1Z0-053 Q&As

Oracle Database 11g: Administration II

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QUESTION 1

The database users regularly complain about the difficulty in performing transactions. On investigation, you find that some users perform long-running transactions that consume huge amounts of space in the undo tablespace, which caused the problem. You want to control the usage of the undo tablespace only for these user sessions and you do not want these sessions to perform long-running operations.

How would you achieve this?

A. Implement a profile for the users.

B. Implement external roles for the users.

C. Set the threshold for the undo tablespace.

D. Implement a Database Resource Manager plan.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

You have the following requirements in relation to the detection of block corruption for your database instance:

Check for logical self-consistency of data blocks when modified in memory.

Checksums are calculated before and after the block change.

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.

Correct Answer: B

```
Parameter type     String
Syntax             DB_ULTRA_SAFE = { OFF | DATA_ONLY | DATA_AND_INDEX }
Default value      OFF
Modifiable         No
Basic              No
```

DB_ULTRA_SAFE sets the default values for other parameters that control protection levels.

Values:

OFF

When any of DB_BLOCK_CHECKING, DB_BLOCK_CHECKSUM, or

DB_LOST_WRITE_PROTECT are explicitly set, no changes are made.

DATA_ONLY

DB_BLOCK_CHECKING will be set to MEDIUM.

DB_LOST_WRITE_PROTECT will be set to TYPICAL.

DB_BLOCK_CHECKSUM will be set to FULL.

DATA_AND_INDEX

DB_BLOCK_CHECKING will be set to FULL.

DB_LOST_WRITE_PROTECT will be set to TYPICAL.

DB_BLOCK_CHECKSUM will be set to FULL.

Parameter type	String
Syntax	DB_BLOCK_CHECKING = { FALSE | OFF | LOW | MEDIUM | TRUE | FULL }
Default value	FALSE
Modifiable	ALTER SYSTEM
Basic	No

DB_BLOCK_CHECKING specifies whether or not Oracle performs block checking for database blocks.

Values:

OFF or FALSE No block checking is performed for blocks in user tablespaces. However, semantic block checking for SYSTEM tablespace blocks is always turned on. LOW Basic block header checks are performed after block contents change in memory (for example, after UPDATE or INSERT statements, on-disk reads, or inter-instance block transfers in Oracle RAC). MEDIUM All LOW checks and full semantic checks are performed for all objects except indexes (whose contents can be reconstructed by a drop+rebuild on encountering a corruption). FULL or TRUE

All LOW and MEDIUM checks and full semantic checks are performed for all objects.

QUESTION 3

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.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

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.

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 5

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

7.

shutdown immediate from RMAN

8.

Log into RMAN

9.

startup mount from RMAN 10.backup database 11.alter database open 12.backup database plus archivelog delete input

A. 2,3,1,4,5

B. 2,1,3,6,5

C. 1,3,5,4

D. 2,1,3,5,6

E. 2,1,3,4,5

Correct Answer: E

Backing Up a Database in NOARCHIVELOG Mode

If a database runs in NOARCHIVELOG mode, then the only valid database backup is a consistent backup.

For the backup to be consistent, the database must be mounted after a consistent shutdown. No recovery is required after restoring the backup.

To make a consistent database backup:

1.

Start RMAN and connect to a target database.

2.

Shut down the database consistently and then mount it. For example, enter the following commands to guarantee that the database is in a consistent state for a backup:

RMAN> SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE; RMAN> STARTUP FORCE DBA; RMAN> SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE; RMAN> STARTUP MOUNT;

3.

Run the BACKUP DATABASE command.

For example, enter the following command at the RMAN prompt to back up the database to the default backup device:

RMAN> BACKUP DATABASE;

The following variation of the command creates image copy backups of all data files in the database: RMAN> BACKUP AS COPY DATABASE;

4. Open the database and resume normal operations. The following command opens the database: RMAN> ALTER DATABASE OPEN;