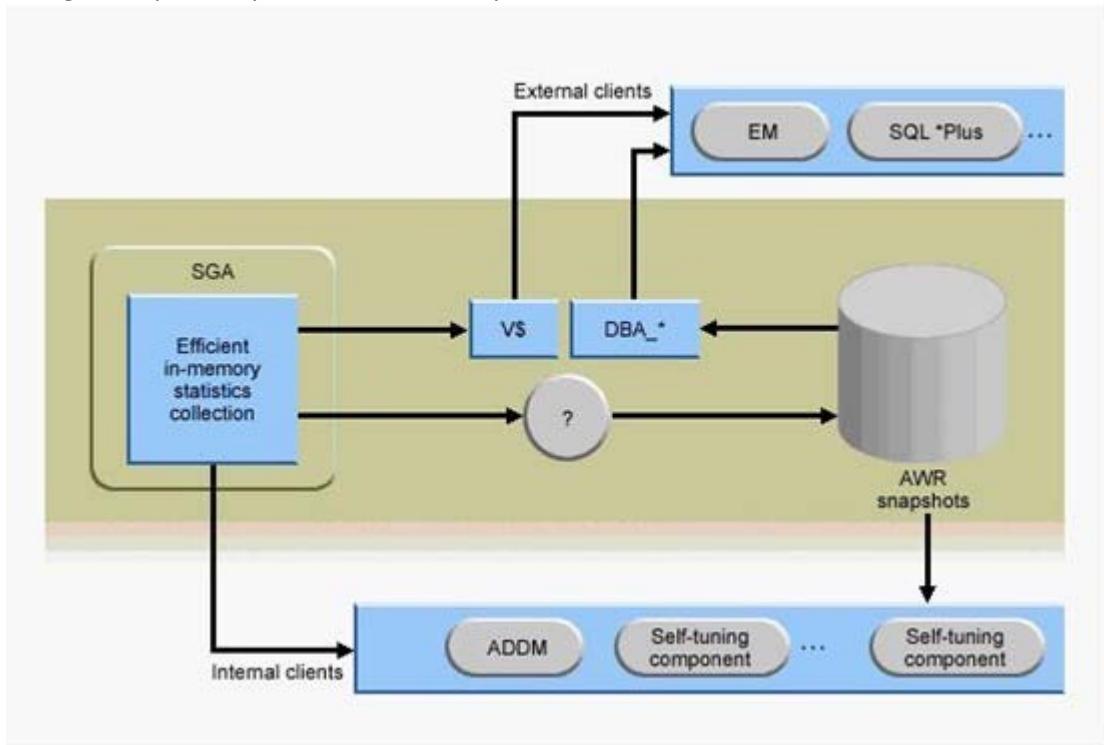
**Answer: A, B**

---

## Question: 564

View the Exhibit.

As shown in the diagram, in-memory statistics are transferred to the disk at regular intervals. Which background process performs this activity?



- A. CKPT
- B. SMON
- C. MMON
- D. DBWR

**Answer: C**

## Question: 565

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: A, B, C**

### Question: 566

You have three production databases, HRDB, FINDB, and ORGDB, that use the same ASM instance. At the end of the day, while all three production database instances are running, you execute the following command on the ASM instance :

SQL> shutdown immediate;

What is the result of executing this command?

- A. The ASM instance is shut down, but the other instances are still running.
- B. It results in an error because other database instances are connected to it.
- C. All the instances, including the ASM instance, are shut down in the IMMEDIATE mode.
- D. HRDB, FINDB, and ORGDB instances are shut down in the ABORT mode and the ASM instance is shut down in the IMMEDIATE mode.

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 567

Which three statements are true regarding the functioning of the Autotask Background Process (ABP)? (Choose three.)

- A. It translates tasks into jobs for execution by the scheduler.
- B. It creates jobs without considering the priorities associated with them.
- C. It determines the list of jobs that must be created for each maintenance window.
- D. It is spawned by the MMON background process at the start of the maintenance window.
- E. It maintains a repository in the SYSTEM tablespace to store the history of the execution of all tasks.

---

**Answer: A, C, D**

---

### Question: 568

You executed the following command:

RMAN> RECOVER COPY OF DATAFILE '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/users01.dbf';

Which statement regarding the above command is correct?

- A. The '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/users01.dbf' data file is recovered from the image copy.
- B. The '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/users01.dbf' data file is recovered from the last incremental backup.
- C. Image copies of the '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/users01.dbf' data file are updated with all changes up to incremental backup SCN.
- D. Image copies of the '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/orcl/users01.dbf' data file are recovered using the above command if data file recovery fails.

---

**Answer: C**

---

### Question: 569

Which two statements regarding a SQL profile are true? (Choose two.)

- A. It is built by Automatic Tuning Optimizer.
- B. It cannot be stored persistently in the data dictionary.
- C. It can be used by the query optimizer automatically.
- D. It can be created manually by using the CREATE PROFILE command.

---

**Answer: A, C**

---

### Question: 570

Evaluate the following command and its output:

```
SQL>SELECT * FROM dba_temp_free_space;
TABLESPACE_NAME  TABLESPACE_SIZE  ALLOCATED_SPACE FREE_SPACE
```

---

TABLESPACE_NAME	TABLESPACE_SIZE	ALLOCATED_SPACE	FREE_SPACE
LMTEMP	250609664	101048576	149561088

---

Which two statements correctly interpret the output? (Choose two.)

- A. FREE\_SPACE indicates only the space that is currently unallocated.
- B. ALLOCATED\_SPACE indicates only the space currently allocated and in use.
- C. FREE\_SPACE indicates only the space that is currently allocated and available for reuse.
- D. ALLOCATED\_SPACE indicates both the space currently allocated and used, and the space that is available for reuse.
- E. FREE\_SPACE indicates both the space that is currently allocated and available for reuse, and the space that is currently unallocated.

---

**Answer: D, E**

---

### Question: 571

Identify the three predefined server-generated alerts. (Choose three.)

- A. Drop User
- B. Tablespace Space Usage
- C. Resumable Session Suspended
- D. Recovery Area Low On Free Space
- E. SYSTEM Tablespace Size Increment

---

**Answer: B, C, D**

---

## Question: 572

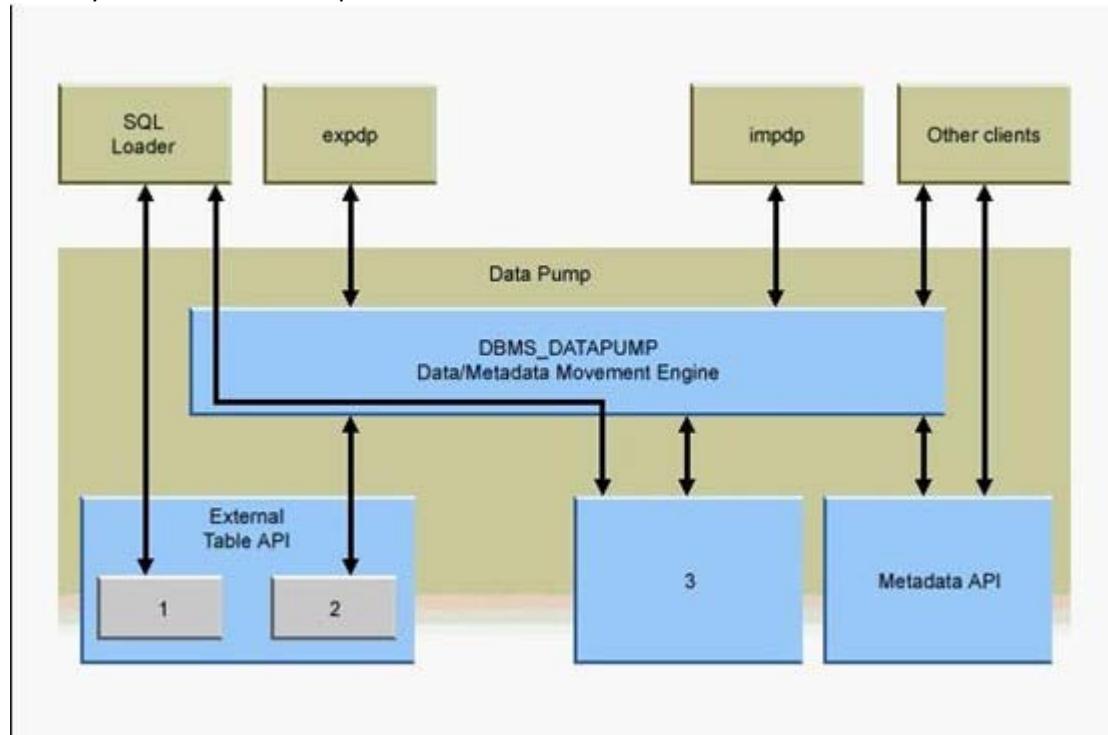
Which three actions are required to configure the Flashback Database? (Choose three.)

- A. set Flash Recovery Area
- B. enable Flashback logging
- C. create FLASHBACK tablespace
- D. start the database in the ARCHIVELOG mode
- E. start the database in the NOARCHIVELOG mode

**Answer: A, B, D**

## Question: 573

View the Exhibit and examine the Data Pump architecture.  
Identify the numbered components.



- A. 1 - Oracle Loader, 2 - Oracle Data Pump, 3 - Direct Path API
- B. 1 - Oracle Data Pump, 2 - Direct Path API, 3 - Oracle Loader
- C. 1 - Direct Path API, 2 - Oracle Loader, 3 - Oracle Data Pump
- D. 1 - Oracle Loader, 2 - Direct Path API, 3 - Oracle Data Pump

**Answer: A**

## Question: 574

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: B, C**

---

New Questions

## Question: 575

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: B**

---

### Question: 576

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: A, D**

---

### Question: 577

In your database, the flash recovery area (FRA) is configured as the default for RMAN backups. You executed the following commands to configure the settings in RMAN:

```
RMAN> CONFIGURE DEVICE TYPE disk PARALLELISM 2 BACKUP TYPE TO BACKUPSET; RMAN>
CONFIGURE CHANNEL 1 DEVICE TYPE disk FORMAT '/home/oracle/disk1/%U'; RMAN> CONFIGURE
CHANNEL 2 DEVICE TYPE disk FORMAT '/home/oracle/disk2/%U';
```

You issue the following RMAN command to backup the database:

```
RMAN> RUN
2> {
3> ALLOCATE CHANNEL ch1 DEVICE TYPE disk;
4> BACKUP DATABASE;
5> }
```

Which statement is true about the outcome?

- A. Only one channel is allocated and the backup is created in the flash recovery area
- B. Only one channel is allocated and the backup is created in the destination specified for channel 1
- C. Two channels are allocated and backup sets are created in the destinations specified for channels 1 and 2
- D. Three channels are allocated and backup sets are created in the destinations specified for channels 1, 2, and FRA

---

**Answer: A**

---

## Question: 578

You are using recovery Manager (RMAN) with a recovery catalog to backup up your production database. The backups and the archived redo log files are copied to a tape drive on a daily basis. The database was open and transactions were recorded in the redo logs. Because of fire in the building you lost your servers having the production database and the recovery catalog database. The archive log files generated after the last backup are intact on one of the remote locations. While performing a disaster recovery of the production database what is the next step that you must perform after restoring the data files and applying archived redo logs?

- A. Open the database in NORMAL mode
- B. Open the database in read-only mode
- C. Open the database in RESTRICTED mode
- D. Open the database with the RESETLOGS option

---

**Answer: D**

---

## Question: 579

Views the exhibit and examine the output.Which statement can be an inference from the output?

- A. The FRA disk group has an asynchronous I/O bottleneck
- B. The least number of I/Os are performed on the last data file in the list
- C. The number of times that the backup or restore process directed the OS to wait until an I/O was complete is the highest for the last data file in the list
- D. The number of times that the backup or restore process made an OS call to poll for I/O completion in nonblocking mode is the least for the FRA disk group

---

**Answer: A**

---

## Question: 580

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: 581

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

- A. Control files
- B. Password files
- 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**

## Question: 582

Multiple RMAN sessions are connected to the database instance.

Examine the following output when backup commands are running in server sessions:

```
SQL> SELECT s.sid, p.spid, s.client_info FROM v$process p, v$session s  
WHERE p.addr = s.paddr  
AND CLIENT_INFO LIKE 'rman%';  
SID SPID CLIENT_INFO
```

```
----  
103 25280 rman channel 1=ORA_DISK_1  
151 25292 rman channel 1=ORA_DISK_2
```

What could have helped you to correlate server sessions with channels?

- A. Implement RMAN multiplexing
- B. Set the DEBUG ON in the RMAN script
- C. Specify the command ID in the RMAN script
- D. Use a tag with the RMAN BACKUP command

**Answer: C**

## Question: 583

Examine the following scenario:

The target database instance is running

The most recent backup available for the target database was taken two days ago

Log files switches have occurred in last two days

The target database is duplicated on the same host, using the Recovery Manager (RMAN) duplicate command as follows:

```
RMAN> RUN  
{  
ALLOCATE AUXILIARY CHANNEL aux 1 DEVICE TYPE DISK;
```

```
DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE TO auxdb;  
}
```

Which statement is true about the duplicate database in this scenario?

- A. It contains data till the last backup
- B. It contains all data from target database until the current time
- C. It contains all data from only the committed transactions in the target database
- D. It contains all data except that which is used by the transactions in the current online redo file of target database

---

**Answer: D**

---

#### Question: 584

Examine the following command:

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE booking SHRINK SPACE COMPACT;
```

Which activity is performed when the preceding command is executed?

- A. The shrink operation touches every block in the BOOKING table
- B. The high-water mark (HWM) for the BOOKING table is shifted from its original position
- C. The progress of the shrink operation is saved in the bitmap blocks of the BOOKING table
- D. The data manipulation language (DML) triggers on the BOOKING table are executed because the shrink operation is internally handled by the INSERT/DELETE operation

---

**Answer: C**

---

#### Question: 585

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: C, D**

---

## Question: 586

Which two client requests are captured during database replay Capture? (Choose two)

- A. Flashback queries
- B. Shared server requests
- C. Login and logoff activities of sessions
- D. Direct path load of data from external files by using utilities such as SQL \*loader
- E. Data definition language (DDL) and data manipulation language (DML) operations

---

**Answer: C, E**

---

## Question: 587

You plan to execute the following command to perform a Flashback Database operation in your database:

SQL> FLASHBACK DATABASE TO TIMESTAMP (SYSDATE -5/24);

Which two statements are true about this? (Choose two)

- A. The database must have multiplexed redo log files
- B. The database must be in the MOUNT state to execute the command
- C. The database must be in the NOMOUNT state to execute the command
- D. The database must be opened in RESTRICTED mode before this operation
- E. The database must be opened with the RESETLOGS option after the flashback operation

---

**Answer: B, E**

---

## Question: 588

View the Exhibit and examine the steps that you executed to create a database resource the plan.

Subsequently, you execute the following procedure which results in an error:

SQL> EXECUTE dbms\_resources\_manager.validate\_pending\_area();

What could be the reason?

- A. The pending area is automatically submitted after the plan creation
- B. The procedure must be executed before creating the resources plan directive
- C. The SYS\_GROUP resource consumer group is not included in the resource plan directive
- D. The OTHER\_GROUPS resources consumer group is not included in the resource plan directive

---

**Answer: A**

---

## Question: 589

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 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: A, E**

---

## Question: 590

You need to perform a block media recovery on the tools01.dbf data file in the SALES database by using Recovery Manager (RMAN).

Which two are the prerequisites to perform this operation? (Choose two)

- A. You must configure block change tracking file
- B. You must have first level 1 backups for RMAN to restore blocks
- C. You must ensure that the SALES database is mounted or open
- D. You must have full or level 0 backups for RMAN to restore blocks
- E. You must take the tools01.dbf data file offline before you start a block media recovery

---

**Answer: C, D**

---

## Question: 591

On Friday at 11:30 am you decided to flash back the database because of a user error that occurred at 8:30 am. Which option must you use to check whether a flashback operation can recover the database to the specified time?

- A. Check the alert log file
- B. Query the V\$FLASHBACK\_DATABASE\_LOG view
- C. Query the V\$RECOVERY\_FILE\_DEST\_SIZE view
- D. Query the V\$FLASHBACK\_DATABASE\_STAT view
- E. Check the value assigned for the UNDO\_RETENTION parameter

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 592

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**

---

### Question: 593

You realize that the control file is damaged in your production database. After restoring the control file from autobackup, what is the next step that you must do to proceed with the database recovery?

- A. Mount the database
- B. Open the database in NORMAL mode
- C. Open the database in RESTRICTED mode
- D. Open the database with the RESETLOGS option

---

**Answer: D**

---

### Question: 594

What two are the prerequisites for enabling Flashback Database? (Choose two)

- A. The database must be in ARCHIVELOG mode
- B. The database must be in MOUNT EXCLUSIVE mode
- C. The database must be opened in RESTRICTED mode
- D. The database instance must be started in the NOMOUNT state
- E. The database instance must have the keep buffer pool defined

---

**Answer: A, B**

---

## Question: 595

Identify the channel settings that can be performed using the CONFIGURE CHANNEL or ALLOCATE CHANNEL commands in RMAN (choose all that apply)

- A. Limiting the input/output (I/O) bandwidth consumption
- B. Specifying the size of backup sets and backup pieces
- C. Specifying vendor-specific information for a media manager
- D. Specifying the parallelism for backup and restore operations

---

**Answer: A, B, C, D**

---

## Question: 596

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 RESETLOGS option.
- C. Restore the latest backups control file, perform complete recovery, and open the database with the RESETLOGS option.
- D. Restore the latest backup control file, perform incomplete recovery using backup control file, and open the database with the RESETLOG option.

---

**Answer: D**

---

## Question: 597

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: B, C**

---

## Question: 598

Examine the following commands and their output:

```
SQL> SELECT ename, sal FROM emp WHERE ename='JAMES'; ENAME SAL  
JAMES 1050
```

```
SQL> UPDATE emp SET sal=sal+sal*1.2 WHERE ename='JAMES'; 1 row updated.
```

```
SQL> SELECT ename, sal FROM emp WHERE ename='JAMES'; ENAME SAL  
JAMES 2310
```

View the exhibit and examine the Flashback Version Query that was executed after the preceding commands.

What could be the possible cause for the query not displaying any row?

- A. Flashback logging is not enabled for the database.
- B. The Changes made to the table are not committed.
- C. Supplemental logging is not enabled for the database.
- D. The database is not configured in ARCHIVELOG mode.

---

**Answer: B**

---

## Question: 599

Using the LIST command in Recovery Manager (RMAN), which two pieces of information from the RMAN repository can be listed? (Choose two.)

- A. Stored scripts in the recovery catalog
- B. Backups that can be deleted from disk
- C. Backup sets and images copies that are obsolete
- D. Backups that do not have the AVAILABLE status in the RMAN repository

---

**Answer: A, D**

---

## Question: 600

To accomplish user-managed backup for the USERS tablespace, you issued the following command to put the database in backup mode:

```
SQL> ALTER TABLESPACE users BEGIN BACKUP;
```

While copying the file to the backup destination a power outage caused the instance to terminate abnormally.

Which statement is true about the next database startup and the USERS tablespace?

- A. The database will open, and the tablespace automatically comes out of the backup mode.
- B. The database will be mounted, and recovery must be performed on the USERS tablespace.
- C. The database will be mounted, and data files in the USERS tablespace must be taken out of the backup mode.
- D. The database will not be mounted, and you must restore all the data files for the USERS tablespace from the backup, and perform recovery.

---

**Answer: A**

---

### Question: 601

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**

---

### Question: 602

The EMP table has some discrepancy in data entry with a particular employee ID. You execute the query as shown in the Exhibit to retrieve all versions of the row that exist between two SCNs.

View the Exhibit. Which two statements about the results of the query shown in the Exhibit are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The LAST\_SCN value in the first row is NULL, which means that the versions of the row still exist at SCN 6636300.
- B. The LAST\_SCN value in the second row is NULL, which means that the version of the row still exists at SCN 6636300.
- C. The LAST\_SCN value in the third row is 6636280, which means that the version of row exists above SCN 6636280.
- D. The LAST\_SCN value in the second row is NULL, which means that the version of the row no longer exists because it was deleted.

---

**Answer: A, C**

---

## Question: 603

A database instance is using an Automatic Storage Management (ASM) instance, which has a disk group, DGROUP1, created as follows:

```
SQL> CREATE DISKGROUP dgroup1 NORMAL REDUNDANCY FAILGROUP controller1 DISK '/devices/diska1', '/devices/diska2' FAILGROUP controller2 DISK '/devices/diskb1', '/devices/diskb2';
```

What happens when the whole CONTROLLER1 Failure group is damaged?

- A. The transactions that use the disk group will halt.
- B. The mirroring of allocation units occurs within the CONTROLLER2 failure group.
- C. The data in the CONTROLLER1 failure group is shifted to the CONTROLLER2 failure group and implicit rebalancing is triggered.
- D. The ASM does not mirror any data and newly allocated primary allocation units (AU) are stored in the CONTROLLER2 failure group.

---

**Answer: B**

---

## Question: 604

You want to set the following initialization parameters for your database instance:

```
LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_1 = 'LOCATION=/disk1/arch' LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_2 = 'LOCATION=/disk2/arch'  
LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_3 = 'LOCATION=/disk3/arch' LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_4 = 'LOCATION=/disk4/arch'  
MANDATORY
```

Identify the statement that correctly describes this setting.

- A. The MANDATORY location must be a flash recovery area.
- B. The optional destinations may not use the flash recovery area.
- C. This setting is not allowed because the first destination is not set as MANDATORY.
- D. The online redo log file is not allowed to be overwritten if the archived log cannot be created in the fourth destination.

---

**Answer: D**

---

## Question: 605

View the Exhibit and note the contents of V\$DIAG\_INFO. Which statement is true about the ADR?

- A. The text alert log file will be available in Diag Trace
- B. A copy alert log file will be kept in Diag Incident for every incident.
- C. The XML version of the alert log file will be available in Diag Trace.
- D. An Automatic Database Diagnostic Management (ADDM) report is generated and stored in the Health Monitor whenever an incident occurs.

---

**Answer: A**

---

### Question: 606

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. (Choose two.)

- 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 REPORT SCHEMA command.

---

**Answer: A**

---

### Question: 607

You have enabled backup optimization for the RMAN environment. Identify two criteria on which RMAN will skip the file, if it has already been backed up. (Choose two.)

- A. The data file backup is done with multiple channels
- B. The data files is in the read-write mode after being backed up in the read only mode
- C. The backup was taken after the data files was taken offline-normal or is in the read only mode
- D. The data file backup complies with the back retention policy and the backup duplexing feature

---

**Answer: C, D**

---

### Question: 608

You need to maintain a record of all transactions on some tables for at least three years. Automatic undo management is enabled for the database.

What must you do accomplish this task?

- A. Enable supplemental logging for the database.
- B. Specify undo retention guarantee for the database
- C. Create Flashback Data Archive in the tablespace where the tables are stored.
- D. Create Flashback Data Archive and enable Flashback Data Archive for specific tables

---

**Answer: D**

---

### Question: 609

You issued the following commands to configure setting in RMAN;

RMAN> CONFIGURE DEVICE TYPE sbt PARALLELISM 1;

RMAN> CONFIGURE DEFAULT DEVICE TYPE TO sbt;

RMAN> CONFIGURE DATAFILE BACKUP COPIES FOR DEVICE TYPE sbt TO 2; RMAN> CONFIGURE ARCHIVELOG BACKUP COPIES FOR DEVICE TYPE sbt TO 2; RMAN> CONFIGURE DATAFILE BACKUP COPIES FOR DEVICE TYPE DISK TO 2;

Then you issued the following command to take the backup: RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE PLUS ARCHIVELOG;

Which statement is true about the execution of the above command?

- A. The backup will terminate because the FORMAT clause was not configured for the channel
- B. It backs up two copies of data files to tape and disk, and two copies of archived log file on tape
- C. It backs up the data files and archived log files to disk, making two copies of each data file and archived log file
- D. It backs up the data files and archived log files to tape, making two copies of each data file and archived log file

---

**Answer: A**

---

### Question: 610

You work with a newly created database. Presently, there is no application load on the database instance. You want to create a baseline for tuning the application, so you decide to collect recommendations that can be implemented to improve application performance.

What action must you take to achieve this?

- A. Run Segment Advisor
- B. Run the SQL Tuning Advisor (STA)
- C. Run the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) report
- D. Run the SQL Access Advisor with a hypothetical workload

---

**Answer: D**

---

### Question: 611

Your database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode. One of the data files, USERDATA01.dbf, in the USERS tablespace is damaged and you need to recover the file until the point of failure.

The backup for the datafile is available.

Which three files would be used in the user-managed recovery process performed by the database administrator (DBA)? (Choose Three)

- A. Redo logs
- B. Control fileC. Temporary files of temporary tablespace
- C. The latest backup of only the damaged data file
- D. The latest backup of all the data file in the USERS tablespace

---

**Answer: A, B, D**

---

#### Question: 612

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**

---

#### Question: 613

In Recovery Manager (RMAN), you are taking image copies of the data files of your production database and rolling them forward at regular intervals. You attempt to restart your database. After a regular maintenance task, you realize that one of the data files that belongs to the USERS tablespace is damaged and you need to recover the data file by using the image copy.

Because a media failure caused the data file to be damaged, you want to place the data file in a different location while restoring the file. Which option must you consider for this task?

- A. using only the RMAN SWITCH command to set the new location for the data file
- B. placing the database in the MOUNT state for the restore and recovery operations.
- C. using an RMAN RUN block with the SET NEWNAME and then the SWITCH command.
- D. configuring two channels: one for the restore operation and the other for the recovery operation

---

**Answer: C**

---

#### Question: 614

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 NONARCHIVELOG mode
- D. You should shut down the database instance and perform a complete database recovery

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 615

Which option is best practice for creating a recovery catalog owner in the catalog database?

- A. Granting UNLIMITED QUOTA on the SYSTEM tablespace to the owner
- B. Allocating the SYSTEM tablespace as the default tablespace and granting the SYSDBA privilege to the user
- C. Creating a new tablespace, allocating this as the default, and granting UNLIMITED QUOTA on this tablespace to the user
- D. Allocating the SYSAUX tablespace as the default tablespace and granting UNLIMITED QUOTA on this tablespace to the user

---

**Answer: C**

---

### Question: 616

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
- D. If transparent encryption is configured, you cannot use the SET ENCRYPTION BY PASSWORD command to make password-protected backups.

---

**Answer: A, C**

---

### Question: 617

View the Exhibit and examine the output of the query in different times when the following command runs in an RMAN session:

RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE FILESPERSET 2;

The database has seven data files. Why is the %\_COMPLETE refreshed to 13.59 in the third output after reaching 88.77?

- A. Because the progress is reported for each data file
- B. Because the progress is reported for each backup set
- C. Because other RMAN sessions have issued the same BACKUP command
- D. Because new data files have been added to the database while the RMAN backup is in progress

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 618

Which mode of database shutdown requires an instance recovery at the time of the next database startup?

- A. ABORT
- B. NORMAL
- C. IMMEDIATE.
- D. TRANSACTIONAL

**Answer: A**

### Question: 619

Note the following parameter settings:

```
SQL> show parameter DB
NAME        TYPE        VALUE
db_16k_cache_size    big integer 0
db_2k_cache_size     big integer 0
db_32k_cache_size    big integer 0
db_4k_cache_size     big integer 0
db_8k_cache_size     big integer 0
db_block_buffers      integer 0
db_block_checking     string FALSE
db_block_checksum      string TYPICAL
db_block_size         integer 8192
db_cache_advice       string ON
db_cache_size          big integer 0
.....
....
```

Which setting is NOT allowed?

- A. ALTER SYSTEM SET DB\_CACHE\_SIZE=50M;
- B. ALTER SYSTEM SET DB\_8K\_CACHE\_SIZE=10M;
- C. ALTER SYSTEM SET DB\_4K\_CACHE\_SIZE=10M;
- D. ALTER SYSTEM SET DB\_16K\_CACHE\_SIZE=10M;

**Answer: B**

### Question: 620

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: B, D, E**

---

#### Question: 621

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**

---

#### Question: 622

While Monitoring the space usage in your database that is in ARCHIVELOG mode you observed that theflash recovery area does not have enough free space to accommodate any more files and you do not have necessary permissions to add more space to it.

Identify the two events that can occur in the event of a log switch? (Choose two.)

- A. An entry is created in the alert log file and the database instance continues to function normally
- B. The log switch hangs occur for transactions until free space is available in the flash recovery area
- C. The Oracle database server deletes a file that is on the obsolete file list to make free space in the flash recovery area
- D. The database instance status is implicitly changed to RESTRICTED mode and file creations to the flash recovery area are prevented

---

**Answer: B, C**

---

### Question: 623

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. Default section size for backups
- E. Multiple backup device types for single backup

---

**Answer: A, B, C**

---

### Question: 624

Which three statements are true about windows? (Choose three.)

- 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: 625

Examine the parameter setting in your database:

```
SQL> SHOW PARAMETER TARGET
```

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 and SGA\_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**

---

#### Question: 626

Which three functions are performed by the SQL Tuning Advisor? (Choose three.)

- A. Building the SQL profile
- B. Recommending optimization of materialized views
- C. Checking query objects for missing and stale statistics
- D. Recommending bitmap, function-based, and B-tree indexes
- E. Recommending restructuring SQL queries that are using bad plans

---

**Answer: A, C, E**

---

#### Question: 627

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**

---

## Question: 628

View the Exhibit.

You are creating a database by using Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA). You have chosen the File System option as the storage mechanism. What would be the result of choosing this option?

- A. Disk mirroring and striping would be done automatically
- B. The database files would be managed by the operating system's file system
- C. DBCA would not save the database files by using Optimal File Architecture (OFA)
- D. The data files are automatically spread across all available storage devices to optimize performance and resource utilization

---

**Answer: B**

---

## Question: 629

View the Exhibit and examine the disk groups created at the time of migrating the database storage to Automatic Storage Management (ASM).

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: D**

---

## Question: 630

Which two statements are true about a job chain? (Choose two.)

- A. A job chain can contain a nested chain of jobs.
- B. The jobs in a job chain cannot have more than one dependency.
- C. A job of the CHAIN type can be run using event-based or time-based schedules.
- D. The jobs in a job chain can be executed only by using the events generated by the Scheduler

---

**Answer: A, C**

---

## Question: 631

View the exhibit and examine the TRANS table's storage information.

After a massive delete operation, you executed the following statement to shrink the TRANS table:  
SQL> ALTER TABLE trans SHRINK SPACE CASCADE; Which statement describes the outcome of the command?

- A. An error is produced.
- B. The table and all related objects are compacted and the position of the high-water mark (HWM) for the table is adjusted
- C. The table and related indexes are compacted but the position of the high-water mark (HWM) for the table remains unchanged
- D. The unused space in the table is reclaimed and returned to the tablespace and the data manipulation language (DML) triggers on the table are fired during the shrinking process

---

**Answer: B**

---

## Question: 632

You executed the following commands in a database session:SQL> SELECT object\_name, original\_name

FROM user\_recyclebin;  
OBJECT\_NAME ORIGINAL\_NAME

BIN\$QJwA1dMyB1LgQJYK+xUptw= = \$0 MYSPACE

SQL> CREATE TABLE myspace AS SELECT \* FROM my region; Table created.

SQL> SELECT object\_name, original\_name FROM user\_recyclebin; No rows selected

What could have caused the recycle bin to clean up?

- A. There is demand for space from the new table
- B. The undo tablespace does not have sufficient free space
- C. The new table name is the same as the table name in the recycle bin
- D. The temporary tablespace that is assigned to you does not have sufficient free space

---

**Answer: B**

---

## Question: 633

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**

---

### Question: 634

Examine the CREATE DISKGROUP command used to create a disk group:

```
SQL> CREATE DISKGROUP misc EXTERNAL REDUNDANCY DISK 'ORCL: FRA3' NAME misc1, 'ORCL:  
FRA4' NAME misc2;
```

In which situation would you use this method of disk group creation?

- A. When two-way disk mirroring is required for the allocation units
- B. When three-way disk mirroring is required for the allocation units
- C. When using hardware mirroring or RAID
- D. When disk mirroring is required for the Automatic Storage Management (ASM) disks

---

**Answer: C**

---

### Question: 635

Which three tasks can be performed using a duplicate database? (Choose three.)

- A. Testing the backup and recovery procedures
- B. Testing the upgrade of an Oracle database to a new release
- C. Testing the effect of an application changes on database performance
- D. Continuously updating archive log files from the target database to support failover
- E. Continuously updating archive log files from the target database to support failover

---

**Answer: A, B, C**

---

### Question: 636

The user SYS creates a job by using the following command:

```
BEGIN  
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_JOB ( job_name => 'update_sales',  
job_type => 'STORED-PROCEDURE',  
job_action => 'OPS.SALES_PKG.UPDATE_SALES-SUMMARY',  
start_date => '28-DEC-07 07.00.00 PM Australia/Sydney',  
repeat_interval => 'FREQ=DAILY; INTERVAL=2',  
end_date => '20-JAN-08 07.00.00 PM Australia/Sydney',  
comments => 'New sales job');  
END;  
/
```

Which two statements are true about the job that was created by the preceding command? (Choose two.)

- A. The job is enabled by default after creation
- B. The job is automatically dropped after the run
- C. The job executes with the privileges of the user SYS
- D. The globalization environment that exists at the time of the job creation prevails at the job runs

**Answer: A, D**

### Question: 637

Tape streaming is not happening while performing RMAN tape backup. On investigation, you find that it is not because of the incremental backup or the empty file backup and that RMAN is sending data blocks to the tape drive fast enough. What could be a solution to make tape streaming happen during the backup?

- A. Configure backup optimization
- B. Configure the channel to increase MAXOPENFILES
- C. Configure the channel to increase the capacity with the RATE parameter
- D. Configure the channel to adjust the tape buffer size with the BLKSIZE option

**Answer: C**

### Question: 638

Which two operations are NOT performed by the DUPLICATE command in Recovery Manager (RMAN) while duplicating a running database? (Choose Two)

- A. Creating the control file for the duplicate database
- B. Restoring the target data files to the duplicate database
- C. Performing complete recovery using all available backups
- D. Generating a new, unique DBID for the duplicate database
- E. Copying the online redo log files from the target database to the duplicate database

**Answer: C, E**

### Question: 639

You are using Recovery Manager (RMAN) with a recovery catalog to back up your production database. The backups and the archived redo log files are copied to a tape drive on a daily basis. Because of media failure, you lost your production database completely along with the recovery catalog database.

You want to recover the target database and make it functional.

You consider performing the following steps to accomplish the task:

- 1) Restore an autobackup of the server parameter file.
- 2) Restore the control file
- 3) Start the target database instance
- 4) Mount the database
- 5) Restore the data files
- 6) Open the database with RESETLOGS option
- 7) Recover the data files
- 8) Set DBID for the target database

Which option illustrates the correct sequence that you must use?

- A. 8, 1, 3, 2, 4, 5, 7, 6
- B. 1, 8, 3, 4, 2, 5, 7, 6
- C. 1, 3, 4, 2, 8, 5, 6, 7
- D. 1, 3, 2, 4, 6, 5, 7, 8

---

**Answer: A**

---

#### Question: 640

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 restores all the dropped disks in the disk group for which the drop-disk operation has already been completed

---

**Answer: A**

---

#### Question: 641

The BACKUP\_TAPE\_IO\_SLAVES parameter is set to FALSE for the database instance. Which statement is true while performing a tape backup in an RMAN session?

- A. The tape I/O performed is asynchronous
- B. The tape buffer is allocated from the System Global Area (SGA)
- C. The tape buffer is allocated from the Program Global Area (PGA)
- D. Oracle I/O uses an interrupt mechanism to determine when each I/O completes

---

**Answer: C**

---

#### Question: 642

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**

---

#### Question: 643

Identify two advantages of using recovery catalog instead of the control file of the database in Recovery Manager (RMAN). (Choose two.)

- A. You can use RMAN stored scripts
- B. Recovery is faster if data is stored in catalog in addition to the control file
- C. You can store backup information of all registered databases in one place
- D. Database backups are automatically deleted when they are older than the specified time period

---

**Answer: A, C**

---

#### Question: 644

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**

---

#### Question: 645

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 Recovery Manager (RMAN).

To accomplish the backup, you issued the following RMAN command:

RMAN> BACKUP SECTION SIZE 300M TABLESPACE users;

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

- A. The backup piece size will be limited to 300 MB
- B. The RMAN uses multiplexing to perform backup
- C. The operation is accomplished using the default channel available
- D. The RMAN parallelizes the backup although the parallelism is not set for a channel

---

**Answer: A, C**

---

### Question: 646

You want to configure the Flashback Database feature and retain flashback logs for three days. Presently the database is open and configured in ARCHIVELOG mode.

The following steps must be performed in the correct sequence to do this:

1) Set the retention target:

```
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_FLASHBACK_RETENTION_TARGET=4320;
```

2) Enable Flashback Database:

```
SQL> ALTER DATABASE FLASHBACK ON;
```

```
3. Mount the database:  
SQL> STARTUP MOUNT EXCLUSIVE
```

4) Shutdown the instance:

```
SQL> SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE
```

5) Open the database:

```
SQL> ALTER DATABASE OPEN;
```

Choose the correct sequence.

A. 4, 1, 3, 2, 5

B. 4, 3, 1, 2, 5

C. 2, 4, 3, 5, 1

D. 4, 2, 5, 3, 1

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 647

View the Exhibit and examine the output.

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

D. 0

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 648

To enable faster incremental backups, you enabled block change tracking for the database. Which two statements are true about the block change tracking file? (Choose two.)

- A. Multiple change tracking files can be created for a database.
- B. The change tracking file must be created after the first level 0 backup.
- C. RMAN does not support backup and recovery of the change tracking file.
- D. The database clears the change tracking file and starts tracking changes again, after whole database restore and recovery operations.

**Answer: C, D**

### Question: 649

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: C, D**

### Question: 650

You want to take a complete database backup using RMAN. The backup should consist only the used blocks from your database.

Which two statements are true about this backup operation? (Choose two.)

- A. Backup compression should be enabled
- B. Parallelism for the channel should be set to 2
- C. All the files must be backed up as backup sets
- D. The backup may be stored either on disk or on media with media manager

**Answer: C, D**

## Question: 651

Which two statements are true about the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR)? (Choose two.)

- A. The ADR base keeps all diagnostic information in binary format
- B. SQL\*Plus provides the ADRI script, which can be used to work with ADR
- C. The ADR can be used for problem diagnosis only when the database is open
- D. The ADR can be disabled by setting the DIAGNOSTIC\_DEST parameter to null
- E. The ADR can be used for problem diagnosis even when the database instance is down
- F. The ADR base is shared across multiple instances

**Answer: D, E**

## Question: 652

You are working in an online transaction processing (OLTP) environment. You use the FLASHBACK TABLE command to flash back the CUSTOMERS table. Before executing the FLASHBACK TABLE command, the system change number (SCN) was 663571. After flashing back the CUSTOMERS table, you realize that the table is not in the correct state. Now, you need to reverse the effects of the FLASHBACK TABLE command.

Which is the fastest and the most efficient option to reverse the effects of the FLASHBACK TABLE command?

- A. Restore the backup control file and open the database with RESETLOGS option.
- B. Perform point-in-time recovery because flashback cannot be performed again on this table
- C. Execute the FLASHBACK DATABASE statement to retrieve the CUSTOMERS table as it was at SCN 663571
- D. Execute another FLASHBACK TABLE statement to retrieve the CUSTOMERS table as it was at SCN 663571

**Answer: D**

## Question: 653

What does the DB\_FLASHBACK\_RETENTION\_TARGET parameter configure?

- A. An upper limit on how far you can flash back the database, depending on the information in the redo logs
- B. An upper limit on how far you can flash back the database, depending on the information in the undo tablespace
- C. The amount of time for which the flashback data is to be kept in the flash recovery area, provided that there is enough space
- D. The amount of time for which the flashback data is guaranteed to be kept in the undo tablespace, provided that there is enough space

**Answer: C**

## Question: 654

Examine the following RMAN script:

```
RMAN> run {  
debug on;  
allocate channel c1 type disk;  
backup datafile 5;  
}
```

Which statement describes the purpose of the script?

- A. The data file is checked for physical corruption and backed up if found clean.
- B. The backup of data file 5 is performed and the interactive messages during the backup are suppressed.
- C. The existing backup for the data file is checked and the backup is performed if there are changes in the data file after the last backup.
- D. The backup of data file 5 is performed and all SQL statements that are executed during RMAN compilation and their results are displayed

---

**Answer: D**

---

## Question: 655

User SCOTT wants to back out the transactions on the REGIONS table in his schema.

a. As a DBA, which commands must you execute to enable SCOTT to flashback the transactions? (Choose four.)

- 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: 656

After you have restored and recovered a database to a new host by using a previously performed Recovery Manager (RMAN) backup, which is the best option you would consider for the new database?

- A. Opening the database in RESTRICTED mode
- B. Opening the database with the RESETLOGS option
- C. Setting a new DBID for the newly restored database
- D. Restoring the server parameter file (SPFILE) to the new host

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 657

For which two database objects can the VERSIONS clause of the Flashback Versions Query be used?  
(Choose two.)

- A. views
- B. fixed tables
- C. heap tables
- D. external tables
- E. temporary tables
- F. index-organized tables (IOT)

---

**Answer: C, F**

---

### Question: 658

Examine the following RMAN command:

RMAN> CONFIGURE ENCRYPTION FOR DATABASE ON;

RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE PLUS ARCHIVELOG;

Which prerequisite 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**

---

### Question: 659

You plan to control idle sessions that are blocking other sessions from performing transactions.

Your requirement is to automatically terminate these blocking sessions when they remain idle for a specified amount of time.

How would you accomplish this task?

- A. Set metric threshold
- B. Implement Database Resource Manager
- C. Enable resumable timeout for user sessions
- D. Add directives to Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM)

---

**Answer: B**

---

## Question: 660

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**

---

## Question: 661

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**

---

## Question: 662

The EMP table exists in your schema. You want to execute the following query:

```
SELECT ename, sal FROM emp AS OF TIMESTAMP (SYSTIMESTAMP - INTERVAL '6' MINUTE) WHERE  
ename = 'ALLEN';
```

What are the minimum requirements for the statement to execute successfully? (Choose all that apply)

- A. ARCHIVELOG mode must be enabled
- B. Row Movement must be enabled for the table
- C. FLASHBACK must be set to ON for the database
- D. The UNDO\_MANAGEMENT parameter must be set to AUTO.E. The UNDO\_RETENTION parameter must be set appropriately

---

**Answer: D**

---

## Question: 663

Note the following parameters settings in your database:

SGA\_MAX\_SIZE = 1024M

SGA\_TARGET = 700M

DB\_8K\_CACHE\_SIZE = 124M

LOG\_BUFFER = 200M

You issued the following command to increase the value of DB\_8K\_CACHE\_SIZE:

SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET DB\_8K\_CACHE\_SIZE=140M;

What would happen?

- A. It will fail because DB\_8K\_CACHE\_SIZE parameter cannot be changed dynamically
- B. It will be successfull only if the memory is available from the autotuned components
- C. It will fail because an increase in DB\_8K\_CACHE\_SIZE cannot be accommodated within SGA\_TARGET
- D. It will fail because an increase in the DB\_8K\_CACHE\_SIZE cannot be be accommodated within SGA\_MAX\_SIZE

---

**Answer: A**

---

## Question: 664

The SQL Tuning Advisor configuration has default settings in your database instance. Which recommendation is automatically implemented after the SQL Tuning Advisor is run as part of the automatic maintenance task?

- A. statistics recommendations
- B. SQL Profile recommendations
- C. Index-related recommendations
- D. restructuring of SQL recommendations

---

**Answer: D**

---

## Question: 665

The BOOKINGS table contains online booking information. When a booking is confirmed, the details are transferred to an archival table BOOKINGS\_HIST and deleted from the BOOKINGS table. There is no fixed time interval between each online booking and its confirmation. Because sufficient space is not always available from the delete operations the high-water mark (HWM) is moved up and many rows are inserted below the HWM of the table. The BOOKINGS table has Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM) and row movement enabled.

The table is accessible in 24x7 mode.

What is the most efficient method to reclaim the space released by the delete operations in the BOOKINGS table

- A. Perform EXPORT, DROP, and IMPORT operations on the BOOKINGS table sequentially
- B. Shrink the BOOKINGS table by using the ALTER TABLE... SHRINK SPACE command
- C. Move the BOOKINGS table to a different location by using the ALTER TABLE... MOVE command
- D. Deallocate the space in the BOOKINGS table by using the ALTER TABLE ... DEALLOCATE UNUSED command

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 666

The ORACLE\_SID environment variable is set to +ASM. ASMLIB is not used in the configuration. You executed the following command to startup the Automatic Storage Management (ASM) instance.

SQL> STARTUP;

Which two activities are performed during a successful start up operation? (Choose two.)

- A. The databases configured to use the ASM instance are mounted
- B. The disk groups are mounted as per the ASM\_DISKGROUPS initialization parameter
- C. ASM starts the Oracle Cluster Synchronization Services (CSS) daemon if it is not started
- D. ASM discovers and examines the contents of all files that are in the paths specified in the ASM\_DISKGROUPS initialization parameters

---

**Answer: B, D**

---

### Question: 667

Examine the output of the query that you executed to list the objects in the recycle bin:

SQL> SELECT original\_name, droptime, dropscn FROM user\_recyclebin;  
ORIGINAL\_NAME DROPTIME DROPSCN

---

SALES\_TAB 2007-12-11:13:37:11 4472036  
SALES\_TAB 2007-12-11:13:49:30 4472988  
SALES\_TAB 2007-12-11:13:55:39 4473100

You verified that no table named SALES\_TAB exists in the schema. Then you executed the following command to purge the objects in the recycle bin:

SQL> PURGE TABLE sales\_tab;

What would be the outcome of this command?

- A. All three tables in the recycle bin are purged
- B. Only the table with the latest DROPSCN is purged
- C. Only the table with the oldest DROPSCN is purged
- D. The command returns an error because multiple entries with the same name exist in the recycle bin

---

**Answer: C**

---

## Question: 668

View the Exhibit and examine the resource consumption details for the current plan in use by the database instance. Which two statements are true based on the output? (Choose two.)

Exhibit:

- A. An attempt to start a new session by the user belonging to DSS\_QUERIES fails with an error
- B. A user belonging to DSS\_QUERIES can log in to a new session but the session will be queued
- C. The CPU\_WAIT\_TIME column indicates the total time that sessions in the consumer group waited for the CPU due to resource management
- D. The CPU\_WAIT\_TIME column indicates the total time that sessions in the consumer group waited for the CPU due to resource management, I/O waits, and latch or enqueue contention

---

**Answer: B, C**

---

## Question: 669

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**

---

## Question: 670

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. Syncronizing 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: A, C**

---

## Question: 671

You executed the following command in the Recovery Manager (RMAN):

RMAN> REPORT NEED BACKUP days 3;

What is the output of this command?

- A. A list of files that require a backup within 3 days
- B. A list of files requiring more than 3 days of archivelogs 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 to be backed up again based on the high number of transactions performed on them

---

**Answer: B**

---

## Question: 672

In Recovery Manager (RMAN), you are taking image copies of the datafiles of your production database and rolling them forward as regular intervals. You attempt to restart your database instance after a regular maintenance task, you realize that one of the data files that belongs to the USERS tablespace is damaged and you need to recover the datafile by using the image copy. You could perform the following steps to accomplish this:

- 1) Mount the database
- 2) Take the data file offline
- 3) Bring the data file online
- 4) Use the RMAN SWITCH TO command to switch the image copy
- 5) Apply the archived redo logs
- 6) Open the database
- 7) Use the RMAN RESTORE TO command to switch to the image copy

Which two options illustrate the correct sequence of steps that you could follow? (Choose two.)

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

---

**Answer: A, B**

---

## Question: 673

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: B, D**

## Question: 674

You are using Recovery Manager (RMAN) for backup and recovery operations with a recovery catalog. You have been taking database backups every evening.

On November 15, 2007, at 11:30 AM, you were informed that the USER\_DATA tablespace was accidentally dropped. On investigation, you found that the tablespace existed until 11:00 AM, and important transactions were done after that.

So you decided to perform incomplete recovery until 11:00 AM. All the archive logs needed to perform recovery are intact.

In NOMOUNT state you restored the control file that has information about the USER\_DATA tablespace from the latest backup. Then you mounted the database.

Identify the next set of commands that are required to accomplish the task?

- A. RMAN> run
  - {
  - SET UNTIL TIME 'Nov 15 2007 11:00:00';
  - RESTORE DATABASE;
  - RECOVER DATABASE;
  - }
- B. RMAN> run
  - {
  - SET UNTIL TIME 'Nov 15 2007 11:00:00';
  - RESTORE DATABASE;
  - RECOVER DATABASE USING BACKUP CONTROLFILE;
  - }
- C. RMAN> run
  - {
  - RESTORE DATABASE;
  - RECOVER DATABASE UNTIL TIME 'Nov 15 2007 11:00:00';
  - }
- D. RMAN> run
  - {
  - RESTORE TABLESPACE user\_data;
  - RECOVER TABLESPACE user\_data UNTIL TIME 'Nov 15 2007 11:00:00';
  - }

**Answer: A**

## Question: 675

You create two resource plans, one for data warehouse loading jobs at night and the other for application jobs at day time.

You want the resource plans to activate automatically so that the resource allocation is optimum as desired by the activity.

How would you achieve this?

- A. Implement job classes
- B. Implement Scheduler windows
- C. Implement the mapping rule for the consumer groups
- D. Set the SWITCH\_TIME resource plan directive for both the resource plans

---

**Answer: B**

---

## Question: 676

View the Exhibit to observe the error.

You receive this error regularly and have to shutdown the database instance to overcome the error.

Automatic Shared Memory Management is configured for the instance. What can you do to reduce the chance of this error in the future?

Exhibit:

- 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**

---

## Question: 677

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 arised 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 arised by the Scheduler and then create another job to perform bulk load by using events raised by the application

---

**Answer: A**

---

## Question: 678

View the Exhibits: Exhibit 1 and Exhibit 2

Both processes use an existing job template PROG\_1. The time taken by the jobs are recorded in the TEST\_LOG table.

It was observed that the job creation process in exhibit 1 takes less time than in exhibit 2.

What is the reason for this?

EXHIBIT1 (exhibit):

```
Question | Exhibit 1 | Exhibit 2
DECLARE
    newjob sys.job;
    newjobarr sys.job_array;
    newjobname VARCHAR2(30);
BEGIN
    newjobarr := sys.job_array();
    newjobarr.extend(10);
    FOR j IN 1..41 LOOP
        FOR i IN 1..10 LOOP
            newjob := sys.job(job_name => 'LWTK' || to_char(j) ||
                job_style => 'LIGHTWEIGHT',
                job_template => 'PROG_1',
                enabled => TRUE
            );
            newjobarr(i) := newjob;
        END LOOP;
        INSERT INTO TEST_LOG
        VALUES('LWTK', 'START', SYSTIMESTAMP);
        DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_JOB(newjobarr, 'TRANSACTIONAL');
        INSERT INTO TEST_LOG
        VALUES('LWTK', 'END', SYSTIMESTAMP);
    END LOOP;
END;
```

EXHIBIT2 (exhibit):

```
Question | Exhibit 1 | Exhibit 2
DECLARE
    newjob sys.job;
    newjobarr sys.job_array;
    newjobname VARCHAR2(30);
BEGIN
    newjobarr := sys.job_array();
    newjobarr.extend(10);
    FOR j IN 1..41 LOOP
        FOR i IN 1..10 LOOP
            newjob := sys.job(job_name => 'REGJOB' || to_char(j),
                job_style => 'REGULAR',
                job_template => 'PROG_1',
                enabled => TRUE
            );
            newjobarr(i) := newjob;
        END LOOP;
        INSERT INTO TEST_LOG
        VALUES('REGJOB', 'START', SYSTIMESTAMP);
        DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_JOB(newjobarr, 'TRANSACTIONAL');
        INSERT INTO TEST_LOG
        VALUES('REGJOB', 'END', SYSTIMESTAMP);
    END LOOP;
END;
```

- A. It creates less metadata for jobs
- B. It creates jobs temporarily in memory only
- C. It writes the jobs metadata to disk in compressed format
- D. It updates tables in SYSTEM tablespace instead of creating new tables

---

**Answer:**

---

**Question: 679**

You want to track and store all transactional changes to a table over its lifetime. To accomplish this task, you enabled Flashback Data Archive with the retention of 5 years. After some time, the business requirement changed and you are asked to change the retention period from 5 years to 3 years. To accomplish this, you issued the following command:

ALTER FLASHBACK ARCHIVE fla1 MODIFY RETENTION 3 YEARS;

What is the outcome of this command?

- A. The command produces an error because the retention period cannot be reduced
- B. All historical data older than 3 years is purged from the flashback archive FLA1
- C. All historical data is retained but the subsequent flashback data archives are maintained for only 3 years
- D. All historical data is transferred to flashback logs and the flashback archive is refreshed to set a new retention time

---

**Answer: B**

---

**Question: 680**

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: C, D**

---

### Question: 681

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**

---

### Question: 682

Which two statements are correct about database transportation? (Choose two.)

- A. The source and target platforms must be the same
- B. Redo logs, control files and temp files are also transported
- C. The transported database must have the same database identifier (DBID) as the source database and cannot be changed
- D. The COMPATIBLE parameter must be set to 10.0.0.0 or higher and the database must be opened in read-only mode before being transported
- E. Recovery Manager (RMAN) is used to convert the necessary data files of the database if the target platform is different and has different endian format

---

**Answer: D, E**

---

### Question: 683

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/O overhead

---

**Answer: D**

---

## Question: 684

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:

```
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
```

You then issue the following statement to recover the table:

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

What would be the outcome of the preceding 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**

---

New Questions

## Question: 685

Your database interface is running a user SCOTT starts a SQL \*Plus session, and issues the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT *
  FROM sales;
```

Which process would retrieve the result from the database and return it to the client program?

- A. User process
- B. Server process
- C. System Monitor (SMON.)
- D. Process Monitor (PMON.)
- E. Checkpoint process (CKPT.)

---

**Answer: B**

---

## Question: 686

Which of the following are valid reasons for using a duplicate database? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. You want to test a new application's performance with no impact to the production database.
- B. You want to perform Flashback Table on a group of tables without impacting user transactions.
- C. You want to test an upgrade from Oracle Database 11 g R1 to Oracle Database 11 g R2.
- D. You want to test backup and recovery procedures.

---

**Answer: A, C, D**

---

## Question: 687

Observe the structure of the table employees:

DESC employees

Name Null? Type

---

```
emp_no NOT NULL VARCHAR(5) PRIMARY  
KEY  
emp_fname NOT NULL VARCHAR (15)  
emp_lname NOT NULL VARCHAR (15)  
emp_dob NOT NULL DATE  
emp_dtjoin NOT NULL DATE  
emp_salary NUMBER(5,2)
```

The table contains 8475 records.

One of the employees wants to know the names of all employees of the company. For this, he fires the following

query:

```
SELECT *  
FROM EMPLOYEES ORDER BY emp_fname;
```

Since the operation performed on executing the query cannot fit into memory, it requires disk space to complete the operation. Which of the following types of segments will Oracle allocate to complete the operation and to provide the required result?

- A. Rollback segment
- B. Temporary segment
- C. Data segment
- D. Index segment

---

**Answer: B**

---

## Question: NO: 688

You want to enable automatic PGA memory management in your database. Which setting achieves this?

- A. Set MEMORY\_TARGET to zero.
- B. Set the STATISTICS\_LEVEL parameter to BASIC.
- C. Set the WORKAREA\_SIZE\_POLICY parameter to MANUAL.
- D. Set the PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET parameter to a nonzero value.

---

**Answer: D**

---

## Question: NO: 689

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 to successfully?

- A) Drop the affected tablespace, re-create the tablespace, restore the data files, and then open the tablespace.
  - B) Take the affected data file offline (if not already offline), restore the damaged data file, and then bring it online.
  - C) Restart the database in MOUNT mode, restore the damaged data file, recover the tablespace, and then open the database with RESETLOGS.
  - D) Put the database in RESTRICTED mode, restore all the data files in the affected tablespace, and then put the database in normal operational mode.
- A.  
B.  
C.  
D.

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 690

You are working on a 24X7 database. You want to design a backup strategy for your database that uses usermanaged backups. You want to be able to perform all backups while the database remains online. Which statement about performing user-managed backups in a 24x7 environment is true?

- A. You must have change tracking enabled in your database
- B. Your database must be running in NOARCHIVELOG mode
- C. To back up a tablespace, it must be in backup mode
- D. To back up a tablespace, it must first be taken offline

---

**Answer: C**

---

### Question: 691

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**

---

### Question: 692

You are maintaining the SALES database. You have added a new disk to a disk group. Automatic Storage Management performs the rebalancing activity. You want to speed up the rebalancing activity. Which parameter should you specify to control the speed of the rebalancing activity?

- A. ASM\_POWER\_LIMIT
- B. ASM\_DISKSTRING
- C. ASM\_DISKGROUPS
- D. INSTANCE\_TYPE

---

**Answer: A**

---

### Question: 693

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**

---

### Question: 694

You issue the following RMAN command to set a retention policy on a database:

```
RMAN>CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY TO REDUNDANCY 2;
```

What will be the outcome of issuing this command?

- A. After two days, a backup will be marked obsolete
- B. After two days, a backup will be deleted from the media
- C. If the RMAN repository has records of two or more recent backups of a file, then older backups will be deleted from the media.
- D. If the RMAN repository has records of two or more recent backups of a file, then older backups will be marked obsolete.

---

**Answer: D**

---

### Question: 695

Which statements about the MEMORY\_TARGET initialization parameter are true? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. MEMORY\_TARGET can be increased up to the value of MEMORY\_MAX\_TARGET if MEMORY\_MAX\_TARGET is set to a value greater than zero
- B. MEMORY\_MAX\_TARGET defaults to a value of zero if MEMORY\_TARGET is not set
- C. MEMORY\_TARGET represents the total amount of memory that can be allocated to SGA and PGA memory structures.
- D. MEMORY\_TARGET is static and cannot be modified without shutting down the instance

---

**Answer: A, B, C**

---

### Question: 696

Which three components does the Scheduler use for managing tasks within the Oracle environment? (Choose three.)

- A. a job
- B. a program
- C. a schedule
- D. a PL/SQL procedure

---

**Answer: A, B, C**

---

### Question: 697

You have enabled backup optimization in RMAN. You issue the following RMAN command to configure a redundancy-based retention policy:

CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY TO REDUNDANCY 3;

Which statement is true?

- A. The command fails because you cannot configure a redundancy-based retention policy when backup optimization is enabled
- B. Backup optimization is performed, but RMAN considers the redundancy-based retention policy when it determines which datafiles should be backed up
- C. Backup optimization is permanently disabled
- D. Backup optimization is temporarily disabled because a redundancy-based retention policy is specified

---

**Answer: B**

---

## Question: 698

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**

---

## Question: 699

You perform a backup using the following BACKUP command:

RMAN> BACKUP AS COMPRESSED BACKUPSET DATABASE;

Which statement is true of this command?

- A. A different procedure is required to restore a database from compressed backups
- B. The AS COMPRESSED clause of the BACKUP command provided by RMAN is used to create compressed backup sets and image copies.
- C. Using this command to create backups minimizes the bandwidth consumed
- D. Using this command to create backups improves the performance of the backup process

---

**Answer: C**

---

## Question: 700

Which background process of a database instance, using Automatic Storage Management (ASM), connects as a foreground process into the ASM instance?

- A. ASMB
- B. PMON
- C. RBAL
- D. SMON

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The ASMB process of a database instance, using ASM, connects as a foreground process into the ASM instance. This ASMB process is responsible for the communication between the database and the ASM instance.

The process monitor (PMON) process does not connect as a foreground process into the ASM instance. The PMON process cleans up failed user processes and frees up all the resources used by the failed processes.

The RBAL process does not connect as a foreground process into the ASM instance. The RBAL process is new background process of an ASM instance, and this process coordinates rebalancing activity for disk groups.

The system monitor (SMON) process does not connect as a foreground process into the ASM instance. The SMON process performs instance recovery at database start up by using the online redo log files.

## Question: 701

You specify a nonzero value for the MEMORY\_TARGET initialization parameter, but do not set the PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET or the SGA\_TARGET parameters.

You restart your database instance. Which statement about the result is true?

- A. The database instance starts, and Oracle sets the default value of SGA\_TARGET to the same value as SGA\_MAX\_SIZE.
- B. The database instance starts, and Oracle automatically tunes memory and allocates 60 percent to the SGA and 40 percent to the PGA.
- C. The database instance starts, but Automatic Memory Management is disabled.
- D. The database instance will not start because you did not specify the PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET or SGA\_TARGET parameter.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The database instance starts, and Oracle automatically tunes memory and allocates 60 percent to the SGA and 40 percent to the PGA. In this scenario, you specified a value for the MEMORY\_TARGET parameter, but not values for the SGA\_TARGET and PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET parameters. In such a scenario, Oracle automatically tunes memory, but does not use any default values. Instead, at startup, Oracle allocates 60 percent of memory to the SGA and 40 percent to the PGA. If you set MEMORY\_TARGET and PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET but not SGA\_TARGET, SGA\_TARGET is set to either the SGA\_MAX\_SIZE value or the value of MEMORY\_TARGET - PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET, whichever is smaller. If you set MEMORY\_TARGET and SGA\_TARGET but not PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET, PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET is set to a value of MEMORY\_TARGET - SGA\_TARGET.

The option that states the database instance starts, and Oracle sets the default value of SGA\_TARGET to the same value as SGA\_MAX\_SIZE is incorrect. Oracle does not set a default value for SGA\_TARGET or PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET in this scenario.

The option that states the database instance starts, but Automatic Memory Management is disabled is incorrect because you specified a value for the MEMORY\_TARGET initialization parameter.

The option that states the database instance will not start because you did not specify the PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET or SGA\_TARGET parameter is incorrect. You can set only the MEMORY\_TARGET parameter and leave the PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET and SGA\_TARGET parameters unset, and the database instance will start successfully.

**Question: 702**

Examine the exhibit to view the parameters set in your parameter file. (Click the Exhibit(s) button.) You restart the instance. To what value will the MEMORY\_MAX\_TARGET parameter be set by default?

- A. 120M
- B. 320M
- C. 480M
- D. 600M

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

The MEMORY\_MAX\_TARGET parameter will be set to 600M by default. Oracle 11g has two new Automatic Memory Management initialization parameters, namely MEMORY\_TARGET and MEMORY\_MAX\_TARGET.

MEMORY\_TARGET represents the total amount of memory that can be allocated to SGA and PGA memory structures. If the SGA\_TARGET and PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET parameters are specified and MEMORY\_TARGET is set to a value greater than zero, they represent the minimum sizes of the SGA and PGA.

MEMORY\_TARGET should be no less than the sum of SGA\_TARGET and PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET. If not explicitly specified, MEMORY\_TARGET defaults to 0. The MEMORY\_MAX\_TARGET parameter represents the largest possible value to which MEMORY\_TARGET can be set. The MEMORY\_MAX\_TARGET parameter can be manually set, or it will be derived. If you specify a nonzero value for MEMORY\_TARGET and do not set

`MEMORY_MAX_TARGET`, `MEMORY_MAX_TARGET` will be set to the same value as `MEMORY_TARGET` by default, which is 600M in this scenario. `MEMORY_MAX_TARGET` is set to 0 if `MEMORY_TARGET` is not set or is explicitly set to 0.

All of the other options are incorrect because if `MEMORY_TARGET` is set to a nonzero value and `MEMORY_MAX_TARGET` is not set, `MEMORY_MAX_TARGET` will default to the same value as `MEMORY_TARGET`, which in this scenario is 600M.

### Question: 703

You are tuning RMAN to optimize performance. You want tape I/O to be asynchronous when you perform tape backups. Which action should you take?

- A. Set the `BACKUP_TAPE_IO_SLAVES` parameter to FALSE.
- B. Set the `BACKUP_TAPE_IO_SLAVES` parameter to TRUE.
- C. Use compression when performing tape backups.
- D. Configure multiple SBT channels.

---

### Answer: B

---

Explanation:

You should set the `BACKUP_TAPE_IO_SLAVES` parameter to TRUE. When this parameter is set to TRUE, RMAN uses I/O server processes to perform reads and writes when performing backups, copies, or restores to or from tape. When asynchronous tape I/O is configured, tape buffers are allocated from the SGA, rather than the PGA. With asynchronous I/O, the server process can perform multiple I/O operations at the same time. For example, it can begin a read/write operation and perform other tasks while waiting for the current I/O operation to finish. You should note that the support for asynchronous I/O is dependent on the operating system. Not all operating systems support asynchronous tape I/O.

You should not set the `BACKUP_TAPE_IO_SLAVES` parameter to FALSE. This would configure RMAN to use synchronous tape I/O, which is the default value. With synchronous tape I/O, a server process can perform only one operation at a time, and tape buffers are allocated from the PGA. All of the other options are incorrect. Using compression or multiple channels does not configure RMAN to use asynchronous tape I/O.

### Question: 704

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

---

Explanation:

You should use the ALTER DATABASE CLEAR UNARCHIVED LOGFILE GROUP 1; statement to clear the corrupted online redo log file. When you issue this statement, the contents of the online redo log file are cleared, and the log file is initialized. Because the log file has not been archived, the UNARCHIVED keyword is used. This keyword overrides the archiving of the online redo log file in the redo group, and the cleared redo log files become available for use. Immediately after issuing this statement, you should perform a database backup.

The option stating that you will use the ALTER DATABASE DROP LOGFILE GROUP 1; statement to resolve the corrupted online redo log file is incorrect. If you attempt to drop the online redo log group that belongs to a current redo group, you will receive the following errors:

ORA-01623: log 1 is current log for thread 1 cannot drop ORA-00312: online log 1 of thread 1: 'D:\REDO01.LOG'

The option stating that you will use the ALTER DATABASE CLEAR LOGFILE GROUP 1; statement to resolve the corrupted online redo log file is incorrect. If you attempt to clear an online redo log file that must be archived without using the UNARCHIVED keyword, you will receive the following errors:

ORA-00350: log 1 of thread 1 needs to be archived ORA-00312: online log 1 thread 1: 'D:\REDO01.LOG'

The option stating that you will use the ALTER DATABASE DROP LOGFILE MEMBER 'D:\REDO01.LOG'; statement to resolve the corrupted online redo log file is incorrect. Oracle does not allow you to drop an online redo log member that belongs to an active or current redo group. Therefore, if you attempt to drop such a member, you will receive the following error:

ORA-00361: cannot remove last log member 'D:\redo01.log' for group 1'

**Question: 705**

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

---

**Explanation:**

If the lost redo log group is CURRENT, you must restore, perform cancel-based incomplete recovery, and open the database using the RESETLOGS option. A redo log group with a CURRENT status indicates that LGWR is currently writing to it. To recover from this failure, you must restore the database from a whole backup and perform cancel-based incomplete recovery. Then, you should open the database using the RESETLOGS option.

The option that states if the lost redo log group is ACTIVE, you should first attempt to clear the log file is incorrect. If the lost redo log group has a status of ACTIVE, it is needed for instance recovery. In that situation, you should first attempt to perform a checkpoint. After the checkpoint, the log file is no longer required for instance recovery.

The option that states if the lost redo log group is CURRENT, you must clear the log file is incorrect. You would clear the log file only if the status of the lost redo log group was INACTIVE. After clearing the log file, the log file may be reused.

The option that states if the lost redo log group is ACTIVE, you must restore, perform cancel-based incomplete recovery, and open the database using the RESETLOGS option. These actions are only necessary if the log file has a CURRENT status, which indicates LGWR is currently writing to it.

**Question: 706**

You have enabled resumable space allocation in your database by setting the RESUMABLE\_TIMEOUT parameter to a nonzero value.

Which three statements about resumable space allocation are true? (Choose three.)

- A. Even with resumable space allocation enabled for your database, you can disable resumable space allocation for a single session.
- B. A resumable statement is suspended only if an out of space error occurs.
- C. When a resumable statement is suspended, the transaction that contains the statement is also suspended.
- D. A resumable statement can only be suspended and resumed once during the execution of the statement.
- E. You can query the V\$SESSION\_WAIT dynamic performance view to identify the statements that are suspended for a session.

**Answer: A, B, E**

**Explanation:**

The following three statements are true about resumable space allocation:

Even with resumable space allocation enabled for your database, you can disable resumable space allocation for a single session. When a resumable statement is suspended, the transaction that contains the statement is also suspended. You can query the V\$SESSION\_WAIT dynamic performance view to identify the statements that are suspended for a session.

Resumable space allocation is an Oracle feature that allows certain statements to be suspended if space errors, such as out of space errors, space quota exceeded errors, or maximum extents reached errors, occur. Resumable statements include SELECT statements, DML statements, SQL\*Loader imports and exports, and some DDL statements. You enable resumable space allocation by setting the RESUMABLE\_TIMEOUT parameter to a value greater than zero. The parameter represents the amount of time, in seconds, that a resumable statement will be suspended before it is terminated

and an error is generated. You can also set this value for a session using the ALTER SESSION ENABLE RESUMABLE TIMEOUT n; statement. Or, you can disable resumable space allocation for a session using the ALTER SESSION DISABLE RESUMABLE; statement. If you have enabled resumable space allocation and a resumable statement experiences a space error, the statement is suspended. If the statement is contained within a transaction, the transaction is also suspended. This gives you the opportunity to correct the space issue. After the space issue is corrected, the suspended statement automatically resumes execution. You can query the V\$SESSION\_WAIT dynamic performance view to identify the statements that are suspended for a session. The event column of the V\$SESSION\_WAIT view will display statement suspended, wait error to be cleared for a statement that is suspended. The sid column identifies the session id that executed the suspended statement, and the seconds\_in\_wait column displays the number of seconds the statement has been suspended.

The option that states a resumable statement is suspended only if an out of space error occurs is incorrect. A resumable statement is also suspended if a space quota is exceeded or a maximum extents reached error occurs. The option that states a resumable statement can only be suspended and resumed once during the execution of the statement is incorrect. A statement can be suspended and resumed multiple times during its execution.

### Question: 707

Which statement about using RMAN stored scripts is true?

- A. To create and execute an RMAN stored script, you must use a recovery catalog.
- B. When executing a stored script and a command fails, the remainder of the script is executed, and a message is written to the alert log file.
- C. RMAN stored scripts can always be executed against any target database that is registered in the recovery catalog.
- D. When you execute a stored script, it always executes using the persistent channel settings previously set with the CONFIGURE command.

---

### Answer: A

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Explanation:

To create and execute an RMAN stored script, you must use a recovery catalog because RMAN stored scripts are stored in the recovery catalog. You cannot use RMAN stored scripts if you are using the control file for your RMAN repository.

The option that states when executing a stored script and a command fails, the remainder of the script is executed, and a message is written to the alert log file is incorrect. If you are executing a stored RMAN script and one of the commands in the script fails, the other subsequent commands in the script are not executed because a stored RMAN script is created within a RUN block.

The option that states RMAN stored scripts can always be executed against any target database that is registered in the recovery catalog is incorrect. RMAN stored scripts can be created as local scripts or as global scripts. Local scripts can only be executed against the target database to which you are connected when you create the script. To create a global script that can be executed against any target database registered in the recovery catalog, you must include the GLOBAL keyword when you create the script.

The option that states when you execute a stored script, it always executes using the persistent channel settings set with the CONFIGURE command is incorrect. You can override any persistent channel settings by including an ALLOCATE CHANNEL command in the RUN block before executing the script.

### Question: 708

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**

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Explanation:

A cumulative level 1 backup contains only the blocks that have changed since the last level 0 incremental backup.

A full backup contains all used data blocks.

A whole backup contains all used and unused data blocks.

A differential level 1 backup contains only the data blocks that have changed since the last level 1 or level 0 incremental backup.

### Question: 709

You want to back up your 100-GB database on a remote tape device. You are required to ensure that minimum network bandwidth is consumed while transferring the backups to the tape device. The current consumption of your CPU is approximately 40 percent.

Which type of backup should you perform?

- A. standard backup set
- B. image copy
- C. compressed backup
- D. user-managed backup

---

**Answer: C**

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Explanation:

In this scenario, you should use a compressed backup. The size of the database in this scenario is large, and you are required to reduce the network bandwidth consumed while the backups are being transferred to a remote tape device. A compressed backup will reduce the size of the database backup and will eventually reduce the network bandwidth consumed to place the backup on a remote tape device. The CPU usage in this scenario is low. Therefore, the CPU can tolerate some

overhead that will be generated while compressing backups. You can only perform compression on backup sets, but not on image copies. Other situations in which compressed backups can be beneficial are as follows:

When there is a space constraint on the backup disk

When writing backups either to a CD or a DVD

When you want to limit the expense of backup media

You should not use a standard backup set in this scenario because a standard backup set is larger and will consume more network bandwidth when it is being placed on a remote tape device. A standard backup set should be used if CPU performance is more important than the benefits provided by a compressed backup. A compressed backup incurs some CPU overhead and should not be used if CPU performance cannot be compromised.

You cannot use an image copy in this scenario. You cannot create an image copy on tape devices. An image copy can be created only on disk. An image copy is an identical copy of a datafile in the database and is created using RMAN commands. An image copy is larger than a backup set because the unused data blocks are also copied in an image copy. Image copies should be used when you want to simplify the recovery process.

You should not use user-managed backup in this scenario. The user-managed backup will be larger than a compressed backup. A user-managed backup creates an exact copy of a datafile using operating system commands, and copies all the used and unused blocks in the datafile. This increases the size of the backups. In this scenario, you are required to reduce the network bandwidth consumed. Therefore, you should choose a backup method that reduces the size of the backups.

## Question: 710

You enable block change tracking. You issue the following command:

BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 0 DATABASE;

The next day, you issue the following command:

BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 1 CUMULATIVE DATABASE;

Which statement about the use of the change tracking file is true?

- A. RMAN reads the block change tracking file only when it performs the incremental level 0 backup.
- B. RMAN reads the block change tracking file when it performs both incremental backups.
- C. RMAN reads the block change tracking file only when it performs the incremental level 1 backup.
- D. RMAN does not read the block change tracking file when it performs either incremental backup.

## Answer: B

Explanation:

RMAN reads the block change tracking file only when it performs the incremental level 1 backup. After you enable block change tracking, you perform a level 0 incremental backup. For this backup, RMAN has to scan the entire datafile because the change tracking file does not contain information about the changed blocks.

Next, you perform an incremental level 1 backup. For this backup, RMAN uses the block change tracking file to determine the blocks that have changed since the incremental level 0 backup.

The option that states RMAN reads the block change tracking file only when it performs the incremental level 0 backup is incorrect. For the first incremental level 0 backup, the change tracking

file does not contain information about the changed blocks, and RMAN has to scan the entire datafiles to determine the blocks that have changed.

The option that states RMAN reads the block change tracking file when it performs both incremental backups is incorrect. RMAN only uses the block change tracking file for the incremental level 1 backup.

The option that states RMAN does not read the block change tracking file when it performs either incremental backup is incorrect. RMAN uses the block change tracking file for the incremental level 1 backup, but not for the incremental level 0 backup.

## Question: 711

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

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### Answer: D

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Explanation:

When the KEEP clause is specified, RMAN backs up all necessary components to ensure that the database can be restored. This includes the control file, the current SPFILE, data files, and the archived redo logs if the database is open when the backup is performed. You should note that when you use the KEEP clause, the KEEP clause takes precedence over other configured settings, such as any configured retention policy. Also, the control file is backed up even if autobackup has been disabled.

All of the other options are incorrect because the control file, current SPFILE, data files, and archived redo logs are backed up when you specify the KEEP clause.

## Question: 712

You want to use RMAN to create compressed backups.

Which statement is true about the compression algorithms that RMAN can use?

- A. The BZIP2 compression algorithm consumes more CPU resources than the ZLIB compression algorithm.
- B. The ZLIB compression algorithm consumes more CPU resources than the BZIP2 compression algorithm.
- C. The ZLIB compression algorithm provides maximum compression and produces smaller backups than the BZIP2 compression algorithm.
- D. Only the BZIP2 compression algorithm can be used to make compressed backups to disk.

---

### Answer: A

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**Explanation:**

The BZIP2 compression algorithm consumes more CPU resources than the ZLIB compression algorithm. The BZIP2 compression algorithm provides for optimum compression, but tends to use more CPU resources than the ZLIB compression algorithm. The ZLIB compression algorithm is optimized for performance and uses less CPU resources. You should note that the COMPATIBLE initialization parameter must be set to 11.0.0 or higher to use the ZLIB compression algorithm.

The option that states the ZLIB compression algorithm consumes more CPU resources than the BZIP2 compression algorithm is incorrect. The BZIP2 compression algorithm consumes more CPU resources.

The option that states the ZLIB compression algorithm provides maximum compression and produces smaller backups than the BZIP2 compression algorithm is incorrect. The BZIP2 compression algorithm provides maximum compression and produces smaller backups than the ZLIB compression algorithm.

The option that states only the BZIP2 compression algorithm can be used to make compressed backups to disk is incorrect. The ZLIB compression algorithm can also be used to make compressed backups to disk.

**Question: 713**

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**

**Explanation:**

One of the tables is recovered from the Recycle Bin using a Last In First Out (LIFO) approach. If you use the FLASHBACK TABLE my\_table TO BEFORE DROP RENAME TO my\_table2; statement to recover a table in a scenario where your Recycle Bin has multiple copies of the MY\_TABLE table, then only the latest copy of the table will be recovered. The table that is moved to the Recycle Bin most recently is recovered first using a LIFO algorithm. In this scenario, you also included a RENAME TO clause in your FLASHBACK TABLE statement.

Therefore, the restored table will be given the new name MY\_TABLE2.

The option that states one of the tables is recovered from the Recycle Bin using a First In First Out (FIFO) approach is incorrect because the last table moved to the Recycle Bin is flashed back. The FIFO approach is used when you purge a table from the Recycle Bin using the PURGE TABLE statement. The oldest table moved to the Recycle Bin is purged first.

The option that states both the tables are recovered is incorrect. Using the FLASHBACK TABLE my\_table TO BEFORE DROP RENAME TO my\_table2; statement, you cannot recover both tables. Only the latest table will be recovered.

The option that states none of the tables are recovered from the Recycle Bin is incorrect because the latest copy of the table will be recovered from the Recycle Bin without returning any error.

### Question: 714

You want to disable resumable space allocation for all sessions.

Which value should be assigned to the RESUMABLE\_TIMEOUT parameter to disable resumable space allocation for all sessions?

- A. 0
- B. 10
- C. 100
- D. NULL

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

You can disable resumable space allocation for all sessions by assigning a value of 0 to the RESUMABLE\_TIMEOUT parameter. The RESUMABLE\_TIMEOUT parameter indicates the maximum time that a resumable statement is suspended. A resumable statement can be a data definition language (DDL) command that is being suspended due to non-availability of space allocated for the object to be created in the database. After the space is allocated, the suspended statement can be resumed for execution. You can also disable resumable space allocation for a single session using the ALTER SESSION DISABLE RESUMABLE; statement within the session.

The values 10 and 100 can be assigned to the RESUMABLE\_TIMEOUT parameter, but these values cannot be used to disable resumable space allocation for all sessions. A value of 10 indicates 10 seconds, and a value of 100 indicates 100 seconds.

The NULL value is an invalid value to be assigned to the RESUMABLE\_TIMEOUT parameter.

### Question: 715

You want to enable resumable space allocation at the instance level.

Which two actions would enable resumable space allocation at the instance level? (Choose two.)

- A. issuing the ALTER SYSTEM ENABLE RESUMABLE; statement
- B. issuing the ALTER SESSION ENABLE RESUMABLE; statement
- C. modifying the RESUMABLE\_TIMEOUT initialization parameter to a nonzero value
- D. issuing the ALTER SYSTEM SET RESUMABLE\_TIMEOUT=<nonzero value>; statement

**Answer: C, D**

**Explanation:**

You can enable resumable space allocation at the instance level by modifying the RESUMABLE\_TIMEOUT initialization parameter to a nonzero value, or you can change the value of the RESUMABLE\_TIMEOUT parameter dynamically by issuing the following statement:

`ALTER SYSTEM SET RESUMABLE_TIMEOUT=<nonzero_value>;`

Issuing the `ALTER SYSTEM ENABLE RESUMABLE;` statement is incorrect. This statement would generate an error on execution because the syntax is incorrect.

Issuing the `ALTER SESSION ENABLE RESUMABLE;` statement is incorrect. You issue the `ALTER SESSION ENABLE RESUMABLE;` statement to enable resumable space allocation at the session level, not to enable resumable space allocation at the instance level.

**Question: 716**

Your database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode. You are performing a user-managed backup of the DATA1 tablespace. You place the DATA1 tablespace in backup mode by issuing the following statement:

`ALTER TABLESPACE data1 BEGIN BACKUP;`

While you are performing the backup, an error occurs that causes the instance to terminate abnormally. Which statement about the DATA1 tablespace is true?

- A. The DATA1 tablespace is automatically taken out of backup mode when the instance aborts.
- B. If you restart the database, the DATA1 tablespace will be automatically taken out of backup mode when the database is opened.
- C. If you restart the database, the DATA1 tablespace will be automatically taken out of backup mode when the database is mounted.
- D. If you restart the database, the database will not be opened.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

If you restart the database, the database will not be opened. The database will reach the MOUNT state, but will not be opened. An error will be generated indicating that media recovery is required. To successfully open the database, you should take the tablespace out of backup mode. You can do so by issuing the `ALTER TABLESPACE data1 END BACKUP;` statement, or you can issue an `ALTER DATABASE END BACKUP;` statement, which will take all datafiles in all tablespaces out of back up mode.

All of the other options are incorrect. The DATA1 tablespace is automatically taken out of backup mode when the instance aborts, when the instance is opened, or when the instance is mounted.

## Question: 717

For which two situations would you use functionality provided by the Resource Manager? (Choose two.)

- A. setting idle timeout limits on resource plans
- B. saving storage space by using compressed backup sets
- C. creating jobs that will run automatically at a scheduled time
- D. assigning priorities to jobs to manage access to system resources
- E. creating alerts to perform notification when tablespaces are low on available space resources

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**Answer: A, D**

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Explanation:

The Resource Manager provides the functionality of setting idle timeout limits on resource plans and assigning priorities to jobs to manage access to system resources. The Resource Manager feature of an Oracle database provides a set of APIs that allow you to manage resources automatically. The Resource Manager allows you to distribute processing resources to users so that they are used efficiently, create undo pools to be used by specific groups of users, create session pools for users, limit the number of active sessions for a specific group of users, and prevent processing-intensive jobs from executing longer than expected or from generating more I/O than you specify.

RMAN provides the functionality of saving storage space by using compressed backup sets.

The Scheduler provides the functionality of creating jobs that will run automatically at a scheduled time. The Tablespace Monitoring feature provides the functionality of creating alerts to perform notification when tablespaces are low on available space resources.

Monitoring and Tuning RMAN

## Question: 718

Which statement about Automatic Memory Management with Oracle 11g is true?

- A. You cannot specify MEMORY\_TARGET if you explicitly specify SGA\_TARGET or PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET values that are greater than zero in your parameter file.
- B. Oracle can reallocate memory between the SGA and PGA automatically as needed.
- C. To use Automatic Memory Management, you must explicitly set both the MEMORY\_TARGET and MEMORY\_MAX\_TARGET parameters in your parameter file.
- D. You can set the MEMORY\_TARGET parameter to a maximum value of the current SGA size plus the current PGA size.

---

**Answer: B**

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**Explanation:**

When Automatic Memory Management is enabled in Oracle 11g, Oracle can reallocate memory between the SGA and PGA automatically as needed. Using Automatic Memory Management can reduce the chances of being unable to allocate memory to SGA and PGA memory structures. You can enable Automatic Memory Management by setting the MEMORY\_TARGET initialization parameter or using Enterprise Manager.

The option that states you cannot specify MEMORY\_TARGET if you explicitly specify SGA\_TARGET or PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET values that are greater than zero in your parameter file is incorrect. If you explicitly set SGA\_TARGET and PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET, the MEMORY\_TARGET value will default to the sum of the two, but can be increased up to the value of MEMORY\_MAX\_SIZE. If you set MEMORY\_TARGET, you can also set SGA\_TARGET, PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET, both SGA\_TARGET and PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET, or neither of the two. How Oracle manages memory and sets the defaults for other memory parameters depends on which parameters you specify. If you set only the MEMORY\_TARGET, and leave the SGA\_TARGET and PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET parameters unset, Oracle automatically allocates 60 percent of available memory to the SGA and 40 percent of available memory to the PGA when the database starts. If you set MEMORY\_TARGET and PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET but not SGA\_TARGET,

SGA\_TARGET is set to either the SGA\_MAX\_SIZE value or the value of MEMORY\_TARGET - PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET, whichever is smaller. If you set MEMORY\_TARGET and SGA\_TARGET but not

PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET, PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET is set to a value of MEMORY\_TARGET - SGA\_TARGET.

The option that states to use Automatic Memory Management you must explicitly set both the MEMORY\_TARGET and MEMORY\_MAX\_TARGET parameters in your parameter file is incorrect. You only need to set MEMORY\_TARGET. If you specify a nonzero value for MEMORY\_TARGET and do not set MEMORY\_MAX\_TARGET, MEMORY\_MAX\_TARGET will be set to the same value as MEMORY\_TARGET by default.

The option that states you can set the MEMORY\_TARGET parameter to a maximum value of the current SGA size plus the current PGA size is incorrect. You can increase MEMORY\_TARGET up to the value of MEMORY\_MAX\_SIZE.

**Question: 719**

Which tuning tool recommends how to optimize materialized views so that these views can take advantage of the general query rewrite feature?

- A. Segment Advisor
- B. SQL Access Advisor
- C. Undo Advisor
- D. SQL Tuning Advisor

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**Answer: B**

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**Explanation:**

SQL Access Advisor recommends how to optimize materialized views so that these views can take advantage of the general query rewrite feature. To achieve optimum performance for complex, data-intensive queries, you need to use materialized views and indexes. The SQL Access Advisor helps you achieve your performance goals by recommending the proper set of materialized views, materialized view logs, and indexes for a given workload. The SQL Access Advisor can use current SQL, an existing SQL Tuning Set (STS), or a hypothetical workload to make its recommendations.

The option stating ADDM is incorrect. ADDM recommendations are based on the following:

Hardware changes - Adding CPUs or changing the I/O subsystem configuration

Database configuration - Changing initialization parameter settings

Schema changes - Hash partitioning of a table or index Application changes - Using the cache option for sequences or using bind variables Using other advisors - Running the SQL Tuning Advisor on high load SQL or running the Segment Advisor on hot objects

ADDM does not recommend how to optimize materialized views.

The Undo Advisor does not recommend how to optimize materialized views. The Undo Advisor helps you to estimate the space that you will need to store undo information.

Segment Advisor does not recommend how to optimize materialized views. Segment Advisor helps to determine whether an object has space available for reclamation.

**Question: 720**

In Oracle 11g,, which recommendations does the SQL Access Advisor generate? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. partitioning recommendations
- B. statistics collection recommendations
- C. index creation recommendations
- D. materialized view recommendations
- E. materialized view log recommendations

**Answer: A, C, D, E**

**Explanation:**

In Oracle 11g, the SQL Access Advisor can generate partitioning recommendations, index creation recommendations, materialized view recommendations, and materialized view log recommendations. The SQL Access Advisor is a tuning tool that provides advice regarding the tuning of materialized views, indexes (B-tree, bitmap, and function-based), and materialized view logs, as well as advice on table and index partitioning. The SQL Access Advisor provides recommendations by analyzing a known workload and other specified information.

SQL Access Advisor does not generate statistics collection recommendations. This task is performed by the SQL Tuning Advisor.

New questions

## Question: 721

You work as a Database Administrator for Gigabytes Inc. The company uses Oracle 11g as its database. You are asked by your manager to conduct a training session for new recruits. You questioned the batch about Automatic Work Repository (AWR). Which of the following statements will you consider as correct for AWR?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

- A. All AWR tables belong to the SYSTEM schema.
- B. Data dictionary views can be used to access the snapshots collected by AWR.
- C. The snapshots of the relevant data are always retained only for 7 days.
- D. All AWR tables are stored in the SYSAUX table space.

**Answer: B, D**

## Question: 722

You are not sure if Flashback Database is enabled. What database column and view can you query to see if the flashback logs are being created in the flash recovery area?

- A. Query the initialization parameter FLASHBACK\_DATABASE in V\$INSTANCE.
- B. Query the FLASHBACK\_ENABLED column in V\$DATABASE.
- C. Query the FLASHBACK column in V\$DATABASE..
- D. Query the FLASHBACK\_ON column in V\$DATABASE.

**Answer: D**

### EXPLANATION:

To enable Flashback Database, you use the command ALTER DATABASE FLASHBACK ON. Your database must be in ARCHIVELOG mode, you must have the flash recovery area configured, and you must have DB\_FLASHBACK\_RETENTION\_TARGET set to an appropriate value.

A, B, and C are incorrect because they all specify columns that do not exist.

## Question: 723

What dynamic performance view can you query to list the supported platforms for transportable tablespaces?

- A. V\$TRANSPORTABLE\_PLATFORM
- B. V\$TRANSPORTABLE\_TABLESPACE
- C. V\$SUPPORTED\_PLATFORMS
- D. V\$DATABASE\_PLATFORM

**Answer: A**

**EXPLANATION:**

You use the PLATFORM\_NAME and ENDIAN\_FORMAT columns to determine the supported endian formats for all supported platforms.

B, C, and D are incorrect because none of these views exist.

**Question: 724**

You issue the following command to enable block change tracking:

SQL> ALTER DATABASE ENABLE BLOCK CHANGE TRACKING;

However, you receive an error message, and the tracking file is not created. What is a possible reason for the error message?

- A. The parameter DB\_RECOVERY\_FILE\_DEST is not set.
- B. You must use ALTER SYSTEM instead.)
- C. Your database must be in the MOUNT state to create the block change tracking file.
- D. The parameter DB\_CREATE\_FILE\_DEST is not set.

**Answer: D**

**EXPLANATION:**

Unless you explicitly specify a location for the block change tracking file using the USING FILE clause, the file is created using Oracle Managed Files (OMF), which requires a destination in the parameter DB\_CREATE\_FILE\_DEST.

A is incorrect because DB\_RECOVERY\_FILE\_DEST specifies the location of the flash recovery area. B is incorrect because the tracking file is created at the database level, not the system level. C is incorrect because you can create the tracking file when the database is OPEN; however, to rename the tracking file, the database must be in the MOUNT state.

**Question: 725**

You are restoring and recovering a database to a new host. What data dictionary view will you use to identify the names of the datafiles on the new database?

- A. DBA\_DATAFILE
- B. VJTABLESPACE
- C. VJDATAFILE
- D. V\$DATAFILE\_COPY
- E. VJBACKUP DATAFILE

**Answer: C**

**EXPLANATION:**

V\$DATAFILE lists all the datafiles for the new database, and you will use these names in the SET NEWNAME command within the RMAN RUN block.

A is incorrect because no data dictionary view called DBA\_DATAFILE exists, and even if it did exist, the view would not be available when the database is in the MOUNT state. B, D, and E are incorrect because these views do not contain information about datafile names on the new host.

**Question: 726**

Your flash recovery area becomes full when you are running an RMAN backup (and has not yet reached the value specified by DB\_RECOVERY\_FILE\_DEST). It is the destination for archived redo log files and backups. What will happen to the database? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. If you have the flash recovery area set to autoextend, the backup will continue with no problem.
- B. The database will hang until you add more space to the flash recovery area.
- C. RMAN will delete obsolete backups from the flash recovery area to accommodate new backups.
- D. The RMAN backup will hang until you add more space to the flash recovery area.

**Answer: C**

**EXPLANATION:**

RMAN will delete files from the flash recovery area if they are obsolete according to the defined retention policy.

A is incorrect because you cannot configure the flash recovery area for autoextend.  
B is incorrect because the RMAN backup will fail, but the database will continue to run as long as space is available in the flash recovery area for archived redo log files or it is an optional destination.  
D is incorrect because the RMAN backup will attempt to clean up obsolete files, and failing that, it will terminate the backup with an error message.

**Question: 727**

You want to ensure the recoverability of the recovery catalog itself. Which of the following steps should you implement to maximize recoverability?

(Choose all that apply.)

- A. Configure the database for ARCHIVELOG mode.
- B. Use BACKUP DATABASE PLUS ARCHIVELOG when you back up the recovery catalog.
- C. Put the recovery catalog in the target database, and include a backup of the recovery catalog with every backup.
- D. Use BACKUP DATABASE PLUS ARCHIVELOG when you back up the recovery catalog.
- E. Back up the recovery catalog to disk and tape after each target database backup (in other words, two separate media types).

**Answer: A, B, D, E**

**EXPLANATION:**

These are all best practices for a recovery catalog that also apply to any mission-critical database. C is incorrect because you should never store the recovery catalog database in the target database. Several widespread logical errors

**Question: 728**

You want to leverage resource consumer groups when using the Scheduler. Which Scheduler object uses resource plans directly?

- A. A lightweight job
- B. A job class
- C. A job chain
- D. A program

---

**Answer: B**

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**EXPLANATION:**

You create a job class with CREATE\_JOB\_CLASS and specify a resource consumer group with the RESOURCE\_CONSUMER\_GROUP parameter. You can also specify a resource plan with CREATE\_WINDOW.

A is incorrect because you cannot directly link a lightweight job with a consumer group. C is incorrect because job chains only specify conditional execution and sequencing among a set of related jobs. D is incorrect because you cannot directly associate a program with a resource plan or resource consumer group

**Question: 729**

You need to recover the database after a disk is lost but you are missing two archived redo log files. You need to run the RMAN RECOVER DATABASE UNTIL command. In what database state can you perform this recovery?

- A. OPEN
- B. MOUNT
- C. RESTRICTED
- D. NOMOUNT

---

**Answer: B**

---

**EXPLANATION:**

You must have the control file open but cannot open the datafiles during recovery. A is incorrect because the database cannot be open during a full database recovery. C is incorrect because RESTRICTED mode is the same as OPEN, except restricted to users with SYSDBA privileges. D is incorrect because NOMOUNT does not open the control file, and you need to control file contents to perform recovery.

## Question: 730

Which of the following methods can you use to enable duplexed RMAN backups? (Choose two answers.)

- A. Use the initialization parameter RMAN\_BACKUP\_COPIES.
- B. Use the BACKUP COPIES option in the RMAN CONFIGURE command.
- C. Use the BACKUP COPIES option in the ALLOCATE CHANNEL command.
- D. Use the COPIES option in the RMAN BACKUP command.

**Answer: B, D**

**EXPLANATION:**

You configure backup copies either in the CONFIGURE command for the device type or during the backup itself in the BACKUP command.

A is incorrect because no such initialization parameter controls RMAN backup copies.

C is incorrect because you cannot control the number of backup copies in the ALLOCATE command.

## Question: 731

Which of the following tablespaces can be recovered while the database is online? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. USERS
- B. UNDO
- C. SYSAUX
- D. SYSTEM 3
- E. EXAMPLE

**Answer: A, C, E**

**EXPLANATION:**

The USERS, SYSAUX, and EXAMPLE tablespaces are not considered critical tablespaces, so the database can be OPEN when these tablespaces are recovered.

B and D are incorrect because the database will not open without the SYSTEM or UNDO tablespaces.

## Question: 732

Which of the following methods can you use to run a job chain? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Create and schedule a job with CREATEJOB of type CHAIN.
- B. Create and schedule a chain using the CREATE\_CHAIN procedure.
- C. Create and schedule a chain using the CREATE\_JOB\_CHAIN procedure.
- D. Use the START\_CHAIN procedure.
- E. Use the RUN\_CHAIN procedure.

**Answer: A, E**

### EXPLANATION:

You can initiate a job chain by creating and scheduling a job with CREATE\_JOB of type CHAIN, or you can use the RUN\_CHAIN procedure.

B is incorrect because CREATE\_CHAIN creates only the chain container and not any of the steps; therefore, you cannot run it. C and D are incorrect because there are no such procedures as CREATE\_JOB\_CHAIN or START\_CHAIN

## Question: 733

Which of the following commands successfully allocates a channel? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. ALLOCATE CHANNEL T2 TYPE TAPE;
- B. ALLOCATE CHANNEL T2 TYPE SBT;
- C. ALLOCATE CHANNEL DB2 TYPE DISK PARMS='SBT\_LIBRARY=mmv.so';
- D. ALLOCATE CHANNEL T1 TYPE DISK;

**Answer: B, D**

### EXPLANATION:

Only two valid media types exist for ALLOCATE CHANNEL: DISK and TAPE. Each type allows only certain parameters such as FORMAT and PARMS.

A is incorrect because there is no such type TAPE. C is incorrect because you cannot specify media manager library settings for a backup to disk.

## Question: 734

To enable remote connections to the database using the password file, what values should REMOTE\_LOGIN\_PASSWORDFILE have? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. NONE
- B. SHARED
- C. EXCLUSIVE
- D. REMOTE

**Answer: B, C**

The value of REMOTE\_LOGIN\_PASSWORDFILE can be either SHARED or EXCLUSIVE to allow both SYS and non-SYS users to connect to the database remotely (instead of using operating system authentication).

A is incorrect because a value of NONE requires operating system authentication to connect to the database as a privileged user. D is incorrect because the value REMOTE is not valid for REMOTE\_LOGIN\_PASSWORDFILE.

### Question: 735

You want to use Flashback Transaction Query to identify the SQL needed to reverse a transaction in the HR. EMPLOYEES table. Where can you find out the value of the transaction ID column XID to use when you query FLASHBACK\_TRANSACTION\_QUERY? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. From the VERSIONS\_XID column of HR. EMPLOYEES
- B. From LogMiner
- C. From the XID column of HR.EMPLOYEES
- D. From the VERSIONS\_XID column of FLASHBACK VERSION QUERY

---

**Answer: A**

---

#### EXPLANATION:

Every table has the pseudo-column VERSIONS\_XID that you can query for a transaction ID of a past transaction with the AS OF clause.

B is incorrect because LogMiner only queries the contents of online and archived redo log files and is much more cumbersome than using an AS OF query. C is incorrect because XID is not a pseudo-column. D is incorrect because there is no such column VERSIONS\_XID of the table FLASHBACK\_VERSION\_QUERY; you need to have the XID or SCN before querying FLASHBACK\_VERSION\_QUERY and retrieve the SQL to reverse the transaction.

### Question: 736

Setting which of the following initialization parameters enables Automatic Memory Management?

- A. MEMORYTARGET
- B. MEMORY\_MAX\_TARGET
- C. SGATARGET
- D. PGA AGGREGATE TARGET

---

**Answer: A**

---

**EXPLANATION:**

When you set MEMORY\_TARGET, the SGA and PGA memory areas will be dynamically tuned as a whole, although you can specify minimum values for the SGA with SGA\_TARGET and for the PGA with PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET.

B is incorrect because MEMORY\_MAX\_TARGET specifies a maximum value for MEMORY\_TARGET but does not trigger AMM. C is incorrect because SGA\_TARGET sets only a minimum value for the SGA when AMM is enabled and specifies autotuning of the SGA when MEMORY\_TARGET is set to zero or not set. D is incorrect because PGA\_AGGREGATE\_TARGET sets a minimum value for the PGA only when AMM is enabled.

**Question: 737**

You configure AUTOBACKUP to ON in an RMAN session. When will RMAN back up the control file? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. When you run an RMAN BACKUP command
- B. When you run an RMAN ALLOCATE command
- C. When you add or drop a table in the SYSTEM tablespace
- D. When you change the physical structure of the database, such as dropping a tablespace
- E. When you specify the INCLUDING CONTROLFILE clause

---

**Answer: A**

---

**Question: 738**

Which of the following two parameters must you specify to use a flash recovery area for all of your backups? (Choose two answers.)

- A. DB\_RECOVERY\_FILE\_DEST\_SIZE
- B. DB\_RECYCLE\_CACHE\_SIZE
- C. DB\_RECOVERY\_FILE\_DEST
- D. DB RECOVERY FILE SIZE

---

**Answer: A, C**

---

**EXPLANATION:**

DB\_RECOVERY\_FILE\_DEST\_SIZE specifies the maximum space used by the recovery-related files, even if more or less space is available at the destination. DB\_RECOVERY\_FILE\_DEST specifies the location for all recovery-related files.

B is incorrect because DB\_RECYCLE\_CACHE\_SIZE does not control any aspect of the flash recovery area. D is incorrect because there is no such parameter as DB\_RECOVERY\_FILE\_SIZE.

## Question: 739

Your database is not using an RMAN recovery catalog. Which of the following commands are not available to you in this scenario? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. CONFIGURE RETENTION . . .
- B. BACKUP . . . KEEP FOREVER
- C. DELETE . . . EXPIRED
- D. REPORT SCHEMA ... AT

**Answer: B, D**

### EXPLANATION:

B and D are correct. If you are using the control file only for RMAN backups, backup information may age out of the control file and therefore will not be kept forever. In addition, schema changes are stored only in a recovery catalog but not in the control file.

A is incorrect because you can configure RMAN parameters whether or not a recovery catalog is configured. C is incorrect because you can always delete backups that are older or outside the defined retention policy.

## Question: 740

Which of the following dynamic performance views can you use to show the total CPU time for a consumer group? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. V\$RSRC\_CONSUMER\_GROUP
- B. V\$SESSTAT
- C. V\$SYSSTAT
- D. V\$RSRC CONSUMER GRP

**Answer: A**

### EXPLANATION:

The column CONSUMED\_CPU\_TIME shows the total CPU used for the consumer group, by all sessions in the consumer group.

B is incorrect because V\$SESSTAT shows the CPU time only at the session level. C is incorrect because V\$SYSSTAT shows the cumulative CPU time for all sessions. D is incorrect because the dynamic performance view V\$RSRC\_CONSUMER\_GRP does not exist.

## Question: 741

You want to designate one of the Linux system administrators as the recovery catalog owner. Which role must you grant to her Oracle user account?

- A. RECOVERY\_CATALOG
- B. CATALOGjDWNER
- C. RECOVERY\_CATALOG\_OWNER
- D. SYSDBA

**Answer: C**

### EXPLANATION:

The predefined role RECOVERY\_CATALOG\_OWNER includes the system privileges ALTER SESSION, CREATE CLUSTER, CREATE DATABASE LINK, CREATE PROCEDURE, CREATE SEQUENCE, CREATE SESSION, CREATE SYNONYM, CREATE TABLE, CREATE TRIGGER, CREATE TYPE, and CREATE VIEW. A, B are wrong because the RECOVERY\_CATALOG and CATALOG\_OWNER roles do not exist. D is wrong because it provides the recovery catalog owner with more system privileges than necessary.

## Question: 742

Fill in the blanks to make the following statement true: You use the \_\_\_\_\_ command so that the view \_\_\_\_\_ contains the specified name associated with the session in the \_\_\_\_\_ column.

- A. ALTER SESSION ENABLE RESUMABLE TIMEOUT . . . NAME 'statement description', DBA\_RESUMABLE\_STATEMENT, NAME
- B. ALTER SESSION ENABLE RESUMABLE TIMEOUT . . . NAME 'statement description', DBA\_RESUMABLE, NAME
- C. ALTER SESSION ENABLE RESUMABLE TIMEOUT . . . NAME 'statement description', DBA\_RESUMABLE, SQL\_NAME
- D. ALTER USER ENABLE RESUMABLE TIMEOUT . . . NAME 'statement description', DBA\_RESUMABLE, NAME

**Answer: B**

**EXPLANATION:**

You use the NAME parameter in ALTER SESSION to create a description of the SQL to make it easier for the DBA to identify a resumable statement when it runs out of space.

A is incorrect because there is no such view as DBA\_RESUMABLE\_STATEMENT. C is incorrect because there is no such column as SQL\_NAME in DBA\_RESUMABLE. D is incorrect because you use ALTER SESSION and not ALTER USER to set the name of the statement that may trigger resumable space allocation.

**Question: 743**

You execute this command:

CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY CLEAR;

What is the retention policy set to after running the command?

- A. Retention is set to the default of REDUNDANCY 1.
- B. No retention policy will be defined.
- C. Retention will be set according to the value of the initialization parameter CONTROL\_FILE\_RECORD\_KEEP\_TIME.
- D. Retention is set to RECOVERY WINDOW OF 4 DAYS.
- E. Retention is set to the default of REDUNDANCY 2.

---

**Answer: A**

---

**EXPLANATION:**

By default, RMAN keeps one full copy of the database.

B is incorrect because a retention policy is defined. C is incorrect because there is no relationship between the RMAN records in the control file and the retention policy.

D and E are incorrect because they are not the default values for the RMAN retention policy.

**Question: 744**

You lose an entire redo log group that is in the CURRENT state. What happens to the database instance and how can you recover from the lost redo log group?

- A. The instance will hang until you clear the redo log group.
- B. The instance will shut down or crash and you can perform complete recovery using the archived redo log files.
- C. The instance will skip to the next redo log group.
- D. The instance will shut down or crash and you will have to perform cancel-based recovery.

---

**Answer: D**

---

**EXPLANATION:**

The instance will shut down or crash when the current redo log file group is lost and you will have to perform cancel-based recovery because the lost redo log group contained committed transactions. A is incorrect because the instance will shut down or crash, and you cannot clear a redo log group that is missing. B is incorrect because you cannot perform complete recovery with a missing redo log file group in the CURRENT state. C is incorrect because Oracle cannot skip a redo log file group.

**Question: 745**

Identify the correct relationships between resource consumer groups, resource plan directives, and resource plans. (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Only one resource plan can be active at a time.
- B. A user can be a member of only one resource consumer group.
- C. One resource plan can have multiple plan directives.
- D. A user can be assigned to more than one resource plan.

---

**Answer: A, C**

---

**EXPLANATION:**

Only one resource plan is in effect at any given time. In addition, a resource plan can use a hierarchical method to allocate resources at different percentages depending on priority.

B is incorrect because a user can be a member of multiple consumer groups. D is incorrect because you cannot assign users directly to resource plans, only to consumer groups.

**Question: 746**

You are using the RMAN Data Recovery Advisor functionality. When an error occurs, which of the following commands can you use to monitor and maintain failures?

(Choose all that apply.)

- A. IDENTIFY FAILURE
- B. REPAIR FAILURE
- C. CHANGE FAILURE
- D. ADVISE FAILURE
- E. RESET FAILURE

---

**Answer: B, C, D**

---

**EXPLANATION:**

In addition to REPAIR, CHANGE, and ADVISE FAILURE, you can use the LIST FAILURE command to see if any unresolved failures exist.

A and E are incorrect because the commands IDENTIFY FAILURE and RESET FAILURE do not exist.

## Question: 747

You are using TSPITR to recover one or more tablespaces to a previous time in point or back to a specific SCN. What included in the recovery set? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. A copy of the SYSTEM tablespace
- B. A copy of the SYSAUX tablespace
- C. A copy of the UNDO tablespace
- D. A temporary tablespace for exported database objects from the auxiliary instance.
- E. The datafiles from the tablespaces to be recovered

---

**Answer: E**

---

**EXPLANATION:**

The recovery set includes only the datafiles from the tablespaces to be recovered.

A, B, C, and D are incorrect. None of these objects is included in the recovery set; instead, all of them are included except for the UNDO tablespace.

## Question: 748

You are using a recovery catalog and you lose all copies of your control file. Which of the following sets commands will you use to restore the control file before you recover the database?

- A. SET DBID 188390190; RESTORE CONTROLFILE;
- B. SET DBID 188390190; RESTORE CONTROLFILE FROM AUTOBACKUP;
- C. RESTORE CONTROLFILE FROM AUTOBACKUP;
- D. RESTORE CONTROLFILE;

---

**Answer: D**

---

**EXPLANATION:**

If you are using a recovery catalog, you do not need to set the DBID or specify AUTOBACKUP.

A is incorrect because you do not need to specify the DBID when you restore the control file using a recovery catalog. B is incorrect because you do not need to specify the DBID or AUTOBACKUP when you use a recovery catalog. C is incorrect because although this command will work, you do not need to specify AUTOBACKUP when you use a recovery catalog.

## Question: 749

Identify the advantage of recovery an image copy of a datafile during RMAN backup. (Choose all that apply.)

- A. During media recovery, fewer incremental updates need to be applied to the last image copy.
- B. The overhead for the block change tracking file is minimal.
- C. You do not need to perform additional image copy backups.
- D. You no longer need to duplex your backups.
- E. The time required to perform the backup and incremental updates to the image copy is reduced.

---

**Answer: A, C**

---

### EXPLANATION:

During media recovery, RMAN can start with the incrementally updated image copy and potentially apply fewer archived redo log files, significantly reducing recovery time. With an incrementally updated image copy, any subsequent image copy will be identical to the incrementally updated image copy.

B is incorrect because a block change tracking file reduces the time it takes RMAN to identify changed blocks. D is incorrect because duplexed backups is still a valid backup method to increase the number of backup copies. E is incorrect because the incremental update will add a slight amount of overhead during the backup but can dramatically reduce the recovery time.

## Question: 750

After you unregister a database from a recovery catalog, what happens to the backup metadata in the recovery catalog?

- A. You must migrate the backup metadata from the recovery catalog to the control file before unregistering the database from the recovery catalog.
- B. The backup metadata is maintained in the control file for a number of days specified by the initialization parameter CONTROL\_FILE\_RECORD\_KEEP\_TIME and immediately removed from the recovery catalog.
- C. The backup metadata is retained in the control file, and the database structure metadata remains in the recovery catalog.
- D. The backup metadata is maintained in the control file and in the recovery catalog for a number of days specified by the initialization parameter CONTROL\_FILE\_RECORD\_KEEP\_TIME.

---

**Answer: B**

---

**EXPLANATION:**

The backup metadata is always maintained in the control file for a number of days specified by the initialization parameter CONTROL\_FILE\_RECORD\_KEEP\_TIME.

A is incorrect because the control file always maintains the backup metadata and no migration is required. C is incorrect because all metadata for a database is removed from the recovery catalog when it is unregistered. D is incorrect because a database's metadata is removed immediately from the recovery catalog when it is unregistered.

**Question: 751**

You switch from Automatic Memory Management (AMM) to Automatic Shared Memory Management (ASMM) by executing this statement: alter system set memory\_target = 0;

Next, you restart the instance and set these values:

alter system set sga\_max\_size = 10gb;

alter system set sga\_target = 8gb;

alter system set shared\_pool\_size = 1 gb;

How do the values of SGA\_TARGET, SGA\_MAX\_SIZE, and SHARED\_POOL\_SIZE vary throughout the day? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. SGA\_TARGET varies up to SGA\_MAX\_SIZE, which depends on the number of users running DML
- B. SGA\_TARGET can fall below 8GB if the PGA is low on memory.
- C. SGA\_TARGET stays at 8GB, and SHARED\_POOL\_SIZE never is above 1GB.
- D. SGA\_TARGET stays at 8GB, and SHARED\_POOL\_SIZE never falls below 1GB.

**Answer: D**

**EXPLANATION:**

When you enable ASMM by setting SGA\_TARGET, the value does not change automatically and the SHARED\_POOL\_SIZE can grow and shrink as long as it does not fall below 1GB.

A is incorrect because SGA\_TARGET will not change dynamically; however, it can be changed by the DBA as long as it is less than the value of SGA\_MAX\_SIZE. B is incorrect because the value of SGA\_TARGET does not change and has no effect on the PGA memory size since AMM is not enabled.

C is incorrect because the value of SHARED\_POOL\_SIZE can vary above 1GB but is never lower than 1GB.

**Question: 752**

Which two dynamic performance views can you use to identify files that need to be backed up, regardless of whether you are in ARCHIVELOG mode or NOARCHIVELOG mode?

- A. V\$DATAFILE and VJlogfile
- B. V\$DATAFILE and VJtempfile
- C. V\$Log and VJlogfile
- D. V\$DATAFILE and VJcontrolfile

**Answer: D**

**EXPLANATION:**

The view V\$DATAFILE contains all datafiles and V\$CONTROLFILE contains a list of all copies of the control file.

A is wrong because you do not need to back up the online redo log files. B is wrong because you do not need to back up datafiles from temporary tablespaces, which do not contain any permanent objects, and can be easily re-created if lost. C is wrong because online redo log files do not need to be backed up and V\$LOG contains information about online redo log file groups, not individual files.

**Question: 753**

You want to create an archival backup for historical purposes. Where can you store the archival backup?

- A. To a disk location outside of the recovery area or a tape group
- B. To a disk device or the flash recovery area
- C. In the flash recovery area only
- D. To a tape device or the flash recovery area
- E. On any combination of disk and tape devices

---

**Answer: A**

---

**EXPLANATION:**

An archival backup can be stored only on a disk device outside of the flash recovery area or to a tape group.

B is incorrect because you cannot save an archival backup to the flash recovery area.

C is incorrect because you can save archival backups to tape or disk but not to the flash recovery area.

D is incorrect because you cannot save archival backups to the flash recovery area.

E is incorrect because archival backups must reside on a single device type.

**Question: 754**

You lose all of the datafiles in your TEMP tablespace after the database shuts down. When the database starts again, what happens?

- A. The database instance will not start and you must re-create the TEMP tablespace in MOUNT mode.
- B. The database instance will not start and you will have to drop the old TEMP tablespace in NOMOUNT mode.
- C. The tempfile is re-created at the original location, a message is written to the alert log, and the database starts normally.
- D. The database starts normally, a message is written to the alert log, and the DBA must manually re-create the TEMP tablespace.

---

**Answer: C**

---

**EXPLANATION:**

If the database starts with a missing tempfile, the instance re-creates it and writes a message in the alert log. If the original location is not available, the DBA will have to create a new one manually after startup.

A and B are incorrect because the database will start even if the tempfile location is not available. D is incorrect because the DBA does not need to re-create the tempfile(s) manually unless the original file system location is unavailable.

**Question: 755**

Which of the following segment types can you shrink using Oracle's segment shrink functionality? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Undo segments
- B. Index segments
- C. Temporary segments
- D. Data segments

---

**Answer: B, D**

---

**EXPLANATION:**

You can shrink data segments and index segments separately.

A and C are incorrect. You cannot shrink undo or temporary segments. They are managed internally and do not need to be shrunk, because all space in an undo or temporary segment is released after being used; thus, no free space exists to compact.

**Question: 756**

You are creating a duplicate (auxiliary) database for testing purposes. Which of the following initialization parameter files can you use on the auxiliary database to specify the filenames on the new database? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. CONTROL\_FILE\_NAME\_CONVERT
- B. LOG\_FILE\_NAME\_CONVERT
- C. DB\_FILE\_NAME\_CONVERT
- D. DB\_CREATE\_FILE\_DEST
- E. CONTROL\_FILES

---

**Answer: B, C, E**

---

**EXPLANATION:**

When you create an auxiliary database, your control files, datafiles, and online log files will most likely not be in the same location as the source database. Thus, you can use CONTROL\_FILES, DB\_FILE\_NAME\_CONVERT, and LOG\_FILE\_NAME\_CONVERT to specify the new locations.

A is incorrect because the parameter CONTROL\_FILE\_NAME\_CONVERT does not exist. D is incorrect because DB\_CREATE\_FILE\_DEST is the location Oracle uses to create database objects when you are using Oracle Managed Files (OMF).

**Question: 757**

Which of the following DML operations use a significant portion of the PGA?  
(Choose all that apply.)

- A. Hash joins
- B. Buffers for bulk load operations
- C. Full table scans
- D. Bitmap merges
- E. Bitmap create

---

**Answer: A, B D, E**

---

**EXPLANATION:**

In addition to hash joins, bulk load operations, bitmap merge, and bitmap create operations, the PGA is used for sorting operations triggered by ORDER BY, GROUP BY, and ROLLUP, any of which are used in a SELECT statement.

C is incorrect because full table scans use an insignificant amount of memory in the PGA but a significant amount of memory in the SGA buffer cache.

**Question: 758**

You are using RMAN to perform a fast switch to image copies for recovery purposes. You need to perform a SET NEWNAME command as part of the fast switch. What is the primary restriction when using SET NEWNAME? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. The SET NEWNAME is available only within a RUN block.
- B. The SET NEWNAME is available only as a standalone RMAN command.
- C. You can use SET NEWNAME only for non-SYSTEM datafiles.
- D. The SET NEWNAME can change only the filename itself and not the directory path.

---

**Answer: A**

---

**EXPLANATION:**

You use SET NEWNAME in a RUN block to identify the target location for the recovered image copy when you run the RESTORE command.

B is incorrect because SET NEWNAME is available only within a RUN block.

C is incorrect because you can use SET NEWNAME for any datafile.

D is incorrect because SET NEWNAME specifies the entire pathname and filename for the restored image file.

**Question: 759**

Which of the following statements is true regarding lightweight jobs?

(Choose all that apply.)

A. You can use EM to create a lightweight job.

B. A lightweight job generates minimum redo when it runs.

C. A lightweight job is stored in the same table as other jobs.

D. You use the CREATE\_LIGHTWEIGHT\_JOB procedure to create a lightweight job.

---

**Answer: B**

---

**EXPLANATION:**

In addition to generating minimal redo, a lightweight job must also use an existing template to create it.

A is incorrect because EM cannot specify a JOB\_STYLE of LIGHTWEIGHT.

C is incorrect because lightweight jobs are not database objects that need to be created or dropped.

D is incorrect because there is no such procedure as CREATE\_LIGHTWEIGHT\_JOB. Instead, you use CREATE\_JOB with A JOB\_STYLE of LIGHTWEIGHT.

**Question: 760**

As the DBA, you run this command on the recovery catalog database: SQL> GRANT RECOVERY\_CATALOG\_OWNER TO KMSHELT; what privileges do the user KMSHELT have?

A. KMSHELT can create users that own virtual private catalogs.

B. KMSHELT can immediately use an existing virtual catalog on the recovery catalog database.

C. KMSHELT can register a new database in her Virtual Private Catalog (VPC).

D. KMSHELT can potentially own a VPC but will not be able to unless the DBA grants other privileges first.

---

**Answer: D**

---

**EXPLANATION:**

The DBA of the recovery catalog database must either grant the RMAN REGISTER DATABASE privilege or grant the RMAN CATALOG FOR DATABASE privilege on an existing database before KMSHELT can use the VPC.

A is incorrect because KMSHELT has only the privilege either to register a database or use an existing registered catalog. B is incorrect because the DBA has to grant additional privileges to KMSHELT. C is incorrect because she needs the RMAN REGISTER DATABASE privilege first.

**Question: 761**

You drop the table ORDERJTEM, and because you have the RECYCLEBIN initialization parameter set to ON, the table and its indexes are moved to the recycle bin. Which of the following are valid names for these two objects in the recycle bin?

- A. BIN\$ORDERJTEMJO\_BIN\$ORDERJTEM\_PK! I; 0
- B. BIN\$QR9ZZ=49X2Z\$0BIN\$QR8ZZ=W9X2Z\$0
- C. BIN\$ORDER\_ITEM\$0BIN\$ORDERJTEM\$1
- D. BIN\$QR9ZZ=49X2Z\$0BIN!i;C!R9ZZ=49X2Z!i;i

**Answer: B**

**EXPLANATION:**

Every item in the recycle bin contains up to a 26-character identifier that is unique across the database.

A and C are incorrect because the recycle bin name does not use the original object name. D is incorrect because the value between the two \$ symbols must be unique. The value after the second \$ is an Oracle-assigned version number.

**Question: 762**

You create and execute a stored local script using the following commands:

```
create script user backup
{
  backup as copy tablespace users;
  delete noprompt obsolete;
}
execute script user_backup;
```

What happens when you run these commands?

- A. The script does not run because it must be executed within a RUN block.
- B. An image copy of the USERS tablespace occurs and all previous backups and archived redo logs outside of the retention period or retention policy are deleted.
- C. The script creation step fails because you must explicitly allocate one or more channels with a stored script.
- D. The script does not run because you must specify a target database when you use a local script.

**Answer: A**

**EXPLANATION:**

Stored scripts, whether they are local or global, must be run within a RUN block as follows: run {execute script user\_backup;}.

B is wrong because a script must be enclosed in a RUN block.

C is wrong because you can include a channel allocation or use the default channel in the RUN command containing the EXECUTE SCRIPT command.

D is wrong because both local and global scripts apply only to the currently connected target database.

**Question: 763**

Which of the following can be a performance bottleneck in RMAN?

(Choose all that apply.)

- A. Reading data
- B. Writing data
- C. Allocating channels
- D. Validating blocks
- E. Copying blocks
- F. Multiplexing backups

**Answer: A, B, D, E**

**EXPLANATION:**

All of these operations can potentially be the slowest operation of the backup.

C is incorrect because channel allocation happens once during a backup and is therefore not a bottleneck. F is wrong because multiplexing backups will likely reduce the impact of a bottleneck.

**Question: 764**

Which of the following cannot be used as input to the SQL Tuning Advisor? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. A single SQL statement provided by a user
- B. An existing SQL Tuning Set (STS)
- C. A preprocessed Database Replay workload
- D. A schema name
- E. SQL statement identified in EM as using excessive resources

**Answer: C, D**

**EXPLANATION:**

You cannot use Database Replay workloads or an entire schema name as input to the SQL Tuning Advisor. However, you can specify single SQL statements.

A, B, and E are incorrect because single SQL statements and SQL Tuning Sets can be provided as input to the SQL Tuning Advisor.

**Question: 765**

You run the following query against the dynamic performance view V\$ASM\_DISKGROUP: SQL> select group\_number, name, type, total\_mb, free\_mb

```
2 from v$asm diskgroup;
GROUP_NUMBER NAME      TYPE    TOTAL MB   FREE MB
1 DATA      NORMAL    24568   20798
2 RECOV     NORMAL    24568   24090
3 DATA2     HIGH      16376   16221
```

What can you infer about the disk group DATA2?

- A. Disk group DATA2 is mirrored at the operating system level or with a RAID array.
- B. The TYPE column specifies disk group performance, not the redundancy level.
- C. Disk group DATA2 is mirrored threefold or more.
- D. Disk group DATA2 is mirrored with two disks in the failure group.

**Answer: C**

**EXPLANATION:**

If the TYPE column is HIGH, then the disk group is mirrored with at least three disks.

A is incorrect because if the disk group was mirrored at the operating system level or not at all, the TYPE column would have a value of EXTERN. B is incorrect because TYPE reflects the redundancy level, not performance level. D is incorrect because a value of NORMAL in the TYPE column indicates a redundancy level of two.

**Question: 766**

Identify the statement that is true about Flashback Data Archive.

(Choose the best answer.)

- A. You can use multiple tablespaces for an archive, and each archive can have its own retention time.
- B. You can have one archive, and for each tablespace that is part of the archive you can specify a different retention period.
- C. You can use multiple tablespaces for an archive, and you can have more than one default archive per retention period.
- D. If you specify a default archive, it must exist in only one tablespace.

**Answer: B**

**EXPLANATION:**

A Flashback Data Archive can span multiple tablespaces, each archive can have its own retention period, and you can specify one and only one default archive for CREATE TABLE or ALTER TABLE . . . FLASHBACK ARCHIVE commands.

A, C, and D are incorrect. These combinations of Flashback Archive Conditions are incorrect.

**Question: 767**

How many copies of the alert log are stored in the directory specified by the initialization parameter DIAGNOSTIC\_DEST?

- A. One per database
- B. One per instance
- C. Two per database
- D. Two per instance
- E. One per incident directory

---

**Answer: D**

---

**EXPLANATION:**

The alert log is stored in XML format in the alert subdirectory and in text format in the trace subdirectory. The alert log as well as all other diagnostic information is maintained per instance (for each instance).

A is incorrect because an alert log exists for each database instance, which is the case in a RAC environment. B is incorrect because the alert log is stored in both XML and text formats. C is incorrect because two copies of the alert log exist per instance, not per database. E is incorrect because the alert log is not stored in an incident directory.

**Question: 768**

You lose all control file copies and your datafiles are intact, but your online log files are unavailable. How do you recover the database in this situation?

- A. Re-create the control file and open the database with RESETLOGS.
- B. Restore a backup copy of the control file, perform incomplete recovery, and manually specify the names of the online redo log files. Also, open the database with RESETLOGS.
- C. Restore a backup copy of the control file, perform complete recovery, and open the database with RESETLOGS.
- D. Restore a backup copy of the control file, perform incomplete recovery, and open the database with RESETLOGS.

---

**Answer: A**

---

**EXPLANATION:**

You will lose some committed transactions because the online logs are not available.

B is incorrect because this solution applies only if both the online logs are available and the datafiles are current. C is incorrect because this scenario applies only if the online logs are available but the datafiles are not current. D is incorrect because this scenario applies only if the online logs are unavailable and the datafiles are not current.

**Question: 769**

You need to determine the proper target time for TSPITR. What methods can you use to determine the correct target time? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Flashback Database
- B. Flashback Version Query
- C. Flashback Transaction Query
- D. Flashback Query
- E. Flashback Drop
- F. Flashback Data Archive

---

**Answer: B, C, D**

---

**EXPLANATION:**

You can use Flashback Version Query, Flashback Transaction Query, or Flashback Query to look at the data or DML as of a point in time from the past with which to identify the correct SCN or timestamp for tablespace recovery.

A is incorrect because Flashback Database brings the entire database back to a point in time in the past. E is wrong because Flashback Drop retrieves dropped tables from the recycle bin. F is wrong because Flashback Data Archive stores change history for one or more tables, much as the UNDO tablespace maintains change history for the entire database.

**Question: 770**

When you perform a whole database backup with the command BACKUP DATABASE PLUS ARCHIVELOG, which database objects are included in the backup? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. All datafiles and archived log files. The control file is included if you add the CONTROLFILE keyword, and the SPFILE is included if your configuration includes automatic backup of the SPFILE.
- B. All datafiles and archived log files. The SPFILE is included if you add the SPFILE keyword, and the control file is included if your configuration includes automatic backup of the control file.
- C. All datafiles and archived log files; after the operation successfully completes, the archived log files are automatically deleted.
- D. All datafiles and archived log files only, regardless of the current RMAN settings.

---

**Answer: B**

---

**EXPLANATION:**

The command backs up all datafiles plus the archived log files. It backs up the SPFILE if you include the SPFILE keyword, and it backs up the control file if autobackup of the control file is configured.

A is incorrect because no such CONTROLFILE keyword exists, and you cannot specify autobackup of the SPFILE alone. C is incorrect because archived log files are deleted only if you include the DELETE INPUT option. D is incorrect because configured RMAN settings specify other files included in the backup.

**Question: 771**

You want to perform some maintenance on your ASM disk groups. As a result, you want to prevent RDBMS instances from connecting to the ASM instance, but you do not want to shut down the ASM instance. What command will achieve this objective?

- A. ALTER SYSTEM ENABLE RESTRICTED SESSION
- B. ALTER SYSTEM SUSPEND
- C. ALTER SYSTEM KILL SESSION
- D. ALTER SYSTEM SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE

---

**Answer: A**

---

**EXPLANATION:**

Running ALTER SYSTEM ENABLE RESTRICTED SESSION prevents connections from RDBMS instances.

B is incorrect because SUSPEND is valid only for an RDBMS instance. C is incorrect because KILL SESSION will disconnect a user's session, but it will not prevent new connections. D is incorrect because this command is not syntactically correct.

**Question: 772**

You can use the EM Support Workbench for which of the following tasks? (Choose all correct answers.)

- A. Run recommended repairs.
- B. Manually run a health check.
- C. Close problems and incidents.
- D. Generate additional SQL test cases to help Oracle Support solve the problem.
- E. View problems and incidents.

---

**Answer: B, C, D, E**

---

**EXPLANATION:**

B, C, D, and E are correct. You can use the Support Workbench for viewing problems and incidents, manually running health checks, generating additional dumps and test cases for Oracle Support, creating and tracking a service request to Oracle Support, collecting all data related to a problem and packaging it, and closing the problem when it has been resolved.

A is incorrect because the EM Support Workbench cannot run recommended repairs. However, you can initiate advisors that can recommend repairs.

**Question: 773**

You have a very large table that your users access frequently. Which of the following advisors will recommend any indexes to improve the performance of queries against this table?

- A. The Automatic Memory Manager (AMM)
- B. The SQL Tuning Advisor
- C. The Segment Advisor
- D. The SQL Access Advisor

---

**Answer: D**

---

**EXPLANATION:**

The SQL Access Advisor analyzes all SQL running during a given time period and recommends indexes and materialized views to improve the overall performance of the database.

A is incorrect because there is no such advisor as the Automatic Memory Manager. B is incorrect because the SQL Tuning Advisor looks only at a single SQL statement and provides recommendations. C is incorrect because the Segment Advisor recommends segment shrink when table and index segments are heavily fragmented.

**Question: 774**

You define your national character set as AL16UTF16. What datatypes will store Unicode data? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. NVARCHAR2
- B. XMLTYPE
- C. NCLOB
- D. NBLOB
- E. LONG I
- F. NCHAR

---

**Answer: A, C, F**

---

**EXPLANATION:**

When the database's national character set is defined as UTF8 or AL16UTF16, you can store Unicode data in NVARCHAR2, NCLOB, and NCHAR datatypes.

B is incorrect because the database character set applies to XMLTYPE data and not the national character set. D is incorrect because there is no such datatype as NBLOB. E is incorrect because LONG datatypes do not store Unicode data and they are supported only for backward compatibility using the database character set.

**Question: 775**

Which of the following archived log file configurations is the most ideal configuration per Oracle's recommendation?

- A. Use a flash recovery area mirrored on an external RAID system only.
- B. Archive to the flash recovery area and one location outside of the flash recovery area.
- C. Set two archived log destinations to non-flash recovery areas.
- D. Use a flash recovery area mirrored on an ASM disk group only.

---

**Answer: D**

---

**EXPLANATION:**

The highest performance and ease of maintenance configuration is a single destination to a flash recovery area stored in a mirrored ASM disk group.

A, B, and C are viable options but do not maximize performance, ease of maintenance, and recoverability.

**Question: 776**

Which of the following database objects are not candidates for RMAN image copies? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Datafiles
- B. Online redo log files
- C. Flashback log files
- D. Archived redo log files
- E. Password files

---

**Answer: B, C, E**

---

**EXPLANATION:**

B, C, and E cannot be backed up as image copies. You should never back up online redo log files under any circumstances, you do not need to back up flashback logs, and password files cannot be backed up by RMAN.

A is incorrect because any datafile can be backed up as an RMAN image copy. D is incorrect because you can back up archived redo log files as image copies.

**Question: 777**

You inadvertently delete some RMAN backups with operating system commands. You perform additional backups from RMAN again but you need to remove the deleted backups from the recovery catalog. What commands can you use to clean up the catalog? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. DELETE EXPIRED
- B. CROSSCHECK
- C. DELETE OBSOLETE
- D. UNCATALOG
- E. DELETE UNAVAILABLE

---

**Answer: A, B, D**

---

**Question: 778**

You frequently have multiple RMAN sessions running, and you want to be able to easily identify each job via the CLIENTINFO column of the dynamic performance view V\$SESSION. What RMAN command can you run to set the value for this column?

- A. set CLIENTINFO to 'RJB rman session';
- B. set COMMAND ID to 'RJB rman session';
- C. set CHANNEL ID to 'RJB rman session';
- D. set SESSION\_NAME to 'RJB rman session'

---

**Answer: B**

---

**EXPLANATION:**

Thank you for the quick response.

You can use the SET COMMAND ID command within an RMAN RUN BLOCK example:

```
RUN {
    set command id to 'bkup users';
    backup tablespace users;
};
```

when this RMAN job runs, the CLIENT\_INFO column in V\$SESSION contains the string id=bkup users.

Please, would you be kind to provide any reference source for your explanation using SET CHANNEL ID instead of SET COMMAND ID.

## Question: 779

Which of the following statements are true regarding ASM instances and disks? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The RBAL background process exists only on the ASM instance.
- B. You can use ASM disks with RAID disk systems.
- C. An ASM instance has its own data dictionary.
- D. ASM instances must be in the OPEN state to manage disk groups.
- E You can mix ASM disk groups with raw disks.

**Answer: B, E**

### EXPLANATION:

If you use ASM with RAID disk systems, you will typically turn off the ASM disk group redundancy and let the RAID system handle it; however, using ASM to manage mirroring and load balancing is typically more efficient. In addition, you can mix ASM disk groups with raw disks and datafiles on a file system.

A is incorrect because RBAL exists on both the ASM instance and the RDBMS instance. C is incorrect because an ASM disk does not have a database and thus no data dictionary. D is incorrect because ASM instances can only be in the NOMOUNT or MOUNT state.

## Question: 780

You are querying V\$BACKUP\_ASYNC\_IO to determine which files are the bottleneck during RMAN backups. What columns should you use to identify bottlenecks? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Divide IO\_COUNT by LONG\_WAIT and look for a large number.
- B. LONG\_WAIT\_TIME\_TOTAL should be the same as SHORT\_WAIT\_TIME\_TOTAL
- C. Divide LONG\_WAIT by LONG\_WAIT\_TIME\_TOTAL and look for a small number.
- D. Divide LONG\_WAIT by IO\_COUNT and look for a large number.

**Answer: D**

### EXPLANATION:

If the ratio of LONG\_WAIT to IO\_COUNT is large, then this file is likely a source of bottlenecks.

A, B, and C are incorrect, because all three of these calculations are not valid indicators of a bottleneck.

## Question: 64

Under what circumstances would you use transparent encryption for your RMAN backups? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. When you don't want to specify a password but share a wallet among several databases
- B. When you can specify a password for a backup but can also use a wallet if you're on the same database
- C. When you want to restore the backup to the same database and you are using a wallet
- D. When you want to send the backup to another site and don't want to use a password at the remote site

---

**Answer: C**

---

**EXPLANATION:**

Transparent encryption uses only an encryption wallet and cannot be used to recover to another database.

A is incorrect because you cannot share wallets between databases. B is incorrect because transparent encryption does not use passwords. D is incorrect because you must use password encryption or no encryption at all to use a backup at another site.

## Question: 781

Which of the following initialization parameters are specific to an ASM instance? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. LARGE\_POOL\_SIZE
- B. INSTANCE\_TYPE
- C. ASM\_POWER\_LIMIT
- D. ASM\_DISK\_LIMIT E ASM\_DISKGROUPS

---

**Answer: C, E**

---

**EXPLANATION:**

ASM\_POWER\_LIMIT throttles disk rebalance operations to make sure they don't interfere with ongoing user I/O. ASM\_DISKGROUPS specifies the disk groups that should automatically be mounted when the ASM instance starts.

A is incorrect because LARGE\_POOL\_SIZE is used for both an ASM and an RDBMS instance. B is incorrect because you use INSTANCE\_TYPE to differentiate an instance between ASM and RDBMS (RDBMS is the default). D is incorrect because no ASM\_DISK\_LIMIT initialization parameter exists.

## Question: 782

Which of the following clauses are valid for the FLASHBACK TABLE command? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. VERSIONS BETWEEN
- B. AS OF
- C. TO TIMESTAMP
- D. TO BEFORE DROP

**Answer: C, D**

### EXPLANATION:

In addition to TO TIMESTAMP, you can also specify TO SCN to provide a point in time for table recovery. If you use TO BEFORE DROP, you are actually using Flashback Drop but you still use the FLASHBACK TABLE statement.

A is incorrect because VERSIONS BETWEEN is used for Flashback Versions Query. B is incorrect because AS OF is used only for SELECT statements.

## Question: 783

To recover from the loss of the entire database, including all current control files, all online redo log files, and all parameter files, what backups are required, at a minimum, to restore the database successfully? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Archived redo logs generated after the last datafile backups
- B. One autobackup of the control file
- C. One autobackup of the SPFILE
- D. A backup of all datafiles i E The password file

**Answer: A, B, D**

### EXPLANATION:

To recover your database fully, you need a backup of all datafiles, all archived log files created since the last datafile backup, and an autobackup of the control file.

C and E are incorrect because you can easily re-create the password file, and RMAN creates a dummy SPFILE during recovery.

## Question: 784

You need to perform user-managed complete database recovery. What information do you need to retrieve from V\$RECOVERY\_LOG? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. The history of the datafiles recovered so far
- B. The archived redo log files required for recovery
- C. The datafiles and archived redo log files required for recovery
- D. The online redo log files that are corrupted and need to be re-created

---

### Answer: B

---

For user-managed recovery, you need to query V\$RECOVERY\_LOG to identify the archived redo log files needed for complete recovery, and V\$RECOVERY\_FILE to see which datafiles need media recovery.

A is incorrect because V\$RECOVERY\_LOG is not a history of recovery operations. C is incorrect because the view only contains a list of archived redo log files required for recovery. D is incorrect because there is no dynamic performance view that identifies which online redo log files are corrupt.

## Question: 785

In RMAN, you execute the command CONFIGURE BACKUP OPTIMIZATION ON so that you can avoid backing up objects that are already backed up sufficiently within the retention policy. However, you want to make an additional backup of the USERS tablespace to a removable disk for offsite storage. How can you ensure that RMAN does not skip the backup of the USERS tablespace? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Turn backup optimization off, perform the backup, and then turn backup optimization back on.
- B. Use the UNCONDITIONAL option: BACKUP UNCONDITIONAL TABLESPACE USERS;
- C. Back up the tablespace to a different device type.
- D. Use the FORCE option: BACKUP FORCE TABLESPACE USERS;.

---

### Answer: D

---

#### EXPLANATION:

D is correct. If you have backup optimization on, RMAN will unconditionally back up the object if you use the FORCE option.

A is incorrect because this is not the best way to accomplish this task. B is incorrect because no such RMAN keyword UNCONDITIONAL exists. C is incorrect because the conditions for backup optimization may already be met on all device types.

### Question: 786

You work as a Database Administrator for Veedol Inc. Your manager wants you to run a job that updates the transaction table every 30 minutes. To schedule the job, you have to set the value of the interval element.

Which of the following settings for the repeat\_interval argument will achieve the desired objective. Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

- A. 'freq = hourly;interval = 1/2'
- B. 'freq = hourly;byminute = 30'
- C. '0 00: 30:00'
- D. 'freq = minutely;interval = 30'
- E. 'freq = minutely;byminute = 30'
- F. 'freq = minutely;interval ='30' minutes'

---

**Answer: AD**

---

### Question: 787

You work as a Database Administrator for Veedol Inc. You find that the performance of the production database is at its best on 19th Nov 2006. Which of the following actions will you take, so that you get an appropriate message (notification) whenever the performance of the production database falls by 25%?

- A. You will write the current database metrics to the database table, so that future database statistic can be compared with them, and will create a trigger to fire accordingly.
- B. You will create baseline metrics using a snapshot for the performance on 19th Nov 2006.
- C. You will write the current database metrics to the database table and will submit the job using DBMS\_SCHEDULER package to compare future database statistics with them.
- D. You will write the current database metrics to the database table, so that future database statistic can be compared with them, and will create a procedure to execute accordingly.

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 788

Which of the following PL/SQL packages will you use to configure resource plans, resource consumer groups, and resource plan directives in the PROD database?

- A. DBMS\_WORKLOAD\_CAPTURE
- B. DBMS\_RLMGR
- C. DBMS\_RESOURCE\_MANAGER
- D. DBMS\_RESOURCE\_MANAGER\_PRIVS

---

**Answer: C**

---

### Question: 789

Many RMAN settings help in automation or simplification using RMAN. Where are these settings stored? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Tablespace
- B. Datafile
- C. Target database control file
- D. Recovery catalog

**Answer: CD**

### Question: 790

Which of the following values of the STATISTICS\_LEVEL initialization parameter should be set to include plan execution statistics in the AWR?

- A. TYPICAL
- B. BASIC
- C. NULL
- D. ALL

**Answer: D**

### Question: 791

You work as a Database Administrator for Gentech Inc. The company uses an Oracle database. You are required to grant the ADMINISTER\_RESOURCE\_MANAGER privilege to some users to allow them to manage the resource consumer groups. What will you do to accomplish this?

- A. Use the DBMS\_RESOURCE\_MANAGER\_PRIVS package.
- B. Use the GRANT...TO... statement.
- C. Use the ALTER SYSTEM...GRANT PRIVILEGE (SESS\_ID, SESS#) = 'PRIVILEGE\_TYPE' statement.
- D. Use the RESOURCE\_MANAGER\_PRIVS package.

**Answer: A**

### Question: 792

The Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) stores its snapshots in the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR). In which of the following tablespaces the Automatic Workload Repository resides?

- A. USERS
- B. TEMP
- C. SYSAUX
- D. SYSTEM

---

**Answer: C**

---

### Question: 793

Which of the following represents the most elementary unit of storage in an Oracle table?

- A. Object
- B. Byte
- C. Segment
- D. Block
- E. Extent

---

**Answer: D**

---

### Question: 794

You work as a Database Administrator for Federal Inc. The company uses an Oracle database. You create backups and copies by using the operating system commands. Now, you want to use Recovery Manager (RMAN) for backup and recovery operations. Moreover, you want to use a recovery catalog as the RMAN repository. Which of the following steps will you take to accomplish this?

Each correct answer represents a part of the solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Execute the CATALOG command.
- B. Reset the recovery catalog.
- C. Register the database with the recovery catalog.
- D. Create a recovery catalog.

---

**Answer: A, C, D**

---

Explanation: Answer options D, C, and A are correct.

RMAN uses a central information repository called recovery catalog in order to store metadata about backup and recovery operations. However, if a recovery catalog is not created, Recovery Manager uses the target database's (the database that RMAN is backing up or restoring) control file as the RMAN repository for storing the information necessary for backup and recovery operations. In this scenario, after creating the recovery catalog, you will be required to register the target database with the recovery catalog. The database must be registered with the recovery catalog before the recovery catalog can store the metadata about backup and recovery operations performed in the database. After registering the database, you will also be required to execute the CATALOG command. The CATALOG command adds the information about the pre-existing backups and copies to the recovery catalog. Answer option B is incorrect. A recovery catalog needs to be reset in order to work with a database that has been opened using the RESETLOGS option. However, in this scenario, you do not need to reset the recovery catalog.

### Question: 795

Which of the following dynamic performance views will you query to view the valid values for NLS parameters NLS\_LANGUAGE, NLS\_SORT, NLS\_TERRITORY and NLS\_CHARACTERSET?

- A. NLS\_INSTANCE\_PARAMETERS
- B. V\$NLS\_PARAMETERS
- C. NLS\_SESSION\_PARAMETERS
- D. V\$NLS\_VALID\_VALUES

---

**Answer: D**

---

Explanation: Answer option D is correct.

The V\$NLS\_VALID\_VALUES dynamic performance view lists valid values for the following:

NLS parameters: NLS\_LANGUAGE, NLS\_SORT, NLS\_TERRITORY, NLS\_CHARACTERSET.

Answer option B is incorrect. Answer option C is incorrect. NLS\_SESSION\_PARAMETERS shows the NLS parameters and their values for the session that is querying the view. It does not show information about the character set. Answer option A is incorrect.

NLS\_INSTANCE\_PARAMETERS shows the current

NLS instance parameters that have been explicitly set and the values of the NLS instance parameters.

## Question: 796

You work as a Database Administrator for your company. The company uses an Oracle database named OraBase. You use Recovery Manager (RMAN) for backup and recovery operations. You want to create a recovery catalog to store the metadata about the backup and recovery operations. You create a database named CatalogBase in which you will store the recovery catalog. You also create a database user account named CatOwner in the CatalogBase database, which will hold the tables and views constituting the recovery catalog. What else will you need to do in order to create the recovery catalog?

Each correct answer represents a part of the solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Connect to the CatalogBase database by using the CatOwner user account.
- B. Grant the RECOVERY\_CATALOG\_OWNER pre-defined role to the CatOwner user account.
- C. Grant the SYSDBA system privilege to the CatOwner user account.
- D. Execute the CREATE CATALOG command.

**Answer: A, B, D**

Explanation: Answer options B, A, and D are correct.

The RECOVERY\_CATALOG\_OWNER pre-defined role includes the privileges that allow the catalog owner to maintain and query the recovery catalog. Therefore, you will be required to grant the role to the CatOwner user account.

After granting the role, you will be required to connect to the CatalogBase database by using the CatOwner user account. After connecting to the database, you can create the recovery catalog by executing the CREATE CATALOG command.

Answer option C is incorrect. The SYSDBA system privilege is required for performing database administrative tasks, such as creating a database, altering a database, and starting up and shutting down an Oracle instance. You do not need to grant the SYSDBA system privilege to the CatOwner user account, as this user account will not be used to administer the database. The CatOwner user account will be used to only hold the catalog tables and views.

## Question: 796

Which package provides API's for the SQL Tuning Advisor?

- A. DBMS\_MONITOR
- B. DBMS\_STATS
- C. DBMS\_SQLTUNE
- D. DBMS\_ADVISOR

**Answer: C**

Explanation: Answer option C is correct.

The recommended interface for running the SQL Tuning Advisor is the Oracle Enterprise Manager. However, if Oracle Enterprise Manager is unavailable, you can run the SQL Tuning Advisor using procedures in the DBMS\_SQLTUNE package. The DBMS\_SQLTUNE package provides the following three interrelated areas of functionality:

SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms

SQL Profile Subprograms

SQL Tuning Set Subprograms

Answer option B is incorrect. With the DBMS\_STATS package you can view and modify optimizer statistics gathered for database objects. The Oracle RDBMS allows you to collect statistics of many different kinds as an aid to improve performance. This package is concerned with optimizer statistics only. Given that Oracle sets automatic statistics collection of this kind by default, this package is intended for only specialized cases. The statistics of interest to be viewed or modified can reside in the dictionary or in a table created in the user's schema for this purpose. You can also collect and manage user-defined statistics for tables and domain indexes using this package.

Answer option D is incorrect. DBMS\_ADVISOR is part of the Server Manageability Suite of Advisors, a set of expert systems that identifies and helps resolve performance problems relating to the various database server components.

Answer option A is incorrect. The DBMS\_MONITOR package lets you use PL/SQL for controlling additional tracing and statistics gathering.

## Question: 798

Which of the following file types are by default stored in the flash recovery area, if the files have been defined?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Archive redo log files
- B. Database flashback logs
- C. Undo data
- D. Recovery Manager backups

**Answer: A, B, D**

Explanation: Answer options D, A, and B are correct.

The Flash Recovery Area is a specific location on disk that stores and manages files for back up and recovery purposes. It is an automatic feature available in Oracle 10g and versions after. Oracle-Managed

Files (OMF) configures the Flash Recovery Area and utilizes the disk resources managed by Automatic Storage Management (ASM). Recovery Manager (RMAN) performs the task of automatic cleaning up. The Flash Recovery Area acts as a cache area for the back up components that are to be copied to the tape. The Flash Recovery Area contains the following database files:

The control files

The archive log files

The flashback logs

The control file and SPFILE auto-backups

The datafile image copies

It is necessary to configure the Flash Recovery Area when a database is set up for the very first time.

## Question: 799

You work as a Database Administrator for your company. The company uses an Oracle database. The database is set to run in ARCHIVELOG mode. You use Recovery Manager (RMAN) for backup and recovery operations. You have specified two archive destinations, Disk1 and Disk2, for archival of redo logs. You want to back up the archived redo logs corresponding to the log sequence numbers 43, 44, 45, and 46. After starting the backup operation, you find that the archived redo logs corresponding to the log sequence number 44 and 45 are missing from Disk1. Which of the following statements regarding the backup operation is true?

- A. RMAN will back up only the archived redo log corresponding to the log sequence number 43.
- B. RMAN will back up none of the archived redo logs.
- C. RMAN will back up all the archived redo logs.
- D. RMAN will back up the archived redo logs corresponding to the log sequence numbers 43 and 46.

---

### Answer: C

---

Explanation: Answer option C is correct.

In releases prior to Oracle9i, Recovery Manager (RMAN) only looked in the first archive destination for archived redo logs when backing them up. However, in Oracle9i, RMAN can perform archived redo log failover. In other words, RMAN can perform the following tasks:

If at least one redo log corresponding to a given log sequence and thread number is available in any of the archiving destinations, RMAN backs up the available redo log.

If there is a corrupt block in a redo log that RMAN is accessing, RMAN searches other archive destinations for a copy of the redo log without corrupt blocks.

RMAN always backs up only one copy out of the identical copies of each distinct archived redo log.

## Question: 800

Your RMAN configuration has the backup optimization set to ON.

Which of the following commands will this setting affect?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. BACKUP ARCHIVELOG with ALL or LIKE options
- B. BACKUP BACKUPSET ALL
- C. BACKUP TABLESPACE
- D. BACKUP DATABASE

---

### Answer: A, B, D

---

Explanation: Answer options D, A, and B are correct.

The CONFIGURE command is run to enable and disable backup optimization. Backup optimization skips the backup of files in certain circumstances if the identical file or an identical version of the file has already been backed up. Full details on the backup optimization algorithm are provided in "backup optimization".

Backup optimization applies only to the following commands:

BACKUP DATABASE

BACKUP ARCHIVELOG with ALL or LIKE options

BACKUP BACKUPSET ALL

By default, backup optimization is configured to OFF. To enable backup optimization, run the following command:

CONFIGURE BACKUP OPTIMIZATION ON;

To disable backup optimization, run the following command:

CONFIGURE BACKUP OPTIMIZATION OFF;

To clear the current backup optimization setting, that is, return backup optimization to its default setting,

i.e. OFF, run the following command:

CONFIGURE BACKUP OPTIMIZATION CLEAR;

Answer option C is incorrect. The BACKUP TABLESPACE command will backup only the particular tablespace data files and not the whole database. Thus, the optimization settings will not come in effect for this backup.

## Question: 801

Which of the following determines the location of the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR)?

- A. ADR\_BASE directory
- B. ADR\_BASE environment variable
- C. Flashback Recovery Area
- D. DIAGNOSTIC\_DEST instance parameter

**Answer: D**

Explanation: Answer option D is correct.

Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR) is a special central storage point for all diagnostic reports.

It is automatically maintained into memory by Oracle 11g. It enables database components to capture diagnostic data at its first failure for critical errors. It is a file base storage point. All instances such as RDBMS and ASM instances maintain a separate directory structures within ADR.

The DIAGNOSTIC\_DEST instance parameter determines the location of the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR).

Answer options C, A, and B are incorrect. Flash Recovery Area is used to store backup and recovery data, and not problem diagnosis data. ADR\_BASE is neither a directory nor an environment variable.

## Question: 88

Which of the following helps the DBA to manage the tablespace as a single unit without taking into account the structure and size of the underlying datafiles?

- A. Temporary tablespace
- B. SYSTEM tablespace
- C. Transportable tablespace
- D. Bigfile tablespace
- E. SYSAUX tablespace

---

### Answer: D

---

Explanation: Answer option D is correct.

A bigfile tablespace is a new type of tablespace introduced in Oracle 10g. It is also available in Oracle 11g.

There can be only one file in a bigfile tablespace. The size of a bigfile tablespace file can be a maximum of 128 TB (terabytes) for a 32K block tablespace and 32 TB for an 8K block tablespace. Administrators must ensure that sufficient free disk space is available for a bigfile tablespace file so that it can be expanded whenever required. For the same reason, Oracle recommends that one make use of bigfile tablespace with Automatic Storage Management (ASM), Oracle Managed Files (OMF), logical volumes that are dynamically extensible, or a logical volume manager that supports RAID. The biggest advantage of using a bigfile tablespace is that it is capable of running file alteration operations with no file name specification.

A bigfile tablespace must be created as locally managed, with automatic segment space management. This is the default and hence need not be specified in the DDL statement CREATE BIGFILE TABLESPACE. On specifying either EXTENT MANAGEMENT DICTIONARY or SEGMENT SPACE MANAGEMENT MANUAL, Oracle will report an error.

To create a bigfile tablespace named btbs of 80G, the following DDL will be used:

CREATE BIGFILE TABLESPACE btbs

DATAFILE '/or01/odata/orcl10g/btbs01.dbf' SIZE 80G

Note: The SIZE can be specified in kilobytes (K), megabytes (M), gigabytes (G), or terabytes (T).

To determine whether a tablespace is a bigfile or not, the administrator can query any one of the following views:

DBA\_TABLESPACES USER\_TABLESPACES V\$TABLESPACE

These all comprise a column known as BIGFILE that stipulates whether a tablespace is a bigfile or not.

## Question: 802

You are creating an incident package to send to Oracle support as follows:

* Package Name	query_per_20090530220159
Package Description	sudden poor query performance
Send to Oracle Support	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Metalink Username	example
Metalink Password	*****
Customer Support Identifier (CSI)	9999999999
Country	United States
Create new Service Request (SR)	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

What kind of packaging are you using?

- A. Metalink packaging
- B. Custom packaging
- C. Quick packaging
- D. Detailed packaging

### Answer: C

Explanation: Answer option C is correct.

Quick packaging is easier to use, and makes sense when there is a need to send information on a single problem to Oracle support immediately with default options.

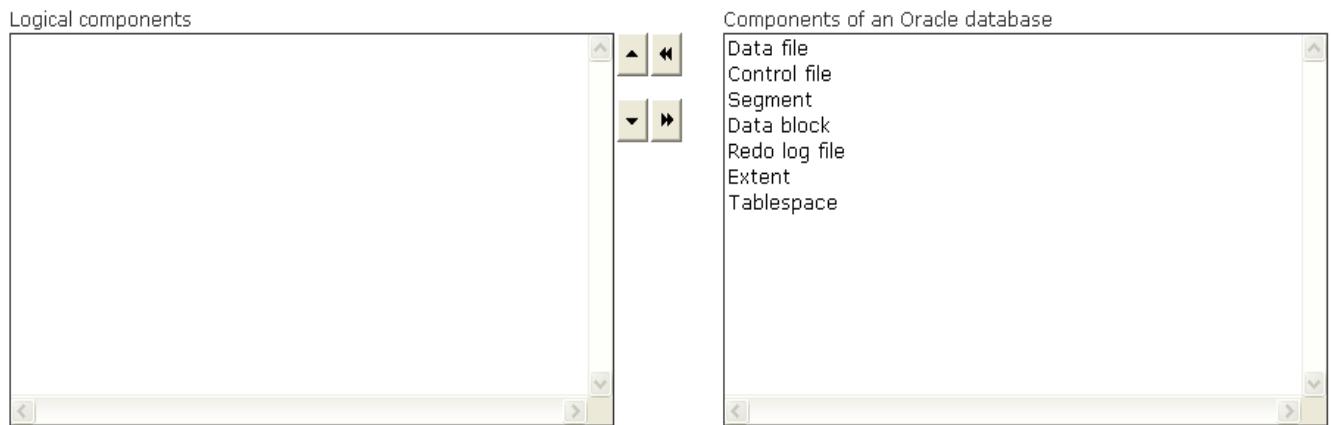
With custom packaging, there is a bit more flexibility and the following things can be done: Edit the contents of the package Remove or mask sensitive user data Generate and include additional dumps and test cases

Answer option A is incorrect. There is no Metalink packaging; either a custom packaging or quick packaging is used and the resulting package is always sent to Metalink for resolution.

Answer option D is incorrect. There is no such packaging type called Detailed packaging. Answer option B is incorrect.

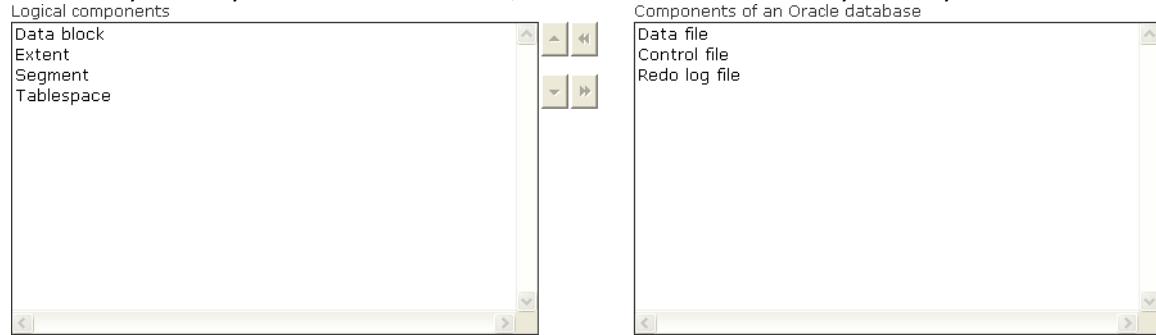
## Question: 803 DRAG DROP

Choose the logical components of an Oracle database and place them in ascending order.



### Answer:

```
<m x1="393" x2="454" y1="15" y2="27" ss="0" a="0"></m><m x1="393" x2="455" y1="28" y2="40" ss="0" a="1"></m><m x1="394" x2="445" y1="42" y2="54" ss="0" a="2"></m><m x1="393" x2="454" y1="54" y2="67" ss="0" a="3"></m><m x1="393" x2="462" y1="67" y2="80" ss="0" a="4"></m>
```



### Explanation:

At the lowest level of granularity, Oracle stores data in data blocks. A data block is the smallest logical unit of data storage in Oracle. It corresponds to a specific number of bytes of physical database space. The size of a data block is specified by the DB\_BLOCK\_SIZE initialization parameter at the time of database creation. It cannot be changed after database creation. The size of a data block is usually a multiple of the operating system's block size. It can vary from 2KB to 32KB, depending upon the operating system. If the size of a data block is not specified, by default it is taken as 4KB on most operating systems. Oracle requests data in multiples of data blocks. A data block is

also called a logical block, Oracle block, or page.

The next level of logical database storage is an extent. An extent is a logical storage unit that contains data of a corresponding segment. An extent consists of contiguous data blocks, and a segment is made up of one or more extents. Whenever a segment is created, an initial extent is assigned to it, even though the segment may be empty at the moment. When the extent corresponding to a segment is full, a new extent is automatically allocated to the segment. When a segment is dropped, the extents corresponding to the segment are again available for use by other segments.

The level of logical database storage above an extent is a segment. A segment is a set of extents allocated for a specific database object such as a table, index, cluster etc. When a database object is created, Oracle allocates a segment to it. This segment contains at least one extent that in turn contains at least one data block. A single segment holds all the data of the corresponding database object. A segment can belong to only one tablespace, but it can be associated with multiple data files.

Extents allocated to a segment can belong to multiple data files, but data blocks allocated to an extent can belong to only one data file.

The highest level of logical database storage is a tablespace. A tablespace is a logical database structure for storing database segments. By default, each Oracle database has a single tablespace, known as SYSTEM, which stores data dictionary tables and indexes. Other tablespaces may also be configured for a database for performing some specific tasks such as:

Partial backup and recovery operation

Allocation of quotas for users

Additional tablespaces can also be created as per the requirements of the applications installed on the system. Such tablespaces can be used for storing application specific segments.

Data files, redo log files, and control files are the physical, but not the logical components of an Oracle database contain at least one control file. However, the recommended number of control files is two or more. A database can contain a maximum of eight control files. However, a control file may belong to only one database.

### Question: 804

You work as a Database Administrator for your company. The company uses an Oracle database to retain its data. You have started an RMAN job. The job uses more than two channels, each having a name. You are required to find out the names of all the channels being used by that job.

The V\$SESSION dynamic performance view contains the details of every current session. Which of the following columns of the V\$SESSION dynamic performance view will you enquire to find out the names of the channels?

- A. SERIAL#
- B. CLIENT\_INFO
- C. CHANNEL\_INFO
- D. MODULE

**Answer: B**

Explanation: Answer option B is correct.

The CLIENT\_INFO column of the V\$SESSION dynamic performance view stores information related to the client application of the user session. The column contains the string rman along with the name of the channel. If the information is more than 64 bytes, it gets truncated. The information is set and registered by the SET\_CLIENT\_INFO procedure of the DBMS\_APPLICATION\_INFO package.

The following query will give the required output:

```
SELECT CLIENT_INFO FROM V$SESSION
WHERE CLIENT_INFO LIKE '%rman%';
CLIENT_INFO
----- rman channel=c1 rman channel=c2
```

2 rows selected

Answer option A is incorrect. The SERIAL# column of the V\$SESSION dynamic performance view stores the serial number of the session. The serial number of a session is used to distinctively identify the objects of the particular session. It is the work of this column to assure that the session-level commands are in accordance with the appropriate objects of the session when the new session is given the session ID of the older one that has already ended.

Answer option D is incorrect. The MODULE column of the V\$SESSION dynamic performance view stores the name of the module that is in execution currently. The name of the module is set when the SET\_MODULE procedure of the DBMS\_APPLICATION\_INFO package is called. The DBMS\_APPLICATION\_INFO package helps simplify session activity tracking by enabling the programs to insert information to the V\$SESSION and V\$SESSION\_LONGOPS views. The program, once initiated, gets itself registered via the SET\_MODULE procedure of the DBMS\_APPLICATION\_INFO package.

Answer option C is incorrect. There is no such column as CHANNEL\_INFO in the V\$SESSION dynamic performance view.

### Question: 805

Martha is an employee in Tech-Mart Inc. The company uses an Oracle database. The database contains a table named Employees for storing employee records. Martha is performing an insert operation on the Employees table. After some time, the insert operation fails. Which of the following types of failures has occurred?

- A. Media failure
- B. Instance failure
- C. Statement failure
- D. Process failure

---

#### Answer: C

---

Explanation: Answer option C is correct.

A statement failure occurs when there is a logical failure in the handling of a statement in an Oracle program. For example, when all extents of a table (in other words, the number of extents specified in the MAXEXTENTS parameter of the CREATE TABLE statement) are allocated and completely filled with data, a valid INSERT statement cannot insert a row because no space is available. Therefore, the statement fails.

If a statement failure occurs, the Oracle software or operating system returns an error. A statement failure does not require any recovery step. Oracle automatically resolves the statement failure by rolling back the effects of the statement and returning control to the application. The user can execute the statement again after the problem indicated by the error message is corrected. For example, if insufficient extents are allocated, the database administrator (DBA) needs to allocate more extents so that the user's statement can be executed.

Answer option D is incorrect. A process failure is a failure in a user, server, or background process of an Oracle instance such as an abnormal disconnection or process termination. When a process failure occurs, the failed subordinate process cannot continue its work, although the other processes of the Oracle instance can continue.

The process monitor (PMON) background process detects aborted user, server, or background processes.

If the aborted process is a user or server process, PMON automatically resolves the failure by rolling back the current transaction of the aborted process and releasing the resources that this process was using.

However, if the aborted process is a background process, the Oracle instance cannot continue to function properly. Therefore, the Oracle instance must be shut down and re-started in order to resolve the issue.

Answer option A is incorrect. A media failure occurs when a physical problem prevents Oracle from writing or reading a database file that is required for continuing the database operation. For example, when a disk head crashes, all the database files on the disk drive are lost. Disk failure can affect a variety of files, including the data files, redo log files, and control files. Because the database instance cannot continue to function properly, it cannot write the data from the database buffer cache of the system global area (SGA) to the data files.

The appropriate recovery from a media failure depends on the files affected. Media failure is the primary concern of a backup and recovery strategy because it typically requires restoring some or all the database files and the application of redo data during the recovery.

Answer option B is incorrect. An instance failure is a termination of an Oracle instance due to a hardware problem (e.g., power outage) or software problem (e.g., an operating system crash) that prevents the Oracle instance from continuing its work. An instance failure always occurs when a database is not cleanly shut down (i.e., the database is shut down using the SHUTDOWN ABORT command). When an instance failure occurs, the data in the database buffer cache is not written to data files. Therefore, after an instance failure, the associated database requires instance recovery to recover the lost data.

After an instance failure, Oracle automatically performs an instance recovery when the instance is restarted. The system monitor (SMON) background process is responsible for performing the instance recovery. An instance recovery does not require any manual interference. Oracle automatically applies the data stored in online redo log files and undo segments in order to recover the lost data and roll back the uncommitted transactions, respectively.

## Question: 806

Which of the following advisors within the Oracle advisory framework will analyze a single SQL statement and make recommendations for performance improvement?

- A. SQL Repair Advisor
- B. SQL Optimizer
- C. SQL Access Advisor
- D. SQL Tuning Advisor

---

### Answer: D

---

Explanation: Answer option D is correct.

The SQL Tuning Advisor takes one or more SQL statements and performs an analysis to determine what can be done to improve the performance of the SQL statement(s). Recommendations include rewriting the SQL statement, adding indexes, or even changing initialization parameters or memory component sizes such as the SGA size or buffer cache.

The SQL Tuning Advisor is accessed via tools such as Top SQL, the Automatic SQL Tuning Advisor, or the Top Sessions interface from within EM.

In contrast, the SQL Access Advisor takes a broader view of SQL tuning. It considers a larger subset of SQL statements, such as all SQL statements run within a specified time period or from a SQL Tuning

Set (STS). The SQL Access advisor may recommend additional indexes as well as materialized views to improve performance.

The SQL Repair Advisor analyzes a SQL statement that causes a critical error and records the results in the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR). It may recommend a patch to fix the problem, or may provide an alternate execution plan to avoid causing an error in the future.

Other advisors within the advisory framework include memory advisors that monitor usage of the SGA and PGA and recommend optimal settings for these memory structures including the substructures within them, such as the library cache and the large pool.

Answer option A is incorrect. The SQL Repair Advisor only makes recommendations for SQL statements that cause a critical error in the ADR.

Answer option B is incorrect. There is no such advisor such as the SQL Optimizer, although the Oracle optimizer uses statistics to determine the best execution plan.

Answer option C is incorrect. The SQL Access Advisor analyzes groups of SQL statements that run during the same time period, not one or two SQL statements in isolation as the SQL Tuning Advisor does.

## Question: 807

Brenda works as a Database Administrator for your company. The company uses an Oracle database. Brenda wants to specify a number of locations to which the redo logs should be archived before an error occurs. Which of the following initialization parameters will she use to accomplish this?

- A. LOG\_ARCHIVE\_DEST\_STATE\_n
- B. LOG\_ARCHIVE\_DEST\_n
- C. LOG\_ARCHIVE DUPLEX\_DEST
- D. LOG\_ARCHIVE\_MIN\_SUCCEED\_DEST

### Answer: D

Explanation: Answer option D is correct.

The LOG\_ARCHIVE\_MIN\_SUCCEED\_DEST initialization parameter is used along with the LOG\_ARCHIVE\_DUPLEX\_DEST and LOG\_ARCHIVE\_DEST\_n parameters. This parameter specifies the number of archive destinations to which the redo logs must be written before an error occurs.

Answer option A is incorrect. The LOG\_ARCHIVE\_DEST\_STATE\_n parameter specifies whether or not the archive destination accepts writing of redo logs. This parameter takes on three values, ENABLE, DEFER, and ALTERNATE. The value ENABLE indicates that redo logs can be written to the archive destination. The value DEFER indicates that the archive destination is temporarily disabled. The value ALTERNATE indicates that the archive destination is an alternative that can accept writing of redo logs to the archive destination only when its parent destination fails. This parameter is used along with the LOG\_ARCHIVE\_DEST\_n parameter.

Answer option C is incorrect. The LOG\_ARCHIVE\_DUPLEX\_DEST parameter specifies that the redo logs be written to both the archive destinations.

Answer option B is incorrect. The LOG\_ARCHIVE\_DEST\_n parameter specifies multiple archive destinations.

## Question: 808

Which of the following statements about conventional tablespaces (non-locally managed tablespaces) are true?

Each correct answer represents a part of the solution. Choose two

- A. Conventional tablespaces use data dictionary tables for storage space management.
- B. Conventional tablespaces use bitmaps for storage space management.
- C. In case of conventional tablespaces, Oracle reflects the allocation of a new extent by updating the associated segment header and the data dictionary table.
- D. In case of conventional tablespaces, Oracle reflects the allocation of a new extent by updating the associated segment header and the bitmap.

---

**Answer: A, C**

---

Explanation: Answer options A and C are correct.

In case of conventional tablespaces (the approach of Oracle7i and below), Oracle uses data dictionary tables to manage storage space. When a new extent is allocated to a segment under a conventional tablespace, its allocation is reflected by updating the corresponding segment header and the associated data dictionary tables.

Answer options B and D are incorrect. In case of a locally managed tablespace, Oracle uses a bitmap for managing the storage space.

## Question: 809

Which of the following statements about a recovery catalog are true?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

- A. A recovery catalog should not be created in the target database.
- B. The information in the recovery catalog is obtained from the target database's control file.
- C. In case of multiple target databases, a recovery catalog schema must be created for each target database.
- D. Recovery Manager (RMAN) must have a recovery catalog for its normal functioning.

---

**Answer: A, B**

---

Explanation: Answer options A and B are correct.

A recovery catalog is a set of tables and views that Recovery Manager (RMAN) uses to store metadata (information about a database structure, archived redo logs, backup sets, and data file copies) about a target database (database that RMAN backs up or restores). RMAN uses this metadata to conduct its backup, recovery, and maintenance operations. Recovery catalog is optional, i.e., if a recovery catalog is not created, RMAN uses the target database's control file to store the metadata about the target database.

Although RMAN can conduct all major backup and recovery operations by using the control file, some RMAN commands work only if a recovery catalog exists.

A recovery catalog is solely managed by RMAN. RMAN propagates information about the database structure, archived redo logs, backup sets, and data file copies into the recovery catalog from the target database's control file.

A recovery catalog can be used to store metadata about multiple target databases. The tables and views constituting a recovery catalog are owned by a recovery catalog schema. Oracle recommends creating a recovery catalog schema in a separate dedicated database and not in the target database. A database containing a recovery catalog schema is called a recovery catalog database.

Answer option C is incorrect. A single recovery catalog schema can store metadata about any number of target databases.

## Question: 810

Which of the following Dynamic Performance views contain information relevant to SQL Tuning?  
Each correct answer represents a part of the solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. V\$SQLSTATS
- B. V\$SQLAREA
- C. V\$SQL\_BIND\_DATA
- D. V\$SQL

**Answer: A, B, C, D**

Explanation: Answer options D, B, A and C are correct.

Dynamic views containing information relevant to the SQL tuning are V\$SQL, V\$SQLAREA, V\$SQLSTATS, and V\$SQL\_BIND\_DATA.

V\$SQL lists statistics on shared SQL area without the GROUP BY clause and contains one row for each child of the original SQL text entered. Statistics displayed in V\$SQL are normally updated at the end of query execution. However, for long running queries, they are updated every 5 seconds.

This makes it easy to see the impact of long running SQL statements while they are still in progress. V\$SQLAREA lists statistics on shared SQL area and contains one row per SQL string. It provides statistics on SQL statements that are in memory, parsed, and ready for execution.

V\$SQLSTATS returns basic performance statistics for SQL cursors, with each row representing the data for a unique combination of SQL text and optimizer plan (that is, unique combination of SQL\_ID, and PLAN\_HASH\_VALUE). The column definitions for columns in V\$SQLSTATS are identical to those in the V\$SQL and V\$SQLAREA views. However, the V\$SQLSTATS view differs from V\$SQL and V\$SQLAREA in that it is faster, more scalable, and has a greater data retention (the statistics may still appear in this view, even after the cursor has been aged out of the shared pool).

Note that V\$SQLSTATS contains a subset of columns that appear in V\$SQL and V\$SQLAREA.

For each distinct bind variable in each cursor owned by the session querying the V\$SQL\_BIND\_DATA view, this view describes:

Actual bind data, if the bind variable is user defined. The underlying literal, if the CURSOR\_SHARING parameter is set to FORCE and the bind variable is system.

## Question: 811

You work as a Database Administrator for Gentech Inc. The company uses an Oracle database. You use Recovery Manager (RMAN) for backup and recovery operations. You do not perform a regular backup of the database. You want to implement a backup retention policy for the backups and copies that you create with RMAN. Through the retention policy, you want to ensure that one backup of each data file is retained for at least five days. Which of the following RMAN commands will you use to accomplish this?

- A. CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY TO NONE;
- B. CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY TO RECOVERY WINDOW OF 5 DAYS;
- C. CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY TO REDUNDANCY 5;
- D. CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY CLEAR;

---

### Answer: B

---

Explanation: Answer option B is correct.

The Recovery Manager (RMAN) provides the CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY command to create a persistent and automatic backup retention policy for controlling how long backups and copies should be retained. When a backup retention policy is in effect, RMAN considers the backups and copies of data files and control files as obsolete (i.e., the backups and copies are no longer needed for media recovery), according to the criteria specified in the CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY command. The REPORT OBSOLETE and DELETE OBSOLETE commands can be executed periodically or regularly to view obsolete files and to delete them, respectively.

The retention policy is continuous. As the data file, control file, and archived redo log backups are produced over time, RMAN keeps track of them and decides which to retain and which to mark as obsolete. RMAN does not automatically delete the backups or copies.

The term obsolete does not mean the same as expired. A backup or copy is obsolete when the REPORT OBSOLETE or DELETE OBSOLETE command determines, based on the user-defined retention policy, that the backup or copy is not needed for media recovery. However, a backup or copy expires only when RMAN performs a crosscheck and finds that the file is missing from the hard disk or the media manager has returned "not found" for the file. In brief, obsolete means "not needed," whereas expired means "not found."

Besides affecting the data file and control file backups, the retention policy affects archived redo logs and archived redo log backups. First, RMAN decides which data file and control file backups are obsolete. Then, RMAN considers the archived redo log backups (that are older than the oldest data file or control file backup that must be retained) as obsolete.

There are two mutually exclusive options for implementing a backup retention policy.

## Question: 812

Which of the following types of failures is the cause of automatic Instance Recovery?

- A. User error
- B. Instance failure
- C. Process failure
- D. Media failure

**Answer: B**

Explanation: Answer option B is correct.

Instance failure occurs when any problem prevents an instance from continuing work. Instance failure can result from hardware problem such as a power outage, or software problem such as an operating system failure. When an instance failure occurs, the data in the buffers of the system global area is not written to the data files. After an instance failure, Oracle automatically performs instance recovery.

Answer option D is incorrect. An error can occur when trying to write or read a file on disk that is required to operate the database. A common example is a disk head failure, which causes the loss of all files on a disk drive. A disk failure requires you to restore lost files and then perform media recovery. Unlike instance recovery, media recovery must be initiated by the user.

Answer option A is incorrect. User error requires a database to be recovered to a point in time before the error occurred. For example, a user could accidentally drop a table. To enable recovery from user errors and accommodate other unique recovery requirements, Oracle provides exact point-in-time recovery. For example, if a user accidentally drops a table, the database can be recovered to the instant in time before the table was dropped.

Answer option C is incorrect. Process failure results from a failure in a user process accessing Oracle, such as an abnormal disconnection or process termination. The background process PMON automatically detects the failed user process, rolls back the uncommitted transaction of the user process, and releases any resources that the process was using.

## Question: 813

Which of the following advisors is run in every maintenance window by the auto-task system?

- A. The Memory Advisor
- B. The SQL Tuning Advisor
- C. The Undo Advisor
- D. The SQL Access Advisor

**Answer: D**

Explanation: Answer option D is correct.

The SQL Access Advisor is an ADDM diagnostic advisor that provides additional support to find out the potential schema modifications. These potential schema modifications can be used to reduce the amount of I/O, CPU, and wait time for a given SQL statement. The advisor also makes potential suggestions about indexes and materialized views to improve the system performance.

The SQL Access Advisor and the Segment Advisor run in every maintenance window by the auto-task system. However, implementing the recommendations is up to a DBA.

Answer option B is incorrect. The SQL Tuning Advisor is an ADDM diagnostic advisor that formulates more efficient SQL execution plans for a particular SQL statement. The advisor accepts a SQL statement as input and gives the advice on the execution of the SQL statement, the estimated performance benefit, and the actual command in order to improve its efficiency.

Answer option A is incorrect. The Memory Advisor is used to collect information about Oracle's memory

structures inclusive of the System Global Area (SGA) and user memory structures.

Answer option C is incorrect. The Undo Advisor is an ADDM diagnostic advisor that is used to determine appropriate sizing for Undo tablespaces and also helps in determining optimal UNDO\_RETENTION settings. This advisor helps prevent the snapshot too old error. It also sets a threshold value for undo retention period, helps find out the issues related to the undo tablespace, and provides recommendations to correct these issues.

## Question: 814

Which of the following are segment types in a database?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Data
- B. Index
- C. Schema
- D. Undo

**Answer: A, B, D**

Explanation: Answer options D, A, and B are correct.

The four types of segments in a database are as follows :

1. Data segment
2. Index segment
3. Undo segment
4. Temporary segment.

Each non-cluster, non-IOT table has a data segment. Indexes are stored in index segments.

Undo segments are stored in an UNDO tablespace, and contains information needed for readconsistency and to roll back transactions.

Temporary segments are stored in a temporary tablespace and are used when there is not enough room in memory to perform a SQL statement's sorting operation.

Answer option C is incorrect. A schema is the entire collection of objects owned by a database user. A schema object can be a table, view, index, cluster, synonym, etc. Schema objects are at a much higher logical level than segments, although indexes are stored in index segments and tables are stored in data segments.

Reference: Oracle Database 11g: Administration Workshop I Chapter 1: Exploring the Oracle Database

Architecture

Oracle Database Concepts 11g Release 1 (11.1) Part Number B28318-05

[http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/B28359\\_01/server.111/b28318/intro.htm](http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28318/intro.htm)

## Question: 815

Which of the following statements about Automatic Storage Management are true?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. It is designed to release the burden of disk and storage management.
- B. It is a simple storage management interface available to the Database Administrator.
- C. It provides various tools that can save the time of the Database Administrator.
- D. It is inconsistent across the server and storage platforms.
- E. It manages many data files individually.

---

**Answer: A, B, C**

---

Explanation: Answer options B, C, and A are correct.

Automated storage management (ASM) is a new storage mechanism available in Oracle 10g or in newer version. ASM is a simple storage management interface available to the DBA. ASM is consistent across the server and storage platforms. It provides beneficial tools to the DBA to create and manage a robust, flexible, and scalable file storage system, ready for access by any existing Oracle database instance. ASM provides various tools that can save the DBA's time and flexibility to manage a dynamic database environment with increased efficiency.

ASM is designed to release the burden of disk and storage management, and depends on Oracle to maintain database storage. Instead of managing many data files individually, ASM creates disk groups for file management. Therefore, a disk group can be defined as a logical unit that Oracle views as a single unit of storage. This is very much akin to various flavors of Unix defining volume groups.

Oracle manages storage definitions of a database in a second database used exclusively by ASM to keep track of disk group allocations. While creating a database, if the AS M option is selected at the storage option window, then guidance about the process of defining the secondary ASM database instance is provided via a series of windows. ASM also employs a unique naming convention based on Oracle Flexible architecture (OFA).

Reference: <http://www.oracle.com/technology/products/database/asm/index.html>

## Question: 816

You work as a Database Administrator for Bell Ceramics Inc. The Manager of the company asks you to run a job at some specified point in time, say at 5:00 PM every day. Which of the following stored database objects will you use to accomplish the task?

- A. Job
- B. Program
- C. Schedule
- D. Window

---

### Answer: C

---

Explanation: Answer option C is correct.

To run a job every day at 5:00 PM, you should use a schedule. By using the DBMS\_SCHEDULER.CREATE\_SCHEDULE procedure, you can create the schedule.

Note: No special privilege is needed to create a schedule. Schedules can be created with access to the PUBLIC role.

To schedule a job, follow the PL/SQL block given below:

```
BEGIN DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_SCHEDULE ( schedule_name => 'eve_at_5_schedule',
start_date => SYSTIMESTAMP,
end_date => SYSTIMESTAMP + INTERVAL '30' day,
repeat_interval => 'FREQ=DAILY; BYHOUR=17', comments => 'Runs every evening');
END;
/
```

This will create a schedule named eve\_at\_5\_schedule for a job. The start date of the job is the system date and time. The end date of the job is specified by the interval, i.e., system date and time plus 30 days.

The repeat interval is specified by some parameters, such as FREQ used in the mentioned example.

The FREQ parameter defines the frequency type. The various values for the FREQ

parameter are as follows:

YEARLY  
WEEKLY  
MONTHLY  
DAILY  
HOURLY  
MINUTELY  
SECONDLY

The BYHOUR element specifies the hour at which the job is required to run. The valid values for this element are 0-23.

A scheduler is defined as a stored database object that specifies a schedule for a job or for a window.

Schedules can be shared among users by creating and saving them as objects in the database. It also specifies how often a job will be repeated.

Note: The repeat interval can be specified in either of the following ways:

By using the PL/SQL expressions.

By using the calendaring syntax, which is new to Oracle 10g.

Answer option A is incorrect. A job is defined as the most-basic self-contained object in a scheduler environment. It specifies the action to perform and the time at which to perform it. In technical terms, a job is a part of a structure consisting of a number of scheduler objects of various types. It automates standard and repetitive tasks.

A job can be categorized into the following entities:

A single SQL statement

A PL/SQL block

A PL/SQL stored procedure

A java stored procedure

Any executable file stored in the server file system, either a binary executable or a shell script

In other words, a job is a combination of a schedule and a program with any additional arguments that a program requires.

Answer option B is incorrect. A program is defined as a combination of several code lines that are run to accomplish a particular task. It contains parameters, which can be passed at runtime of the program. It can be stored in a database as an independent object and is shared by many jobs.

Answer option D is incorrect. A window is defined as one of the stored database objects. A window automatically activates different resource plans at different times. If there has been a change in the resource plan, then all the running jobs can see the changes in the resource plans. A window includes the following attributes:

Schedule: It specifies when to open a window.

Duration: It specifies how long a window will remain open.

Resource plan: It specifies the name of the resource plan activated.

Note: Windows are created in the SYS schema. Many windows can be created in the SYS schema, but only one of them is effective at a time.

## Question: 817

You work as a Database Administrator for Blue-Well Inc. The company uses an Oracle database. The database contains a resource consumer group named QUERY\_USERS. You want to specify the maximum number of active sessions allowed in the QUERY\_USERS resource consumer group as twenty. Which of the following Database Resource Manager parameters will you use to accomplish this?

- A. ACTIVE\_SESSION\_QUEUE
- B. PARALLEL\_DEGREE\_LIMIT
- C. ACTIVE\_SESS\_POOL\_P1
- D. ACTIVE\_SESS\_P1

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### Answer: C

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Explanation: Answer option C is correct.

The ACTIVE\_SESS\_POOL\_P1 parameter is used to specify the maximum number of active sessions that are allowed in a resource consumer group.

Answer option B is incorrect. The PARALLEL\_DEGREE\_LIMIT parameter specifies the degree of parallelism allowed for a query.

Answer options D and A are incorrect. There is no such parameter as ACTIVE\_SESS\_P1 or ACTIVE\_SESSION\_QUEUE in Oracle.

### Question: 818

RMAN conserves the specified number of backups of control files and data files when the redundancy retention policy of backup is followed.

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer: A**

From which of the following files of the target database does a recovery catalog obtain its information?

- A. Control file
- B. Data file
- C. Both data file and control file
- D. Online redo log file
- E. Archived redo log file

### Question: 819

"If a channel is not allocated manually, RMAN automatically allocates channels according to the options specified in the CONFIGURE command."

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer: A**

### Question: 820

Which of the following RMAN commands performs a recovery process by applying incremental backups and archived redo logs to a restored backup?

- A. SET NEWNAME
- B. SWITCH
- C. CROSSCHECK
- D. RECOVER
- E. CATALOG
- F. RESTORE

**Answer: D**

### Question: 821

Which of the following clauses is used when RMAN performs an incomplete database recovery prior to the RECOVER command?

- A. UNTIL CHANGE
- B. SET UNTIL TIME
- C. SET UNTIL CANCEL
- D. UNTIL CANCEL

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**Answer: B**

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### Question: 822

What does the new instance called during the copy operation when a duplicate database is created?

- A. Secondary instance
- B. Duplicate instance
- C. Auxiliary instance
- D. Supplementary instance

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**Answer: C**

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### Question: 823

Which of the following pairs of the dynamic performance views can be used to determine which user generated a particular user trace file?

- A: V\$SESSION, V\$PROCESS
- B: V\$USER, V\$SESSION
- C: V\$SYSTEM, V\$SESSION
- D: V\$PROCESS, V\$SYSTEM
- E: V\$USER, V\$PROCESS
- F: V\$SYSTEM, V\$USER

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**Answer: A**

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### Question: 824

Which of the following statements about Flashback technologies is true?

- A. They are designed for instance failure.
- B. They are designed for user error or logical corruption.
- C. They are designed for network failure.
- D. They are designed for media failure.

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**Answer: B**

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### Question: 825

Which of the following database modes is valid while configuring a database to enable Flashback Database?

- A. MOUNT
- B. ARCHIVELOG
- C. NOMOUNT
- D. NOARCHIVELOG

**Answer: B**

### Question: 826

Which of the following identifies and creates an index to minimize the DB time for a particular SQL statement?

- A. The SGA Tuning Advisor
- B. The SQL Access Advisor
- C: The SQL Tuning Advisor
- D: The Memory Advisor

**Answer: B**

### Question: 827

Which of the following parameters is used to enable resumable for an instance?

- A. RESUMABLE\_NAME
- B. RESUMABLE\_TIMEOUT
- C. RESUMABLE\_SESSION
- D. RESUMABLE

**Answer: B**

### Question: 828

Which of the following is not a valid setting for LOGGING\_LEVEL Job Class parameter?

- A. DBMS\_SCHEDULER.LOGGING\_FULL
- B. DBMS\_SCHEDULER.LOGGING\_ON
- C. DBMS\_SCHEDULER.LOGGING\_OFF
- D. DBMS\_SCHEDULER.LOGGING\_RUN

**Answer: B**

### Question: 829

Which of the following parameters is used to display an entire range of supported languages, as well as all other globalization options?

- A. V\$NLS\_LANGUAGES
- B. NLS\_LANG
- C. NLS\_DATABASE\_PARAMETERS
- D. V\$NLS\_VALID\_VALUES
- E. NLS\_INSTANCE\_PARAMETERS

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**Answer: D**

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### Question: 830

Which of the following procedures is used to prioritize the jobs in a schedule?

- A. CREATE\_JOB
- B. SET\_ATTRIBUTE
- C. SET\_SCHEDULE
- D. CREATE\_JOB\_CLASS

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**Answer: B**

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### Question: 831

Which statements are true regarding table compression? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. It saves disk space and reduces memory usage.
- B. It saves disk space but has no effect on memory usage.
- C. It incurs extra CPU overhead during DML as well as direct loading operations.
- D. It incurs extra CPU overhead during DML but not direct loading operations.
- E. It requires uncompress operation during I/O.

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**Answer: A, C**

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### Question: 832

Which statements are true regarding the concept of problems and incidents in the fault diagnosability infrastructure for Oracle Database 11g? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Only the incident metadata and dumps are stored in the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR).
- B. The problem key is the same as the incident number.
- C. The database sends an incident alert to the Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Home page.
- D. Every problem has a problem key, which is a text string that describes the problem.
- E. The database makes an entry into the alert log file when problems and incidents occur.

Answer: C, D, E

### Question: 833

Which statements are true regarding the creation of an incident package file by using the EM Workbench Support? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. You can add or remove the trace files to the package.
- B. You can create the incremental incident package ZIP file for new or modified diagnostic information for the incident package already created.
- C. You can add SQL test cases to the incident package.
- D. You cannot create an incremental incident package when the physical files are purged from the ADR.

Answer: A, B, C

### Question: 834

You are managing an Oracle Database 11g database with ASM storage. The ASM disk group has the COMPATIBLE.ASM attribute set to 11.1. Which statements are true regarding extent management and allocation units in the ASM disk group? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The au\_size disk group attribute determines the size of allocation units in the disk group.
- B. The allocation unit size may vary but the extent size is fixed.
- C. The allocation unit size and extent size are fixed for all the disks in a disk group and cannot be changed.
- D. Extent management is completely automated.

**Answer: A, D**

### Question: 835

Which are the prerequisites for performing flashback transactions on your database? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Undo retention guarantee for the database must be configured.
- B. Supplemental log must be enabled for the primary key.
- C. Supplemental log must be enabled.
- D. Execute permission on the DBMS\_FLASHBACK package must be granted to the user.

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**Answer: B, C, D**

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### Question: 836

You are managing an Oracle Database 11g database. You want to take the backup of MULT\_DATA, a big file tablespace of size 100 TB on tape drive, but you have tape drives of only 10 GB each. Which method would accomplish the task quickly and efficiently?

- A. parallel image copy backup
- B. backup with MAXPIECESIZE configured for the channel
- C. parallel backup with MAXPIECESIZE configured for the channel
- D. intrafile parallel backup

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**Answer: D**

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### Question: 837

You are working on the APPDB database as a DBA . The database has a default Flashback Data Archive DFLA1 created on it.

You issued the following command to drop the Flashback Archive FLA1:

`DROP FLASHBACK ARCHIVE fla1;`

What is the effect of this command?

- A. The Flashback Archive FLA1 is dropped only if it is empty.
- B. The tablespace having Flashback Archive is dropped.
- C. The Flashback Archive FLA1 is dropped after moving the existing data in it to the default Flashback Archive.
- D. The Flashback Data Archive and historical data are dropped.

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**Answer: D**

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### Question: 838

Which two prerequisites are needed for performing workload capture and replay?  
(Choose two.)

- A. Close all sessions performing queries using database links.
- B. running the database in shared server mode
- C. The database on which the workload is replayed has to be a restore of the original database to a specific SCN.
- D. setting up the directory to capture the workload

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**Answer: C, D**

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