Question 1

In which three situations must you use a recovery catalog? (Choose three.)

Options:

A- when you want to store RMAN global scripts that can be used across multiple databases

B- when you want to list data files that were in a target database at a given time by using the AT clause with the REPORT SCHEMA command

C- when you want to restrict the amount of space used by backups

D- when you want to maintain backup metadata longer than the period specified by the CONTROL_FILE_RECORD_KEEP_TIME parameter

E- when you want to perform incremental backups by using a block change tracking file

Answer:

A, B, D

Question 2

Which three types of backups can be performed for a database running in NOARCHIVELOG mode? (Choose three.)

Options:

A- backup of only the used blocks in a critical tablespace (SYSTEM or SYSAUX) while the database is open

B- backup of noncritical tablespaces without shutting down the instance

C- backup of only those blocks that have changed since the last backup while the database is mounted

D- backup of the database without shutting down the instance

E- consistent whole database backup

Answer:

B, C, E

Question 3

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

You enable Flashback Data Archive for a table for which you want to track and save all transactions for four years. After some time, the requirement changes for keeping transactions from four to two years.

You execute the following command to change the requirement:

SQL> ALTER FLASHBACK ARCHIVE fdal MODIFY RETENTION 2 YEAR;

What is the outcome?

Options:

A- An error is returned because the retention period cannot be reduced

B- All historical data older than two years, if any, is archived to flashback logs and the flashback archive is set to new retention time

C- All historical data older than two years, if any, is purged from the flashback archive FDA1.

D- All the flashback data archives are purged and the subsequently created flashback archives are maintained for two years

Answer:

C

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are performing regular backups of your production database by using a recovery catalog.

You add two new tablespaces to your production database after performing a backup. They must be included in future backups. Which action should you perform?

Options:

A- Synchronize the recovery catalog with the target database control file

B- Add the tablespaces in the recovery catalog by using the CATALOG command

C- Synchronize all the physical data files with the logical records in the recovery catalog by using the CROSSSCHECK command

D- Create a new database incarnation record

Answer:

A

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which statement is true about unified auditing?

A- The unified audit trail contains audit records only from unified audit policies and AUDIT settings

B- Only the CREATE, ALTER, and DROP statements are audited for all users, including SYS

C- Unified auditing is enabled only if the AUDIT_TRAIL parameter is set to NONE

D- The unified audit trail, by default, resides in a read-only table in the AUDSYS schema in the SYSAUX tablespace

Answer:

D

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which three statements are true about transportable databases? (Choose three.)

Options:

A- The transported database must have the same database identifier (DBID) as the source database

B- Recovery Manager (RMAN) is used to convert the necessary data files of a database if the endian format of the target platform is different

C- The COMPATIBLE parameter must be set to 10.0.0 or higher and the database must be opened in read-only mode before being transported

D- Redo logs and control files are also transported

E- Both the source and target databases must use the same character set

Answer:

B, C, D

Question 7

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

The SYS user creates this job:

```
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-13 07.00.00 PM Australia/Sydney',
    repeat_interval       => 'FREQ=DAILY;INTERVAL=2',
   end_date               => '20-JAN-14  07.00.00 PM Australia/Sydney',
    comments              => 'New sales job');
END;
/
```

Which two statements are true about this job? (Choose two.)

Question 8

Examine this command:

SQL>ALTER SYSTEM SET db_securefile = 'IGNORE';

Which statement is true?

Options:

A- It forces SecureFiles to be created even if the BASICFILE option is specified

B- It forces SecureFiles to be created using default values and ignores any SECUREFILE parameters

C- It forces BasicFiles to be created even if the SECUREFILE option is specified

D- It ignores the SECUREFILE option only if storing the LOB segment in a Free List managed tablespace

Answer:

C

Question 9

You use multiple temporary tables frequently in your database. Which two are benefits of configuring temporary undo? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- Temporary undo reduces the amount of undo stored in undo tablespaces

B- Performance improves because less redo is written to the redo log

C- Performance improves because no redo and undo are generated for the temporary tables

D- Performance improves because data manipulation language (DML) operations performed on temporary tables do not use the buffer cache

Answer:

A, B

Question 10

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Examine these parameter values:

SQL> show parameter DB

```
NAME                              TYPE          VALUE
------------------------------    --------      ------------
db_16k_cache_size                 big integer   64M
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
.....

.....
```

SQL> show parameter sqa_
```
NAME                              TYPE          VALUE
------------------------------    ---------     ------------
sqa_max_size                      big integer   480M
sqa_target                        big integer   480M
...
```

There are currently no user defined tablespaces with an 8K or 16K blocksize.

Which statement would return an error?

Options:

A- ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_CACHE_SIZE=50M;

B- ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_16K_CACHE_SIZE=0;

C- ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_16K_CACHE_SIZE=10M;

D- ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE=10M;

E- ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_4K_CACHE_SIZE=10M;

Answer:

D

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You execute the command to recover your database.

```
RMAN>   RUN
        {
            SET UNTIL TIME '2015-02-28:16:45:00';
            RESTORE DATABASE;
            RECOVER DATABASE;
        }
```

Which statement is true?

Options:

A- It restores all data files from the specified time, and then applies the redo logs

B- It restores all data files, redo log files, and control files, and then applies the redo logs up to the specified time

C- It restores all data files and control files from the most recent backup taken before the "until time", and then recovers up to the "until time" using any restored archieve logs that are needed to complete the task

D- It restores the control file and all data files from the most recent backup, and then applies the redo logs up to the "until time".

Answer:

C

Question 12

Examine Exhibits:

Exhibit1

```
DECLARE
newjob sys.job;
newjobarr sys.job_array;
newjobname VARCHAR2(30);
BEGIN
newjobarr := sys.job_array();
newjobarr.extend(10);
For j in 1..61 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 ('LWTJ','START',SYSTIMESTAMP);
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_JOBS(newjobarr, 'TRASACTIONAL');
INSERT INTO TEST_LOG
VALUES('LWTJ','END',SYSTIMESTAMP);
END LOOP;
END ;
```

and Exhibit2.

```
DECLARE
newjob sys.job;
newjobarr sys.job_array;
newjobname VARCHAR2(30);
BEGIN
newjobarr := sys.job_array();
newjobarr.extend(10);
For j in 1..61 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, 'TRASACTIONAL');
INSERT INTO TEST_LOG
VALUES('REGJOB','END',SYSTIMESTAMP);
END LOOP;
END;
```

Both processes use an existing job template PROG_1

Jobs elapsed times are recorded in table TEST_LOG.

Why is job creation in Exhibit1 faster than in Exhibit2?

Options:

A- It creates jobs in memory only

B- It writes compressed job metadata to disk

C- It creates less job metadata

D- It updates tables in the SYSTEM tablespace instead of creating new tables

Answer:

D