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ORACLE 8i
BACKUP AND RECOVERY

Version 1

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QUESTION NO: 1
What are two benefits of using RMAN with a catalog? (Choose two)

    A.   You can copy the redo-log history into the control file.
    B.   You can store scripts for backup and recovery operations.
    C.   You can register the target database with recovery catalog.
    D.   You can maintain records of backup and recovery operations.
    E.   You can synchronize the recovery catalog and the target database.

Answer: B, D

QUESTION NO: 2
What is recommended initial size for a tablespace containing an RMAN recovery catalog?

    10M
    20M
    100M
    10% of size of the target database.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 3
Your daily report indicating which data files need to be backed up has been misplaced. Which recovery manager command returns a report containing the files in the USER_DATA tablespace that have not been backed up within the last three days?

    A.   Rman> list backup day 3 tablespace user_data;
    B.   Rman> report backup days 3 tablespace user_data;
    C.   Rman> catalog backup days 3 tablespace user_data;
    D.   Rman> report need backup days 3 tablespace user_data;

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 4
Which command is used to allow RMAN to store a group of commands in the recovery catalog?

A.   ADD SCRIPT
B.   CREATE SCRIPT
C.   CREATE COMMAND
D.   ADD BACKUP SCRIPT

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 5
After rebuilding the recovery catalog by resynchronizing it with a copy of the backup control file, you notice references to files that no longer exist. Which CRETAE command clause should you use to remove these references?

A.   REMOVE
B.   DELETE
C.   UNCATALOG
D.   CATALOG REMOVE

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 6
What are two purposes for using the recovery manager command CATALOG? (Choose two)

A.   Updating recovery catalog about rollback segment creation.
B.   Updating recovery catalog about files created before RMAN.
C.   Updating recovery catalog about operating systems backup.
D.   Updating recovery catalog about files created before Oracle 8.
E.   Updating recovery catalog about files that belong to a clone database.

Answer: B, C

QUESTION NO: 7
What is the advantage of managed recovery mode?

A. During recovery, most common DBA errors can be avoided.
B. Prompts for applying the next available redo logs suppressed.
C. The primary database automatically ships archived redo log files to the standby server.
D. The standby database automatically applies the archived redo log when the files become available.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 8
What is the effect of issuing an ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS command on the primary database?

A. It invalidates the standby database.
B. The standby database can only be used in read-only mode.
C. A new standby database incarnation will automatically be started.
D. Once the archived log files are applied to the standby database, the redo log of the standby database is reset.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 9
What is the effect of activating a standby database?

A. The primary database becomes a standby database.
B. The standby database becomes the primary database.
C. The primary database is deactivated to avoid conflicts.
D. The remaining redo-log files are copied from the primary database and applied.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 10
What is the difference between using NOLOGGING operations in a single database environment and a standby database environment?

A. There is no difference.

B.   NOLOGGING operations are not available in release 0.1
C.   The affected data file needs to be copied from the primary to the standby server.
D.   NOLOGGING operations can be used on the standby database, but not on the primary database.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 11
The command ALTER DATABASE CREATE STANDBY CONTROLFILE AS standby.ct creates a standby control file. What needs to be done next to create a standby database?

A.   The standby control file needs to be copied to the standby server.
B.   The current redo-log files of the primary database need to be archived.
C.   The standby database needs to be created using the standby control file.
D.   The standby control file needs to be copied to the standby location on the primary server.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 12
What is the correct procedure for multiplexing existing online redo logs?

A.   Issue the ALTER DATABASE. . . ADD LOGFILE GROUP command.
B.   Issue the ALTER DATABASE. . . ADD LOGFILE MEMBER command.
C.   Shut down the database, copy the online redo-log, and start up the database.
D.   Shut down the database, copy the online redo-log, edit the REDO_LOG_FILES parameter, and start up the database.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 13
Which statement concerning archiving is true?

A.   Archiving occurs during a checkpoint.
B.   Archive logs can be written to multiple destinations.
C.   Backups are not required when archiving is enabled.

D.   Archiving copies the data files to their backup destinations.
E.   Archiving can be enabled through recovery manager commands.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 14
What is the function of SMON in instance recovery?

A.   It writes data to the archive log files.
B.   It writes data to the online redo log files.
C.   It frees resources held by user processes.
D.   It synchronizes data file header and control files.
E.   It roles forward by applying changes in the redo log.
F.   It writes dirty buffers from the buffer cache to the data files.

Answer: E

QUESTION NO: 15
What is the function of ARCn in instance recovery?

A.   It writes data to the archive log files.
B.   It writes data to the online redo log files.
C.   It frees resources held by user processes.
D.   It synchronizes data file header and control files.
E.   It writes dirty buffers from the buffer cache to the data files.
F.   The archive process does not take part in instance recovery.

Answer: F

QUESTION NO: 16
What are two causes of user errors? (Choose two)

A.   Incorrect data is committed.
B.   The operating system crashes.

C. There are insufficient privileges.
D. A table is accidentally truncated.
E. An application file is accidentally deleted.
F. The application program receives an addressing exception.

Answer: A, D

QUESTION NO: 17
Which option is used in the parameter file to detect corruptions in an Oracle data block?

A. DB/VERIFY
B. DBMS_REPAIR
C. DB_BLOCK_CHECKING
D. VALIDITY_STRUCTURE

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 18
Which statement is true when using the LogMiner utility?

A. The dictionary file is created in a directory as defined as defined by UTL_FILE_DIR.
B. The CREATE DBMS LOGMSR command is used to build the dictionary file.
C. The dictionary file must be created after the log file analysis has completed.
D. The dictionary file is created as a backup if the data dictionary gets corrupted.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 19
Which statement is true when using the DELIVERY utility to detect corruptions in an Oracle data block?

A. The utility can only be invoked on a data file that is online.
B. The utility can be used to verify the data files of a backup database.
C. The utility can assist in archiving log files when the database load is high.

D.   The utility is internal to the database and so can impact database activates.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 20
The alert log can contain specific information about which database backup activity?

   A.   Placing datafiles in begin and end backup mode.
   B.   Placing tablespace in begin and end backup mode.
   C.   Changing the database backup mode from open to close.
   D.   Performing an operating system backup of the database files.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 21
In which two situations would you have to apply redo information to a read-only tablespace? (Choose two)

   A.   When the tablespace being recovered has always been writeable.
   B.   When the tablespace being recovered is unknown to the control file.
   C.   When the tablespace being recovered is read-only and was read-only when the last backup occurred.
   D.   When the tablespace being recovered is writeable, but was read-only when the last backup occurred.
   E.   When the tablespace being recovered is read-only, but was writeable when the last backup occurred.

Answer: D, E

QUESTION NO: 22
Which two types of data files can be considered non-essential? (Choose two)

   A.   Data files belonging to a lost tablespace.
   B.   Data files belonging to an index tablespace.
   C.   Data files belonging to a SYSTEM tablespace.
   D.   Data files belonging to a temporary tablespace.
   E.   Data files belonging to an application data tablespace.

F.   Data files belonging to a rollback segment tablespace.

Answer: C, F

QUESTION NO: 23
In which situation would you need to create a new control file for an existing database?

A.   When all redo-log files are lost.
B.   When MAXLOGMEMBERS needs to be changed.
C.   When RECOVERY_PARALLELISM needs to be changed.
D.   When the name of the parameter file needs to be changed.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 24
A tablespace becomes unavailable because of a failure. The database is running in NOARCHIVELOG mode?
What should the DBA do to make the database available?

A.   Perform a tablespace recovery.
B.   Perform a complete database recovery.
C.   Restore the data files, redo log files, and control files from an earlier copy of a full database backup.
D.   There is no possibility too make the database available.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 25
Why is manual archiving not recommended?

A.   Additional disk resources are required.
B.   More background processes are required.
C.   A DBA must issue at SQL command to archive the online redo-log files.
D.   An operating systems script must be written to copy the online redo-log files.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 26
What kind of destination can DBA choose when specifying the LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_n parameter?

    A.   A Net8 listener name.
    B.   Only a local dictionary.
    C.   Only a Net8 atlas for a remote database.
    D.   A local dictionary or Net8 atlas for a remote database.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 27
How can a DBA disable one of the current archive destinations?

    A.   Issue the command ALTER SESSION SET. LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST=DEFER.
    B.   Shut down the database and delete the archive destination dictionary at the operating system level.
    C.   Specify the initialization parameter LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_STATE_n=DEFER.
    D.   It is not possible to disable archive destinations?

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 28
When configuring a database for ARCHIVELOG mode, you use an initialization parameter to specify which action?

    A.   The size of archived log files.
    B.   How frequently log files will be archived.
    C.   That the database is in ARCHIVELOG mode.
    D.   Whether archiving will be manual or automatic.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 29
Your database is configured in ARCHIVELOG mode. Which three types of backups can be performed? (Choose three)

    A.   Open database backups.
    B.   Operating system backups when the database is closed.
    C.   Online control file backups using the ALTER CONTROLFILE BACKUP command.
    D.   Online tablespace backups using the ALTER DATABASE BACKUP TABLESPACE command.
    E.   Online control file backups using the ALTER DATABASE BACKUP CONTROLFILE command.

Answer: A, B, E

QUESTION NO: 30
Which two actions must you take to stop automatic archiving of redo-log files? (Choose two)

    A.   Issue the ALTER SYSTEM ARCHIVE LOG STOP; command.
    B.   Issue the ALTER SYSTEM SET LOG_ARCHIVE_START=FALSE; command.
    C.   Set LOG_ARCHIVE_STOP=TRUE parameter file and restart the database.
    D.   Set LOG_ARCHIVE_START=FALSE in the parameter file and restart the database.

Answer: A, D

QUESTION NO: 31
When using recover manager without a catalog, the connection to the target database _____?

    A.   Must be a local connection.
    B.   Must be a remote connection.
    C.   Can be a local or a remote connection.
    D.   Must be specified using a Net8 service name.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 32

Work is done by recovery manager through _____?

    A.   PL/SQL packages.
    B.   External procedures.
    C.   Operating system scripts.
    D.   Operating system commands.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 33
The steps required to recover a tablespace with recovery manager are listed below. Place them in correct order.
Steps to recover a tablespace, provide proper order

    A.   Run RAMN to restore/recover.
    B.   Check on recovery completion.
    C.   Check status of the database.
    D.   Take a backup.
    E.   List data files that need to be restored.

Answer: C, E, A, B, D

QUESTION NO: 34
You perform an incomplete database recovery using RMAN. Which state of target database is needed?

    Mount
    Nomount
    Open, initially open.
    Open, initially closed.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 35

Which statement regarding recovery manager with a database operating in NOARCHIVELOG mode is true?

 A. **Recover manager requires a recovery catalog.**
 B. **Recovery manager supports multi-level incremental backups.**
 C. **Recovery manager is compatible with enterprise backup utility.**
 D. **Recovery manager only works in conjunction with a tape subsystem.**

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 36
Before you can restore data files to a new location using RMAN, what should you do?

 A. Issue the switch command.
 B. Issue the restore command.
 C. Take the data files that you need to restore offline.
 D. Copy the data files to the new location using an operating system tool.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 37
When starting up the database you find that an inactive, unachieved redo-log group is corrupted. What should you do?

 A. RECOVER REDOLOG GROUP 1;
 B. RECOVER DATABASE UNTIL CANCEL;
 C. ALTER DATABASE RECOVER REDOLOG;
 D. ALTER DATABASE CLEAR UNACHIEVED LOGFILE GROUP 1;
 E. RECOVER DATABASE UNTIL TIME '1999-09-15:11:23:00';

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 38
Which statement about 'time-based recovery' is true?

A.   Recovery is stopped by entering CANCEL at the recovery prompt.
B.   Recovery is stopped by pressing at <CTL-C> the recovery prompt.
C.   Recovery is stopped after the database has committed all changes up to the specified point of time.
D.   Recovery is stopped when the database has committed all changes up to the specified system changes number (SCN).
E.   Recovery is stopped when the specified method of recovery (CANCEL, TIME, or CHANGE)

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 39
Which RECOVER command is appropriate when, while recovering a lost data file, a DBA discovers that a required, archived redo-log is corrupted?

A.   RECOVER DATABASE UNTIL CANCEL;
B.   ALTER TABLESPACE system RECOVER;
C.   RECOVER TABLESPACE system UNTIL CANCEL;
D.   RECOVER DATABASE UNTIL MISSING REDOLOG;
E.   RECOVER DATABASE USING BACKUP CONTROLFILE;

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 40
Given the RMAN script:
run(
        allocation channel t2 type 'SET_TAPE'
        backup filesperset 3
        format '/disk1/backup/ar_%t_%s_%p'
        (Archivelog from logseq*1056 until logseq*1056
        thread*1 delete input):
)
What does this script do?

A.   Backup one data file into one backup set.
B.   Backup three data files into one backup set.
C.   Backup one archived log into one backup piece.
D.   Backup three archived logs into one backup set.

E.   Backup one archived log into three backup set.
F.   Backup three archived logs into three backup pieces.

Answer: F

QUESTION NO: 41
The RAMN script is run every Sunday
Run (
     Allocate channel c1 type disk
     Format= '/home/disk1/user4/BACKUP/run_is_ip.bus';
     Backup incremental level= 0 (database);
)
This RMAN script is run everyday of the week, except Sunday
Run (
     Allocate channel c1 type disk
     Format+ '/home/disk1/user4/BACKUP/inc_is_ip.bus'
     Backup incremental level= 1 cumulative (database);
)
What do these scripts do?

A.   They backup the entire database everyday of the week.
B.   On Sunday, they backup the entire database. On other days of the week, they backup all blocks
         changed since the previous backup.
C.   On Sunday, they backup the entire database. On other days of the week, they back up all blocks
         changed in data file two since the previous backup.
D.   On Sunday, they backup the system tablespace. On other days of the week, they backup all blocks
         changed in data file log since the previous backup.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 42
Which technique does Oracle use to perform full backups of data files?

A.   The server process reads and backs up the entire file.
B.   The server process reads the entire file and skips blocks that have never been used.
C.   The server process reads the entire file and skips blocks assigned its temporary segments.
D.   The server process reads the entire file and skips blocks that currently are not being used.

E.   The server process reads the entire file and skips blocks that are unchanged from the last backup.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 43
Which statement regarding the allocation of processes to recovery manager is true?

A.   When enabling I/O slaves, ensure that the shared pool is sized appropriately.
B.   I/O slaves can only be used if the operating system supports asynchronous I/O.
C.   Enabling I/O slaves can be controlled by setting USE_IO/SLAVES appropriately.
D.   Setting BACKUP_TAPE_IO_SLAVES=TRUE will enable a dedicated slave to write to a tape device.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 44
Consider the following scenario using incremental backups. A level 1 backup is taken on the first of the month. A level 2 backup is taken in every Sunday, and a level 3 backup is taken daily. If the database gets corrupted on the second Wednesday of the month and is lost, which scenario would restore the database completely?

A.   The weekly backup (level 2) and the daily backup (level 3).
B.   The monthly backup (level 1) and the daily backup (level 3).
C.   A base level backup (level 0) is missing and nothing can be recovered.
D.   The monthly backup (level 1), the weekly backup (level 2) and the daily backup (level5)

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 45
Which statement about an open database backup is NOT true?

A.   The database must be available in ARCHIVELOG mode.
B.   The database is available for use during backups.
C.   All the database files copied are consistent to a point-in-time.

D.   An operating system backup of the database files is required.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 46
Which command creates a text backup of the control file?

A.   ALTER DATABASE BACKUP CONTROLFILE TO TRACE;
B.   ALTER DATABASE BACKUP CONTROLFILE TO BACKUP;
C.   ALTER DATABASE BACKUP CONTROLFILE TO 'filename';
D.   ALTER DATABASE BACKUP CONTROLFILE TO TEXT 'filename;'

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 47
Before performing a closed database backup, which three commands can be used to shut down the database? (Choose three)

A.   SHUTDOWN ABORT.
B.   SHUTDOWN NORMAL.
C.   SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE.
D.   SHUTDOWN TRANSACTIONAL.

Answer: B, C, D

QUESTION NO: 48
Which activity would not cause an additional generation of redo?

A.   Open database backup.
B.   Closed database backup.
C.   Increased transactional activity in the database.
D.   Changing the NOLOGGING mode on frequently updated tables to LOGGING.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 49
In the view V$DATAFILE_HEADER, what does value 'YES' in the 'FUZZY' column as specified?

    A.   The data file is corrupted.
    B.   The data file is in backup mode.
    C.   The data file is locally managed.
    D.   The data file is part of a read-only tablespace.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 50
When performing an open database backup, which statement is NOT true?

    A.   The database is fully accessible to all users.
    B.   The database must be operating in ARCHIVELOG mode.
    C.   The database can be open but only in READ ONLY mode.
    D.   The database tablespaces should be in BEGIN BACKUP mode.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 51
When the status of the tablespace moves form read-only to read write, which two events occur? (Choose two)

    A.   Redo-log switch must take place.
    B.   Normal checkpoints on the file now occur.
    C.   Oracle automatically means the file for backup.
    D.   All objects in the tablespace are checked for integrity.
    E.   The DBWn process writes to the data files of the tablespace.

Answer: A, B

QUESTION NO: 52
Why would a DBA load a table using the NOLOGGING options?

    A.   To eliminate further backup.
    B.   To temporarily disable collecting statistics.
    C.   To reduce redo during a direct loaded operation.
    D.   To specify that the retrieved for this table are placed at the least recently-used end of the buffer cache.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 53
Which type of tablespace point-in time recovery method needs to be performed if the recreated database is on a separate machine?

    A.   EBU
    B.   RMAN
    C.   Operating system.
    D.   Use of transportable tablespaces.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 54
Which two tasks can a DBA perform using the export/import facility? (Choose two)

    A.   Examine log files.
    B.   Archive historical data.
    C.   Recreate the control file.
    D.   Transport tablespaces between databases.
    E.   Make a logical backup of the rollback segment tablespace.

Answer: B, D

QUESTION NO: 55
Why can you not apply archive logs to not forward after an import?

    A.   Because the control file is recreated during the import.
    B.   Because after an import, the database performs a RESETLOGS.
    C.   Because no synchronizing information is stored in the archived logs or export file.
    D.   There is no need to apply the archive logs because the database will apply them automatically.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 56
Your database is in ARCHIVELOG mode, and you want to recover from a media failure taken up to the time of failure. Which files do you need to restore?

    A.   The damaged files form any valid backup.
    B.   The damaged files form a backup taken after the database was set in ARCHIVELOG mode.
    C.   The damaged files and the redo log files from a backup taken after the database was set in ARCHIVELOG mode.
    D.   The damaged files, the redo-log files, and the control files from a backup taken after the database were set in ARCHIVELOG mode.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 57
Your database is in NOARCHIVELOG mode, and a media failure occurs. Which files do you need to restore to minimize data log?

    A.   The damaged files only.
    B.   The damaged files only if no log switch has occurred once the last backup.
    C.   All database files that are consistent from the same backup set if a log switch has occurred since the last backup.
    D.   All data files that can be a mix from any backup set if a log switch has occurred since the last backup (You can take them from different backup sets if you like)

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 58
Your archive logs are not restored to the ARCHIVE_LOG_DEST directory. What are three ways to notify Oracle server of their location? (Choose three)

    A.   Specify the location and name when prompted for a log.
    B.   Use the ALTER SYSTEM SWITCH LOGFILE command.
    C.   Use the RECOVER FROM command to indicate the new location.
    D.   Use the ALTER SYSTEM ARCHIVE command to indicate the new location.

Answer: A, C, D

QUESTION NO: 59
To successfully recover when restoring a backup control file to a differential location what must you do?

    A.   Update the initialization parameter file.
    B.   Use the ALTER SYSTEM command to rename the control file.
    C.   Use the ALTER DATABASE command to rename the control file.
    D.   You can't do this, control files should always be stored to their original location.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 60
While performing a database recovery, you want the redo-log files to be applied automatically. What are three ways to do that? (Choose three)

    A.   Enter the word AUTO when prompted for a log.
    B.   Set the AUTO_ARCHIVE_LOG initialization parameter.
    C.   Use the AUTOMATIC clauses of the RECOVER command.
    D.   Within SQL*Plus, issue SET AUTORECOVERY ON command.

Answer: A, C, D

QUESTION NO: 61
In which situation would you need to create a new control file for an existing database?

    A.   When all archived redo-log files are lost.
    B.   When MAXLOGMEMBERS needs to be changed.
    C.   When ARCHIVE_LOG_START needs to be changed.
    D.   When the name of the recovery catalog file needs to be changed.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 62
Why would you set a data file offline when the database is in MOUNT state?

    A.   To minimize downtime.
    B.   To allow for automatic data file recovery.
    C.   To prevent further corruption of a damaged data file.
    D.   To recover it later, when database is in NOARCHIVELOG mode.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 63
What are two causes of media failures? (Choose two)

    A.   The server computer loses power.
    B.   A table is accidentally truncated.
    C.   The user issues an abnormal interrupt.
    D.   A database file is accidentally deleted.
    E.   There is a logic error in the application.
    F.   There is a head crash on the disk containing a database file.

Answer: D, F

QUESTION NO: 64
When would a DBA need to perform a media recovery?

A.   After instance failure occurs.
B.   After abnormal termination of client program.
C.   After the failure of an Oracle background process.
D.   After the database is shutdown by using SHUTDOWN TRANSACTIONAL.
E.   When a data file is not synchronized with the other data files, redo logs, and control files.

Answer: E

QUESTION NO: 65
What two actions occur during a checkpoint? (Choose two)

A.   Oracle performs a log switch.
B.   Oracle performs a control file.
C.   Oracle performs a delayed block clean-out.
D.   Oracle copies the online redo-log to the archive destinations.
E.   Oracle flushes the dirty blocks in the database buffer cache to disk.

Answer: C, E

QUESTION NO: 66
What is the correct procedure for multiplexing control files?

A.   Shut down the database, rename the control file, edit the CONTROL_FILES parameter, and start up the database.
B.   Shut down the database, edit the CONTROL_FILES parameter, copy the control file, and start up the database.
C.   Shut down the database, copy the control file to trace, edit the MULTIPLEX_CONTROL_FILES parameter, and start up the database.
D.   Shut down the database, edit the CONTROL_FILES parameter, issue the ALTER DATABASE MULTIPLEX CONTROLFILE command, and start up the database.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 67
Which statement about disabling archival destinations is true?

A. You can only disable optional archival destinations.
B. You can disable archival destinations by specifying ARCHIVE_DEST_STATE_nn_DISABLE
C. You can only disable mandatory archival destinations as long as at least one mandatory archival destination is left.
D. You can disable any archival destination as long as you have enough enabled archival destinations left to meet the LOG_ARCHIVE_MIN_SUCCESS threshold value.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 68
You are configuring a database for ARCHIVELOG mode. Which two initialization parameters should you use? (Choose two)

A. LOG_ARCHIVE_SIZE
B. ARCHIVELOG_MODE
C. LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST
D. LOG_ARCHIVE_FORMAT
E. LOG_ARCHIVE_INTERVAL

Answer: C, D

QUESTION NO: 69
Your database is configured in ARCHIVELOG mode. Which three types of backups can be performed? (Choose three)

A. Opened database backups.
B. Operating system backups when the database is closed.
C. Online control file backups using the ALTER CONTROLFILE BACKUP command.
D. Online tablespace backups using the ALTER DATABASE BACKUP CONTROLFILE command.
E. Online control file backups the ALTER DATABASE BACKUP CONTROLFILE command.

Answer: A., B, E

QUESTION NO: 70
When configuring a database in ARCHIVELOG mode and enabling automatic archiving, the database must be shut down and opened in the MOUNT stage. Which three options can be used to do this? (Choose three)

    A.   STARTUP FORCE MOUNT
    B.   STARTUP TRANSACTIONAL MOUNT
    C.   SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE AND STARTUP
    D.   SHUTDOWN ABORT AND STARTUP MOUNT
    E.   SHUTDOWN NORMAL AND STARTUP MOUNT
    F.   SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE AND STARTUP MOUNT
    G.   SHUTDOWN TRANSACTIONAL AND STARTUP MOUNT

Answer: E, F, G

QUESTION NO: 71
What are two ways to transfer archived redo-log files from the primary to the standby server? (Choose two)

    A.   Files can be copied via FTP or other platform-specific commands.
    B.   The standby database automatically copies archived redo-log files from the primary server to release 8.1
    C.   The primary database can be set up in a way that it automatically copies archived redo-log files to the standby site.
    D.   The standby database automatically copies archived redo-log files from the primary server when it is in sustained recovery mode.
    E.   The standby database automatically copies archived redo-log files from the primary server when it is in a managed recovery mode.

Answer: A, C

QUESTION NO: 72

What is the difference between using NOLOGGING operations in a single database environment and a standby database environment?

A. NOLOGGING operations are not allowed when using a standby database.
B. The affected data file needs to be copied from the primary to the standby server.
C. NOLOGGING operations can be used on the standby database, but not on the primary database.
D. The standby database becomes unavailable after a NOLOGGING operation has been used on the primary database.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 73
When creating a standby database, which files must be transferred to the standby server?

A. The database backup and the online redo-log files.
B. The database backup and the archived redo-log files.
C. The standby control file, the database backup, and the online redo-log files.
D. The standby control file, the database backup, and the archived redo-log files.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 74
In which mode is 'Closed database backups' the only backup option available?

A. READ ONLY mode.
B. ARCHIVELOG mode.
C. READ WRITE mode.
D. NOARCHIVELOG mode.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 75
If a DBA restores a read-only tablespace from a backup taken before the tablespace was made read-only, what must the DBA do next?

A. Recreate the control file.
B. Complete media recovery.
C. Make the tablespace locally-managed.
D. After the tablespace to become read-only.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 76
Which three files should be backed up for a closed database backup? (Choose two)

A. Data
B. Alert
C. Control
D. Password

Answer: A, C, D

QUESTION NO: 77
The instance crashed after the current online redo-log becomes corrupt. Which action can the DBA take to open the database?

A. Perform a tablespace recovery.
B. Recover the SYSTEM tablespace.
C. Perform a complete recovery of the database.
D. Skip recovery and open the database with the RESETLOGS option.
E. Perform a time-based recovery that stops at the time that the current online redo-log became corrupt.

Answer: E

QUESTION NO: 78
Which action does a DBA take when using a backup control file?

A. No special action is required.

B.   Includes UNTIL CANCEL in the RECOVER command.
C.   Includes UNTIL BACKUP CONTROLFILE in the RECOVER command.
D.   Issues the RECOVER CONTROLFILE command before recovering the database.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 79
Which statement about 'cancel-based recovery' is true?

A.   Recovery is stopped by entering CANCEL at the recovery prompt.
B.   Recovery is stopped by pressing at <CTL-C> the recovery prompt.
C.   Recovery is stopped after the database has committed all changes up to the specified point-in-time.
D.   Recovery is stopped when the database has committed all changes up to the specified system change number (SCN).
E.   Recovery is stopped when the specified method of recovery (CANCEL, TIME, or CHNAGE) is completed, and the control files are recovered.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 80
Which process controls the RMAN channel?

A.   A user process.
B.   A server process.
C.   An archive process.
D.   A database writer process.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 81
Which two items can be assigned an RMAN tag? (Choose two)

A.   A disk drive.

B.   A tape drive.
C.   A backup set.
D.   A disk channel.
E.   An image copy.

Answer: C, E

QUESTION NO: 82
Which three types of files does RMAN include in its backups? (Choose three)

A.   Data files.
B.   Control files.
C.   Password files.
D.   Parameter files.
E.   Online redo-logs.
F.   Archived redo-logs.

Answer: A, B, F

QUESTION NO: 83
Which three statements about recovery manager backups are true? (Choose three)

A.   Incremental backups are noncumulative by default.
B.   Each file in a backup set must have the same block size.
C.   A control file backup set cannot contain any other types of files.
D.   With multilevel incremental backups, you can have no more than three levels.
E.   In a full backup, Recover manager will back up all files and all used blocks only.

Answer: A, B, C

QUESTION NO: 84
Which two statements about the LogMiner utility are true? (Choose two)

A.   It can only analyze and process online redo-log files.

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B.   It uses the information in the redo-log files to resolve object names.
C.   It is implemented as an operating system, utility internal to the database.
D.   The results of the LogMiner analysis are stored in a dynamic view that can be queries.
E.   It translates the contents of the redo-log files into SQL statements representing the original operations.

Answer: A, E

QUESTION NO: 85
The alert log will never contain specific information about which database backup activity?

A.   Placing datafiles in begin backup mode.
B.   Shutting the database down with an ABORT.
C.   Performing an operating system backup of the database files.
D.   Changing the database backup mode from ARCHIVELOG to NOARCHIVELOG.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 86
Which statement is true when using the DBVEVIFY utility to detect corruptions in an Oracle data block?

A.   The utility can only be used with the database shut down.
B.   The utility can be used to verify the redo-log files for corruption.
C.   The utility is useful only when the database is in ARCHIVELOG mode.
D.   The utility can cause contention in the shared pool when there is high activity in the database.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 87
Before executing a script, you decide to switch the current log file. You are already logged in to recovery manager and want to execute this command from the recovery manager prompt?
Which command should you use?

A.   Rman> run ('alter system switch logfile'.)

B.   Rman> start ('alter system switch logfile'.)
C.   Rman> run (sql 'alter system switch logfile'.)
D.   Rman> execute (sql 'alter system switch logfile'.)

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 88
You need to create a recovery catalog. Before you issue the CREATE CATALOG command, what do you need to do first?

A.   Nothing
B.   Start up the target database.
C.   Connect to target database.
D.   Create a tablespace for the catalog and a recovery manager user.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 89
Which command should you use to issue to find all backup sets containing the data file query1.dbt?

A.   Rman> list backupset of datafile 'query1.dbt';
B.   Rman> report backupset of datafile 'query1.dbt';
C.   Rman> catalog backupset of datafile 'query1.dbt';
D.   Rman> create list of backupset for datafile 'query1.dbt';

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 90
A backup file named user01_2.dbf in the '/disk3/backup' directory is no longer needed and must be deleted. You are using the recovery catalog.
Which set of command must you issue to delete this entry from the recovery catalog?

A.   Rman> allocate channel for delete type * disk
           Rman> change datafilecopy '/disk3/backup/user01_2.dbf' delete

Rman> release channel;
B.   Rman> allocate channel for delete type * disk
        Rman> change datafilecopy '/disk3/backup/user01_2.dbf'
        Rman> release channel;
C.   Rman> allocate channel for delete type * file
        Rman> change datafilecopy '/disk3/backup/user01_2.dbf'
        Rman> release channel;
D.   Rman> allocate channel for delete type * file
        Rman> change datafilecopy '/disk3/backup/user01_2.dbf' delete
        Rman> release channel;

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 91
When setting up a recovery catalog, what are two storage considerations to remember? (Choose two)

A.   Include the recovery catalog in your backup strategy.
B.   Use any target database to store the recovery catalog.
C.   Do not create the recovery catalog in the target database.
D.   Choose the machine with the best OLTP performance to run the catalog database.
E.   Store the recovery catalog database on the same disk as one of the target datafiles.

Answer: A, C

QUESTION NO: 92
You have determined that one of the data files belonging to the SYSTEM tablespace is corrupt. Which complete media recovery scenario do you choose?

A.   Complete recovery – mounted database.
B.   Complete recovery – opened database, initially opened.
C.   Complete recovery – opened database, initially closed.
D.   You cannot recover from the corruption of a database file belonging to the SYSTEM tablespace except by going back to the last full backup.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 93
You are restoring a backup data file to a different location. To recover successfully, what must you do?

    A.   Update the initialization parameter file.
    B.   Use the ALTER SYSTEM command to rename the datafile.
    C.   Use the ALTER DATABASE command to rename the data file.
    D.   You cannot do this. Data files should always be restored to their original location.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 94
Which two benefits do the command?
ALTER DATABASE MOUNT CLONE DATABASE
Offer for the tablespace point-in-time recovery? (Choose two)

    A.   It allows the export to recover statistics on the tables.
    B.   It prevents accidental corruption of the primary database.
    C.   It allows the SYSTEM tablespace to become a transportable tablespace.
    D.   It allows the POINT_IN_TIME_RECOVER option on the export to function.
    E.   It allows you to remove a data file that has been added to the wrong tablespace.

Answer: D, E

QUESTION NO: 95
Why does the command cause an error?
Exp system/manager inctype=full file=expdat.dnp

    A.   The tables to export are not identified.
    B.   The user system cannot perform exports.
    C.   The full=y parameter needs to be specified.
    D.   The inctype parameter is not valid parameter.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 96
When using recovery manager without a catalog, the connection to the target database should be made as _____

    A.   User SYSDBA
    B.   User SYSTEM
    C.   A user with SYSDBA privilege.
    D.   A user that owns the RMAN catalog.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 97
Where should a recovery catalog be created?

    A.   In the target database.
    B.   In the source database.
    C.   In the auditory database.
    D.   In all database different from the target database.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 98
Which two statements regarding the use of Recovery manager with a database in NOARCHIVELOG mode are true? (Choose two)

    A.   The target database must be in MOUNT mode for restriction of data files.
    B.   A DBA can only restore using RMAN if the backups were taken or registered with recovery manager.
    C.   Recovery manager cannot be used with a database running in NOARCHIVELOG mode.
    D.   For full recovery of a database not in NOARCHIVELOG mode using recovery manager, a current recovery catalog in mandatory.
    E.   To restore to a previous point in time using recovery manager, the command PARTIAL RECOVERT must be included in the RMAN script.

Answer: A, B

QUESTION NO: 99
How often does a read-only tablespace need to be backed up?

    A.   At all database backups.
    B.   Whenever the control file is recreated.
    C.   Only once after the tablespace becomes read-only.
    D.   When the database is put into ARCHIVELOG mode.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 100
You should issue a backup of the control file after issuing which command?

    A.   ALTER TABLE
    B.   CREATE TABLE
    C.   CREATE TABLESPACE
    D.   CREATE ROLLBACK SEGMENT

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 101
During an opened database backup, a power failure occurs. Which SQL statement do you issue to resolve this situation after mounting the database?

    A.   ALTER DATABASE n END BACKUP
    B.   ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS
    C.   ALTER DATABASE DATAFILE n END BACKUP
    D.   ALTER TABLESPACE name DATAFILE n END BACKUP

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 102
The alert log will never contain information about which database activity?

    A.   Placing tablespace in end backup mode.
    B.   Altering the database to take a data file offline.
    C.   Performing operating system restore of the database files.
    D.   Changing the database mode from NOARCHIVELOG to ARCHIVELOG

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 103
Which two statements about the LogMiner utility are true? (Choose two)

    A.   It is implemented as a PL/SQL/SQL package.
    B.   It can only analyze and process achieved redo-log files.
    C.   The results of the LogMiner analysis are stored in a operating system text file.
    D.   It uses the information in the directory file to obtain the transaction system change number.
    E.   It translates the contents of the redo-log files into SQL undo commands to roll back the original operations.

Answer: A, E

QUESTION NO: 104
When using the DBVERIFY tool to detect corruption in an Oracle data block, which statement is true?

    A.   The utility can verify data files for a database with any DB_BLOCK_SIZE
    B.   The utility cannot verify data files for a database with any DB_BLOCK_SIZE greater than 2K bytes.
    C.   The utility cannot verify data files for a database with any DB_BLOCK_SIZE less than or equal to 4K bytes.
    D.   The utility cannot verify data files for a database with any DB_BLOCK_SIZE less than or equal to 8K bytes.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 105
What are two causes of a user process failure? (Choose two)

    A.   A table is accidentally truncated.
    B.   The user issues an abnormal interrupt.
    C.   There is a logic error in the application.
    D.   The application program receives an addressing exception.
    E.   There is a head crash on the disk containing a database file.

Answer: A, C

QUESTION NO: 106
Which two types of data files do not require synchronization during media recovery? (Choose two)

    A.   Offline data files.
    B.   Archived data files.
    C.   Data files in read-only tablespace.
    D.   Data files in a rollback segment tablespace.

Answer: A, C

QUESTION NO: 107
What are benefits of putting the database in ARCHIVELOG mode? (Choose two)

    A.   Backups are done automatically.
    B.   All pending transactions are committed.
    C.   It guarantees recovery to the time of failure.
    D.   The database can be backed up while online.
    E.   Checksums are performing on all archived files.

Answer: C, D

QUESTION NO: 108

What are two benefits of making recovery operations parallel? (Choose two)

    A.   Minimizing downtime.
    B.   Recovering more than one data file.
    C.   Recovering by using all redo-log files at once.
    D.   Improving the chances of database consistency.
    E.   Making better use of available system resources.

Answer: A, E

QUESTION NO: 109
With the instance down, how would you recover a lost control file?

    A.   Use a control file similar database.
    B.   Use the CREATE CONTROLFILE command.
    C.   Use the ALTER DATABASE BACKUP CONTROLFILE To TRACE command.
    D.   Use the ALTER DATABASE RECOVER CONTROLFILE FROM TRACE command.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 110
You have been informed that he ORDER table was dropped two days ago. It is unwise to perform an incomplete recovery of this database; therefore, your only option is to perform tablespace point-in-time recovery.
What are two ways this can be done in Oracle8i? (Choose two)

    A.   Recover only the files for the tablespace that contains the ORDER table.
    B.   Create and recover a clone database and export the primary database into this new database.
    C.   Create and recover the database on another machine and use the transportable tablespace option.
    D.   Create and recover a clone database, export the table from the clone database, then import it into the primary database.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 111
The Export utility must be used to transfer certain object to another database. You have determined that these objects include all table triggers, snapshots, tables, and views for a particular user.
Which Export mode should you use to export these objects?

    A.   User
    B.   Table
    C.   Complete
    D.   Incremental

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 112
Which import option do you use to create tables without data?

    A.   ROWS
    B.   CREATE
    C.   INDEXES
    D.   CONSISTENT

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 103
When configuring a database in ARCHIVELOG mode and enabling automatic archiving, the database must be shut down and opened in the MOUNT stage. Which two options should not be used to do this? (Choose two)

    A.   STARTUP FORCE MOUNT
    B.   SHUTDOWN ABORT and STARTUP MOUNT
    C.   SHUTDOWN NORMAL and STARTUP MOUNT
    D.   SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE and STARTUP MOUNT
    E.   SHUTDOWN TRANSACTIONAL and STARTUP MOUNT

Answer: A, B

QUESTION NO: 114
When configuring a database for ARCHIVELOG mode, you use initialization parameter to specify which two actions? (Choose two)

    A.   The size of archived log files.
    B.   Where log files will be archived.
    C.   How frequently log files will be archived.
    D.   The names that will be given to archived log files.

Answer: B, D

QUESTION NO: 115
The developers have implemented parallel DML operations. How can a DBA make sure that the archiving process is able to keep up with archiving the redo-log files?

    A.   Increase the shared pool size.
    B.   Spawn multiple database writers.
    C.   Spawn multiple archiver processes.
    D.   There is no way to ensure this.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 116
Which initialization parameters must a DBA specify to define three archive locations?

    A.   LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST, LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_1, and LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_2
    B.   LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_1, LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_2, and LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_3
    C.   LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_0, LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_1, and LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_2
    D.   LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST, LOG_ARCHIVE_DUPLEX_DEST, and LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_1

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 117

Which action does Oracle recommend after a DBA recover from the loss of the current online redo-log?

    A.   Back up the data files.
    B.   Back up the instance.
    C.   Back up the database.
    D.   Back up the control file.
    E.   Archive any unarchived online redo-logs.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 118
You perform an incomplete recovery using RMAN. You write the following script:

RUN{
SET UNTIL TIME = 'yyyy-nm-dd:hh:mi:ss';
RESTORE DATABASE;
RECOVER DATABASE;
SQL "alter database open resetlogs";}
Which command is missing?

    A.   RESYNC CATALOG;
    B.   RELEASE CHANNEL;
    C.   ALLOCATE CHANNEL cname TYPE DISK;
    D.   SET LIMIT CHANNEL cname KBYTESS 4194304

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 119
A media management layer is always used when recover manager _____.

    A.   Reads or writes to tapes.
    B.   Performs media recovery.
    C.   Reads or writes to disk files.
    D.   Reads or writes through a channel.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 120
Which two records does the Recovery manager RESYC CATALOG command update? (Choose two)

    A.   Alert log records.
    B.   Log switch records.
    C.   Rollback segment records.
    D.   Archived log copy records.

Answer: B, D

QUESTION NO: 121
You have just created a script in recovery Manager. After noticing an error in the script, you decide to recreate it.
Which command replaces the stored script in the recovery catalog?

    A.   REPLACE SCRIPT
    B.   REPLACE_SCRIPT
    C.   RECREATE SCRIPT
    D.   RECREATE_SCRIPT

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 122
Your recovery catalog user account is RECMAN with a password of RECMAN. Which command will connect to Recovery Manager through the user SMITH with a password of DANGER if the database containing the recovery catalog is identified by the TNS ailas.RCVCAT?

    A. $ rman smith/danger rcvcat recman/recman@RCVCAT
    B. $ target smith/danger rcvcat recman/recman@RCVCAT
    C. $ rman target smith/danger rcvcat recman/recman@RCVCAT
    D. $ rman rcvcat recman/recman@RCVCAT target (smith/danger)

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 123

When two or more databases are backed up using RMAN, is it appropriate to use each database as the other's recovery catalog. Why?

- A.   Yes. The catalog is a recognized procedure.
- B.   No. There would be too many dependencies.
- C.   Yes, but only if the database are run in NOARCHIVELOG mode.
- D.   No. A database that contains a catalog cannot be target database.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 124

What is the last step when setting up a recovery catalog?

- A.   Create a catalog schema owner.
- B.   Run the CREATE CATALOG command.
- C.   Run the REGISTER DATABASE command.
- D.   Resynchronize the database with the catalog.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 125

In order to keep a standby database up-to-date, archived redo-log files need to be transferred from the primary to the standby server. What are two ways to do this? (Choose two)

- A.   Use operating system commands to transfer the files.
- B.   Specify LOG_SARCHIVE_DEST_n on the standby database.
- C.   Set the STANDBY_ARCHIVE_DEST parameter on the standby database.
- D.   Specify the service name in LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_n of the primary database.
- E.   Issue the command RECOVER MANAGED STANDBY DATABASE on the standby database.

Answer: A, C

QUESTION NO: 126
What must a DBA do after using NOLOGGING operations on a primary database?

    A.   Switch log files on the primary database.
    B.   Copy all affected data files to the standby server.
    C.   Manually reapply the changes to the standby database.
    D.   Make sure the database is the only primary database in the current configuration.

Answer: B, C

QUESTION NO: 127
When copying the init.ora file from the primary database server to the standby database server, which two parameters do you need to change? (Choose two)

    A.   DB_NAMECONTROL_FILES
    B.   STANDBY_DB_NAME
    C.   ARCHIVE_LOG_START
    D.   DB_FILE_NAME_CONVERT

Answer: A, D