Vendor: Oracle

Exam Code: 1Z0-043

Exam Name: Oracle Database 10g: Administration ii

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1
A database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode. It has two online redo log groups and each group has one member. A LGWR I/O fails due to permanent media failure that has resulted in the loss of a redo log file and the LGWR terminates causing the instance to crash. Which method should be used to efficiently recover from this loss of the current group member?

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

Answer: D

QUESTION 2
You set the value for the CONTROL_FILE_RECORD_KEEP_TIME initialization parameter to 7. Which two records in the control file of the database are circularly reused for storage because of using this parameter? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: CE

QUESTION 3
You executed the following command at the command prompt:

$ rman TARGET sys/oracle@ad10g CATALOG rmanusr/rmanusr@as10g SCRIPT backup_whole

Which three statements are true regarding this command? (Choose three.)

A. The backup_whole script is stored in the target database.
B. The backup_whole is a stored script in the recovery catalog.
C. The RMAN session terminates automatically after the execution of the command.
D. The backup_whole script is executed automatically after the successful connection to the recovery catalog only.
E. The command produces an error because the RMAN script cannot be executed from the command line.
F. The backup_whole script is executed automatically after the successful connection to target and catalog database.

Answer: BCF

QUESTION 4
You have configured and registered your target database in a recovery catalog. Because the application needs it, you created a new tablespace in the target database. Then you executed the following command from an RMAN session after connecting to the target and catalog databases, both:

RMAN> REPORT SCHEMA;

Which statement describes the operation performed?

A. The target database instance transfers the updated information to the recovery catalog.
B. The command shows the information from the control file of the target database and recovery catalog is synchronized with the target database after the command is executed.
C. The media manager transfers the schema details from the control file of the target database to the recovery catalog.
D. The recovery catalog will be updated by RMAN with the updated information in the control file of the target database and displays information about the database files.

Answer: D

QUESTION 5
Your database is functioning in ARCHIVELOG mode. In which two situations would you perform a cancel-based recovery? (Choose two.)

A. You find that one of the redo log members in each redo log group is lost.
B. You find that a data file that belongs to the USERS tablespace is damaged.
C. You find that a data file that belongs to the SYSTEM tablespace is damaged.
D. You find that the current redo log group is damaged and is not available for recovery.
E. You realized while performing a recovery that an archived redo log file needed for recovery is lost.

Answer: DE

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

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

Answer: E

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

A. Evenly distributed key values are present in the table.
B. The applications occasionally use queries joining tables.

C. The data retrieval has to be in the order in which it was inserted.
D. The applications frequently modify a cluster key value in a constantly growing table.
E. The application frequently uses queries with an equality predicate on the cluster key.

Answer: AE

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

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

Answer: AC

QUESTION 9
Examine the RMAN commands in a backup strategy implemented in your company:

Day 1 - Sunday
RMAN> BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 1 FOR RECOVER OF COPY WITH TAG WEEKLY DATABASE; RMAN> RECOVER COPY OF DATABASE WITH TAG WEEKLY;
Day 2 - Monday
RMAN> BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 1 FOR RECOVER OF COPY WITH TAG WEEKLY DATABASE; RMAN> RECOVER COPY OF DATABASE WITH TAG WEEKLY;
Day 3 - Tuesday
RMAN> BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 1 FOR RECOVER OF COPY WITH TAG WEEKLY DATABASE; RMAN> RECOVER COPY OF DATABASE WITH TAG WEEKLY;

On Tuesday, before the backup is performed, you added a new tablespace. Which statement is true regarding Tuesday's backup?

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

Answer: B

QUESTION 10
You issue the following command in your database:

CREATE RESTORE POINT rec_load
GUARANTEE FLASHBACK DATABASE;

Which two statements are true regarding the REC_LOAD guaranteed restore point? (Choose

two.)

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

Answer: CD

QUESTION 11
Following are the parameters and their values set in your database instance:

SGA_TARGET=8GB
SGA_MAX_SIZE=10GB
DB_KEEP_CACHE_SIZE=1GB

You executed the following command to increase SGA_TARGET:

SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET SGA_TARGET=9GB;

Which three memory components would grow by the command above? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ABE

QUESTION 12
You observe that a database performance has degraded over a period of time. While investigating the reason, you find that the size of the database buffer cache is not large enough to cache all the needed data blocks. Which advisory component would you refer to, in order to determine that required size of the database buffer cache?

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

Answer: A

QUESTION 13
View the Exhibit. In your production database, the total waits and the time waited for log file parallel write are significantly high. While investigating the reason, you find that there are three redo log groups with two members in each group, and all redo log members are places on a single physical disk. What action would you take to minimize the waits?

Exhibit:

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

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


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

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


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

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

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

Answer: D

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

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

Answer: B

QUESTION 15
You have set some of the initialization parameters as:

DB_BLOCK_SIZE = 8KB
SGA_MAX_SIZE = 2GB
SGA_TARGET = 0

SHARED_POOL_SIZE = 120MB
DB_CACHE_SIZE = 896MB
STREAM_POOL_SIZE = 0
LARGE_POOL_SIZE = 110 MB

Which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

A. You cannot set a value for the DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE parameter.
B. If you increase the size of the large pool to 120 MB, then the memory allocated to the shared pool will be reduced to 110 MB.
C. If the value for SGA_TARGET is changed to 1 GB and SHARED_POOL_SIZE is set to 120 MB, then memory cannot be taken from the shared pool, even if the shared pool has free space available.
D. If an application attempts to allocate more than 120 MB from the shared pool and free space is available in the buffer pool, then the free space from the buffer pool is allocated to the shared pool.

Answer: AC

QUESTION 16
The backup retention policy is configured as RECOVERY WINDOW 2. You executed the following command in Recovery Manager (RMAN) against your database:

RMAN> REPORT OBSOLETE;

What would you see in the output?

A. a list of all those files that have been deleted in the last two days
B. a list of all those files that have been recovered within the last two days
C. a list of all the expired backups and copies
D. a list of backups and copies that are outside the range covered by the current retention policy

Answer: D

QUESTION 17
You are working on Oracle Database 10g, which is in ARCHIVELOG mode. All the archived log files are intact. In which scenario would performing a recovery require the opening of the database with the RESETLOGS option?

A. loss of one of the tablespaces
B. loss of a system data file
C. loss of one of the control files
D. loss of a tempfile
E. loss of the only member of an unarchived redo log group
F. loss of a member from each redo log group

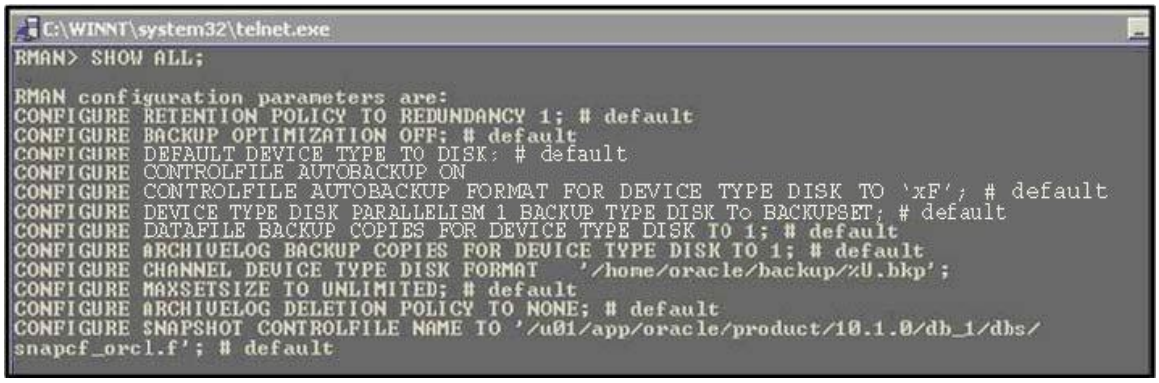
Answer: E

QUESTION 18
View the Exhibit. You executed the following command to perform a backup of the USERS tablespace:

RMAN> BACKUP TABLESPACE USERS;

Which three types of files are backed up? (Choose three.)

Exhibit:



A. all the data files belonging to the USERS tablespace
B. password file
C. online redo log files
D. the current control file
E. archived redo log files
F. the current server parameter file
G. data files belonging to the USERS tablespace and all the default tablespaces

Answer: ADF

QUESTION 19
In which two conditions are resumable statements suspended? (Choose two.)

A. when a user exceeds the space quota
B. when a user session is terminated
C. when a table that is being accessed by the current transaction is not found
D. when a user manually suspends the statement
E. when the maximum extents of a segment is reached

Answer: AE

QUESTION 20
You are connected to Recovery Manager (RMAN) without a recovery catalog. There is no copy of the control file available. You want to restore the control file from an autobackup. To retrieve the autobackup, you need the database ID (DBID).
In which two sources would you find the DBID? (Choose two.)

A. the alert log file
B. the server parameter file
C. the formatted name of a control file autobackup
D. an RMAN session log file
E. the trace file

Answer: CD

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