

1Z0-053 Dumps

Oracle Database 11g: Administration II

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NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 1)

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

Explanation:

ASM Fast Mirror Resync

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 1)

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: AD

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 1)

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

Answer: BCD

Explanation:

Purpose

The md_restore command restores disk groups from a metadata backup file.

Syntax and Description

md_restore backup_file [--silent]

[--full|--nodg|--newdg -o 'old_diskgroup:new_diskgroup [...]'] [-S sql_script_file] [-G 'diskgroup [,diskgroup...]']

backup_file

Reads the metadata information from backup_file.

--silent

Ignore errors. Typically, if md_restore encounters an error, it stops. Specifying this flag ignores any errors.

--full

Specifies to create a disk group and restore metadata.

--nodg

Specifies to restore metadata only.

--newdg -o old_diskgroup:new_diskgroup]

Specifies to create a disk group with a different name when restoring metadata. The -o option is required with

--newdg.

-S sql_script_file

Write SQL commands to the specified SQL script file instead of executing the commands.

-G diskgroup

Select the disk groups to be restored. If no disk groups are defined, then all disk groups are restored.

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 1)

After executing the command

ALTER DISKGROUP diskgroup2 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 disks 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

Explanation:

Once the DROP DISK operation is completed, you CANNOT run the UNDROP DISKS command any more.

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 1)

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;
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Topic 1)

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: ABC

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Topic 1)

Your database is using a default temporary tablespace that contains the temp01.tmp temporary file. All the users on the database use the default temporary tablespace. A user issues a query on the ORDERS table and receives the following error:

ERROR at line 1:

ORA-01565: error in identifying file '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/TEST/temp01.tmp' ORA-27037: unable to obtain file status

What would be the most efficient way to rectify this error? ##

- A. Add a new tempfile to the user's temporary tablespace and drop the tempfile that produced the error.
- B. Shut down the database instance, restore the temp01.tmp file from the backup, and then restart the database.
- C. Allow the database to continue running, drop the temp01.tmp temporary file, and then re-create it with new tempfiles.

D. Take the temporary tablespace offline, recover the missing tempfile by applying redo logs, and then bring the temporary tablespace online.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Topic 1)

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: BC

Explanation:

Refer to Starting Up an ASM Instance. To start up an ASM instance, you must:

1. To connect to the ASM instance with SQL*Plus, you must set the ORACLE_SID environment variable to the ASM SID.
2. The initialization parameter file, which can be a server parameter file, must contain: INSTANCE_TYPE = ASM
3. The STARTUP command, tries to mount the disk groups specified by the initialization parameter ASM_DISKGROUPS.

If ASM_DISKGROUPS is blank, the ASM instance starts and warns that no disk groups were mounted. You can then mount disk groups with the ALTER DISKGROUP...MOUNT command.

The Cluster Synchronization Services (CSS) daemon is required to enable synchronization between ASM and its client database instances. The CSS daemon is normally started (and configured to start upon reboot) when you use Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) to create your database. If you did not use DBCA to create the database, you must ensure that the CSS daemon is running before you start the ASM instance.

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Topic 1)

As DBA for the Rebalance, 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_disk1;
```
- 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 diskcontrol3 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

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D
- E. Option E

Answer: C

Explanation:

No SAN mirroring available means no external redundancy available.

The highest redundancy of ASM is the HIGH redundancy with 3 mirror copies.

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

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

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

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

NEW QUESTION 13

- (Topic 1)

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 Which 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

NEW QUESTION 14

- (Topic 1)

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.

Answer: D

Explanation:

MOUNT (link)

Specify MOUNT to mount the disk groups in the local Oracle ASM instance. Specify ALL MOUNT to mount all disk groups specified in the ASM_DISKGROUPS initialization parameter. File operations can only be performed when a disk group is mounted. If Oracle ASM is running in a cluster or a standalone server managed by Oracle Restart, then the MOUNT clause automatically brings the corresponding resource online.

RESTRICTED | NORMAL Use these clauses to determine the manner in which the disk groups are mounted.

In the RESTRICTED mode, the disk group is mounted in single-instance exclusive mode. No other Oracle ASM instance in the same cluster can mount that disk group. In this mode the disk group is not usable by any Oracle ASM client.

In the NORMAL mode, the disk group is mounted in shared mode, so that other Oracle ASM instances and clients can access the disk group. This is the default.

NEW QUESTION 19

- (Topic 1)

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: ACD

NEW QUESTION 23

- (Topic 1)

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

Explanation:

Syntax: ALTER DISKGROUP <disk_group_id> CHECK [REPAIR | NOREPAIR];

The check_diskgroup_clause lets you verify the internal consistency of Oracle ASM disk group metadata. The disk group must be mounted. Oracle ASM displays

summary errors and writes the details of the detected errors in the alert log.

The CHECK keyword performs the following operations:

- ? Checks the consistency of the disk.
- ? Cross checks all the file extent maps and allocation tables for consistency.
- ? Checks that the alias metadata directory and file directory are linked correctly.
- ? Checks that the alias directory tree is linked correctly.
- ? Checks that Oracle ASM metadata directories do not have unreachable allocated blocks.

Refer to here

NEW QUESTION 26

- (Topic 1)

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:

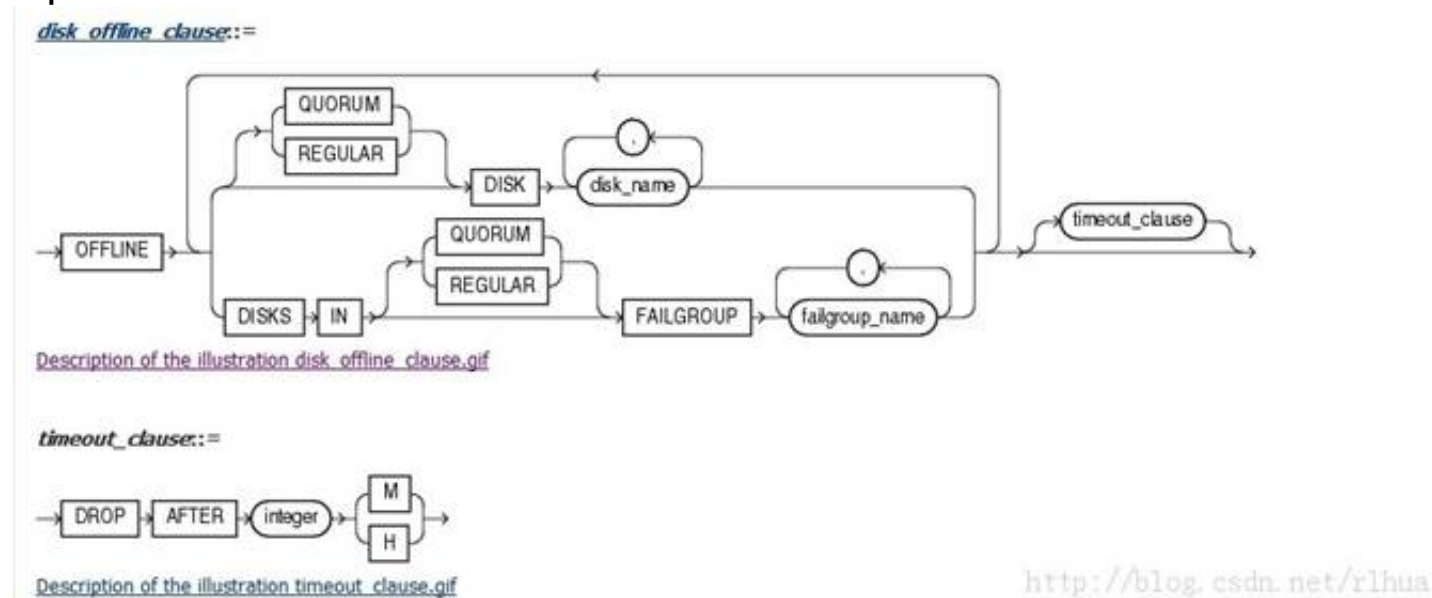
ALTER DISKGROUP dga OFFLINE DISKS IN FAILGROUP f2 DROP AFTER 5H;

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.

Answer: D

Explanation:



C:\Users\albo\Desktop\1-1.jpg

NEW QUESTION 30

- (Topic 1)

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.

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 31

- (Topic 1)

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

Explanation:

Fully Qualified File Name Form (link)

A fully qualified file name has the following form:

+diskgroup/dbname/filetype/filetypetag.file.incarnation Where:

+diskgroup is the disk group name preceded by a plus sign. You can think of the plus sign (+) as the root directory of the Oracle ASM file system, similar to the slash (/) on UNIX or Linux computers.

dbname is the DB_UNIQUE_NAME of the database to which the file belongs. filetype is the Oracle file type and can be one of the file types shown in Table 7-3.

filetypetag is type-specific information about the file and can be one of the tags shown in Table 7-3.

file.incarnation is the file/incarnation pair, used to ensure uniqueness. For example,

filetype = 'DATAFILE', Data files and data file copies

filetypetag = 'tblspname', Name of the tablespace into which the file is added

NEW QUESTION 32

- (Topic 1)

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

Explanation:

You cannot UNDROP DISKS if the DROP DISK command has already completed.

NEW QUESTION 36

- (Topic 1)

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: C

NEW QUESTION 38

- (Topic 1)

Which background process coordinates the rebalance activity for disk groups?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

RBAL

ASM Rebalance Master Process Coordinates rebalance activity

In an ASM instance, it coordinates rebalance activity for disk groups. In a database instances, it manages ASM disk groups.

NEW QUESTION 43

- (Topic 1)

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

Explanation:

Preferred Read Failure Groups

When you configure Oracle ASM failure groups, it might be more efficient for a node to read from an extent that is closest to the node, even if that extent is a secondary extent. In other words, you can configure Oracle ASM to read from a secondary extent if that extent is closer to the node instead of Oracle ASM reading from the primary copy which might be farther from the node. Using the preferred read failure groups feature is most useful in extended clusters.

NEW QUESTION 45

- (Topic 1)

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: FG

Explanation:

What Types of Files Does Oracle ASM Support?

Table 7-1 File Types Supported by Automatic Storage Management

File Type	Default Templates
Control files	CONTROLFILE
Data files	DATAFILE
Redo log files	ONLINELOG
Archive log files	ARCHIVELOG
Temporary files	TEMPFILE
Data file backup pieces	BACKUPSET
Data file incremental backup pieces	BACKUPSET
Archive log backup piece	BACKUPSET
Data file copy	DATAFILE
Persistent initialization parameter file (SPFILE)	PARAMETERFILE
Flashback logs	FLASHBACK
Change tracking file	CHANGETRACKING
Data Pump dumpset	DUMPSET
Automatically generated control file backup	AUTOBACKUP
Cross-platform transportable data files	XTRANSPORT
Flash file	FLASHFILE
Oracle ASM Persistent initialization parameter file (SPFILE)	ASMPARAMETERFILE
Oracle ASM Persistent initialization parameter file (SPFILE) backup	ASMPARAMETERFILEBACKUP
Oracle Cluster Registry file	OCRFILE
Oracle ASM Dynamic Volume Manager volumes	n/a

NEW QUESTION 46

- (Topic 1)

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:

ASMB (ASM Background Process): Communicates with the ASM instance, managing storage and providing statistics, runs in ASM instances when the ASMCMD cp command runs or when the database instance first starts if the server parameter file is stored in ASM. ASMB also runs with Oracle Cluster Registry on ASM. RBAL (ASM Rebalance Master Process): In an ASM instance, it coordinates rebalance activity for disk groups. In a database instances, it manages ASM disk groups.

PMON (Process Monitor): Monitors the other background processes and performs process recovery when a server or dispatcher process terminates abnormally.

SMON (System Monitor Process): Performs critical tasks such as instance recovery and dead transaction recovery, and maintenance tasks such as temporary space reclamation, data dictionary cleanup, and undo tablespace management

NEW QUESTION 49

- (Topic 1)

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: ABE

NEW QUESTION 50

- (Topic 1)

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 anASM_DISKSTRING value.

Answer: D

Explanation:

See details at Options for the lsdsk command.

-l Scans disk headers for information rather than extracting the information from an Oracle ASM instance. This option forces non-connected mode.

NEW QUESTION 53

- (Topic 1)

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(numtoyminterval(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

NEW QUESTION 57

- (Topic 2)

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

NEW QUESTION 60

- (Topic 2)

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

Explanation:

Pay attention on the difference between two timestamps.

NEW QUESTION 64

- (Topic 2)

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 databse incarnation number

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 67

- (Topic 2)

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: BCDE

NEW QUESTION 72

- (Topic 2)

If a log file becomes corrupted, it may cause the database to stale. 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.
- F. Clear the log file with the ALTER DATABASE CLEAR LOGFILE command and then restart the database with ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS.

Answer: C

Explanation:

If you don't use the ALTER DATABASE CLEAR LOGFILE command to clear log online, after the database restarted, the log file will be INVALID. So the simple way is to clear the log file directly.

NEW QUESTION 77

- (Topic 2)

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 archivelog 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

NEW QUESTION 80

- (Topic 2)

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

NEW QUESTION 83

- (Topic 2)

You want to use the automatic management of backup and recovery operations features for your database. Which configuration must you set?

- A. Enable the flash recovery area and specify it as the archived redo log destination.
- B. Disable the flash recovery area and start the database instance in ARCHIVELOG mode.
- C. Enable the flash recovery area but do not specify it as the archived redo log destination.
- D. Disable the flash recovery area and start the database instance in NOARCHIVELOG mode.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 85

- (Topic 2)

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

NEW QUESTION 87

- (Topic 2)

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.

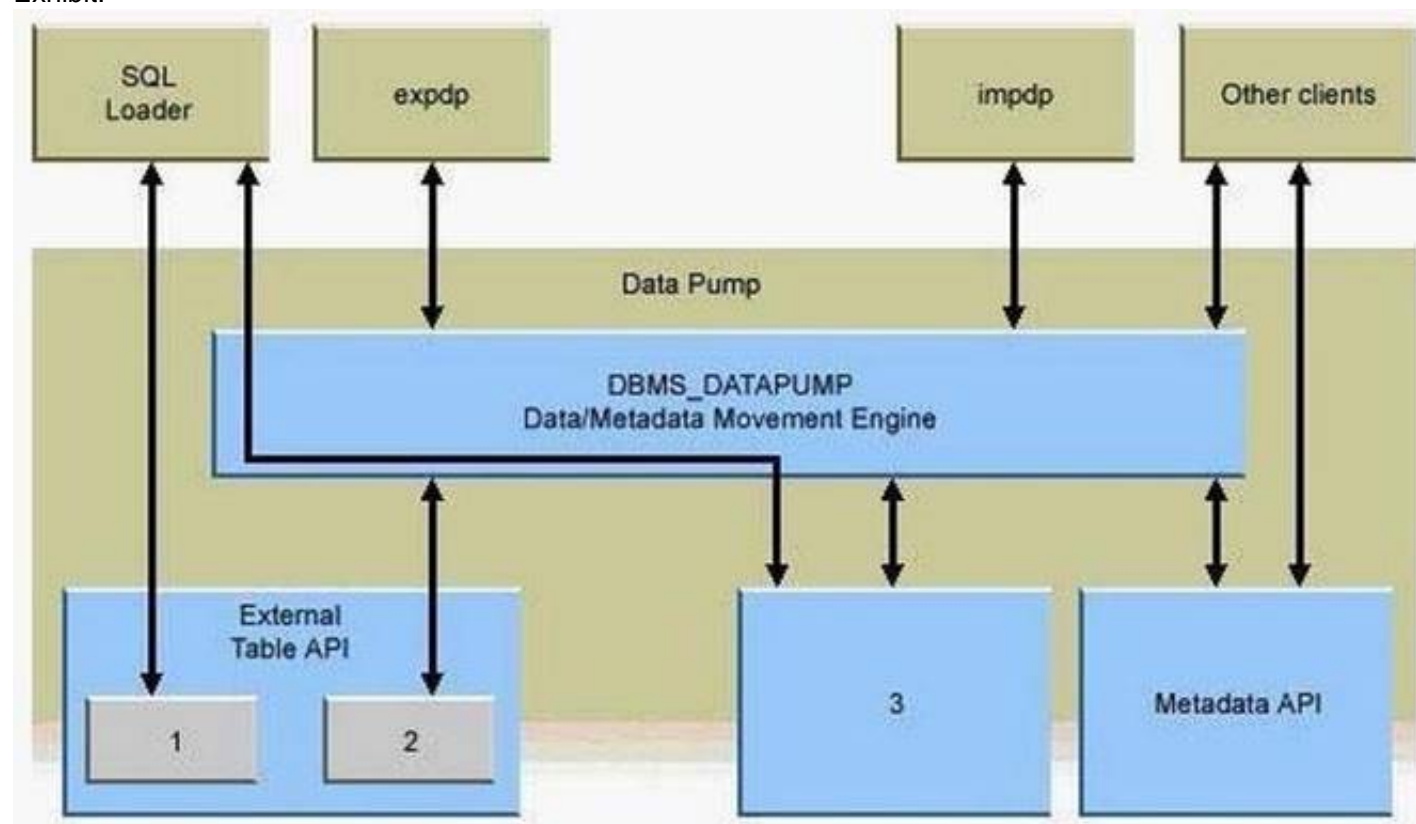
Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 90

- (Topic 2)

View the Exhibit and examine the Data Pump architecture. Identify the numbered components.

Exhibit:



- 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

NEW QUESTION 92

- (Topic 2)

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 the
C. The backup set pieces do not exist.
D. They will be deleted immediately since they are not in the flash recovery area.
E. You will need to manually remove the physical files listed in the output of the commands.
F. They will become hidden files and removed 10 days later.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 94

- (Topic 2)

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? 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
```

- 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

Explanation:

Detection of Block Corruption ([link](#))

Oracle Database supports different techniques for detecting, repairing, and monitoring

block corruption. The technique depends on whether the corruption is interblock corruption or intrablock corruption. In intrablock corruption, the corruption occurs within the block itself. This corruption can be either physical or logical. In an interblock corruption, the corruption occurs between blocks and can only be logical.

For example, the V\$DATABASE_BLOCK_CORRUPTION view records intrablock corruptions, while the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR) tracks all types of corruptions. Table 16-1 summarizes how the database treats different types of block corruption.

NEW QUESTION 98

- (Topic 2)

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

- A. Non
- B. The database will switch over to the stand-by archive-log destination directory.
- C. A warning message will be written to the alert log of the database, but no adverse impacts to the database will be experienced.
- D. The database will shut down, and will not restart until you correct the out-of-space situation.
- E. The database will continue to try to write to the archive-log destination directory for one hour
- F. After one hour, the database will shut down normally.
- G. Once Oracle has cycled through all online redo logs, it will stop processing any DML or DDL until the out-ofspace condition is corrected.

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 99

- (Topic 2)

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

NEW QUESTION 104

- (Topic 2)

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: CD

NEW QUESTION 108

- (Topic 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.

Answer: B

Explanation:

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.

C:\Users\albo\Desktop\1-1.jpg 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.

C:\Users\albo\Desktop\1-1.jpg 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.

NEW QUESTION 109

- (Topic 2)

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

Explanation:

LIST INCARNATION OF DATABASE prod3;

NEW QUESTION 110

- (Topic 2)

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

NEW QUESTION 111

- (Topic 2)

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.
- F. The correct command is alter database alterlogging.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Before you change database to archivelog mode, you need to have a clean database shutdown.

NEW QUESTION 112

- (Topic 2)

You have not configured Oracle Managed Files (OMF) in your database. You do not want to scan the entire datafile every time an incremental backup is performed. You decide to enable the block change tracking feature. Which statement should you use to enable the block change tracking feature?

- A. ALTER DATABASE ENABLE BLOCK CHANGE TRACKING;
- B. ALTER SYSTEM ENABLE BLOCK CHANGE TRACKING USING FILE <path>;
- C. ALTER DATABASE ENABLE BLOCK CHANGE TRACKING USING FILE <path>;
- D. ALTER SYSTEM ENABLE BLOCK CHANGE TRACKING;

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 117

- (Topic 2)

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

Explanation:

Crosscheck

A check to determine whether files on disk or in the media management catalog correspond to the data in the RMAN repository. Because the media manager can mark tapes as expired or unusable, and because files can be deleted from disk or otherwise become corrupted, the RMAN repository can contain outdated information about backups. Run the CROSSCHECK command to perform a crosscheck.

The "control file" in the QUESTION NO: is acting as the RMAN repository if the RMAN use control file store metadata.

NEW QUESTION 120

- (Topic 2)

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

NEW QUESTION 122

- (Topic 2)

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

NEW QUESTION 127

- (Topic 2)

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

NEW QUESTION 130

- (Topic 3)

You can back up the RMAN recovery catalog with RMAN.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:

When backing up the recovery catalog database, you can use RMAN to make the backups. Refer to here.

NEW QUESTION 132

- (Topic 3)

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_rcvcat.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

NEW QUESTION 134

- (Topic 3)

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: AD

NEW QUESTION 135

- (Topic 3)

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.

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: AC

NEW QUESTION 140

- (Topic 3)

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

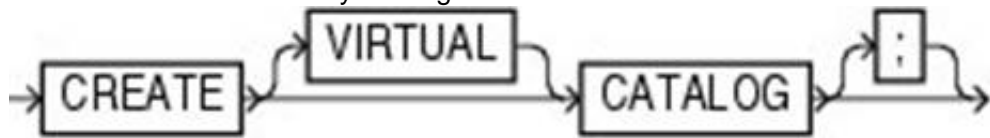
Explanation:

Use the CREATE CATALOG command to create a recovery catalog.

The recovery catalog can be a base recovery catalog or a virtual private catalog.

? A base recovery catalog is a database schema that contains RMAN metadata for a set of target databases.

? A virtual private catalog is a set of synonyms and views that enable user access to a subset of a base recovery catalog.



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NEW QUESTION 144

- (Topic 3)

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: AB

Explanation:

Deciding When to Resynchronize the Recovery Catalog

RMAN automatically resynchronizes the recovery catalog when

? RMAN is connected to a target database and recovery catalog

? And you have executed RMAN commands.

Thus, you should not need to manually run the RESYNC CATALOG command very often.

NEW QUESTION 148

- (Topic 3)

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: ABC

NEW QUESTION 152

- (Topic 3)

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.
- F. a, b, c, d, e
- G. b, a, d, c, e
- H. b, c, d, a, e
- I. b, c, d, e, a
- J. b, d, c, a, e

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 155

- (Topic 3)

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: AD

Explanation:

```
IMPORT CATALOG <connectStringSpec>
[DBID = <dbid> [, <dbid>, ...]]
[DB_NAME=<dbname>[, <dbname>, ...]]
[ NO UNREGISTER ];
```

NO UNREGISTER option forces to remain the database registration kept in the source RC.

By default, after the IMPORT command completed, it will unregister database from the source RC and register the databases to the target RC.

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NEW QUESTION 158

- (Topic 3)

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.

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D
- E. Option E

Answer: D

Explanation:

Use the EXECUTE SCRIPT command to run a stored script. If GLOBAL is specified, then a global script with this name must exist in the recovery catalog; otherwise, RMAN returns error RMAN-06004. If GLOBAL is not specified, then RMAN searches for a local stored script defined for the current target database. If no local script with this name is found, then RMAN searches for a global script by the same name and executes it if one is found.

```
RUN
{
    EXECUTE GLOBAL SCRIPT global_full_backup;
}
```

```
RUN
{
    EXECUTE SCRIPT global_full_backup;
}
```

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NEW QUESTION 160

- (Topic 3)

In your production database, you:

? Are using Recovery Manager (RMAN) with a recovery catalog to perform the backup operation at regular intervals

? Set the control file autobackup to "on"

? Are maintaining image copies of the database files

You have lost the server parameter file (SPFILE) and the control file.

Which option must you consider before restoring the SPFILE and the control file by using the control file autobackup?

- A. Setting DBID for the database
- B. Using the RMAN SWITCH command
- C. Using the RMAN SET NEWNAME command
- D. Starting up the database instance in the NOMOUNT state

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 165

- (Topic 3)

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

Explanation:

To create the recovery catalog schema in the recovery catalog database:

1. Start SQL*Plus and connect with administrator privileges to the database containing the recovery catalog. In this example, the database is catdb.

2. Create a user and schema for the recovery catalog. For example, you could enter the following SQL statement (replacing password with a user-defined password):

```
CREATE USER rman IDENTIFIED BY password TEMPORARY TABLESPACE temp
```

```
DEFAULT TABLESPACE tools QUOTA UNLIMITED ON tools;
```

3. Grant the RECOVERY_CATALOG_OWNER role to the schema owner. This role provides the user with all privileges required to maintain and query the recovery catalog. GRANT RECOVERY_CATALOG_OWNER TO rman;

NEW QUESTION 170

- (Topic 3)

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

NEW QUESTION 175

- (Topic 3)

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

Explanation:

Refer to here

The basic steps for creating a virtual private catalog are as follows:

1. Create the database user who will own the virtual private catalog (if this user does not exist) and grant this user access privileges.

1.1 Start SQL*Plus and connect to the recovery catalog database with administrator privileges.

1.2 If the user that will own the virtual private catalog does not exist, then create the user. SQL> CREATE USER vpc1 IDENTIFIED BY password DEFAULT TABLESPACE vpcusers QUOTA UNLIMITED ON vpcusers;

1.3 Grant the RECOVERY_CATALOG_OWNER role to the database user that will own the virtual private catalog, and then exit SQL*Plus.

```
SQL> GRANT recovery_catalog_owner TO vpc1;
```

1.4 Start RMAN and connect to the recovery catalog database as the base recovery catalog owner

(not the virtual private catalog owner).

```
RMAN> CONNECT CATALOG catowner@catdb;
```

1.5 Grant desired privileges to the virtual private catalog owner. RMAN> GRANT CATALOG FOR DATABASE prod1 TO vpc1;

You can also use a DBID rather than a database name. The virtual private catalog user does not have access to the metadata for any other databases registered in the recovery catalog.

You can also grant the user the ability to register new target databases in the recovery catalog. For example:

```
RMAN> GRANT REGISTER DATABASE TO vpc1;
```

2. Create the virtual private catalog.

2.1 Start RMAN and connect to the recovery catalog database as the virtual private catalog owner (not the base recovery catalog owner).

```
RMAN> CONNECT CATALOG vpc1@catdb;
```

2.2 Create the virtual private catalog. RMAN> CREATE VIRTUAL CATALOG;

If you intend to use a 10.2 or earlier release of RMAN with this virtual private catalog, then execute the following PL/SQL procedure (where base_catalog_owner is the database user who owns the base recovery catalog):

```
SQL> EXECUTE base_catalog_owner.DBMS_RCVCAT.CREATE_VIRTUAL_CATALOG;
```

NEW QUESTION 178

- (Topic 3)

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_OWN. 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: CD

NEW QUESTION 179

- (Topic 3)

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.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 181

- (Topic 3)

Identify two options that Oracle recommends while configuring the backup and recovery environment for your recovery catalog. (Choose two.)

- A. configuring control file autobackup to be ON
B. backing up data filed only and not the archived redo log files
C. running the recovery catalog database in NOARCHIVELOG mode.
D. setting the retention policy to a REDUNDANCY value greater than 1
E. backing up the recovery catalog to the same disk as that of the target database

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Refer to here.

Configuring the Recovery Catalog Database

When you use a recovery catalog, RMAN requires that you maintain a recovery catalog schema. The recovery catalog is stored in the default tablespace of the schema. The SYS user cannot be the owner of the recovery catalog.

Decide which database you will use to install the recovery catalog schema, and also how you will back up this database. Also, decide whether to operate the catalog database in ARCHIVELOG mode, which is recommended.

Note: Do not use the target database to be backed up as the database for the recovery catalog. The recovery catalog must be protected if the target database is lost.

NEW QUESTION 183

- (Topic 3)

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 chl 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
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

NEW QUESTION 184

- (Topic 3)

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: BCE

Explanation:

A recovery catalog is a database schema used by RMAN to store metadata about one or more Oracle databases. Typically, you store the catalog in a dedicated database. A recovery catalog provides the following benefits:

? A recovery catalog creates redundancy for the RMAN repository stored in the

control file of each target database. The recovery catalog serves as a secondary metadata repository. If the target control file and all backups are lost, then the RMAN metadata still exists in the recovery catalog.

? A recovery catalog centralizes metadata for all your target databases. Storing the metadata in a single place makes reporting and administration tasks easier to perform.

? A recovery catalog can store metadata history much longer than the control file.

This capability is useful if you must do a recovery that goes further back in time than the history in the control file. The added complexity of managing a recovery catalog database can be offset by the convenience of having the extended backup history available.

Some RMAN features function only when you use a recovery catalog. For example, you can store RMAN scripts in a recovery catalog. The chief advantage of a stored script is that it is available to any RMAN client that can connect to the target database and recovery catalog. Command files are only available if the RMAN client has access to the file system on which they are stored.

A recovery catalog is required when you use RMAN in a Data Guard environment. By storing backup metadata for all primary and standby databases, the catalog enables you to offload backup tasks to one standby database while enabling you to restore backups on other databases in the environment.

NEW QUESTION 188

- (Topic 3)

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

Explanation:

The exp/imp tools can export and import the complete data structure and data extents to the destination database, so that you don't need to do create catalog and register database.

NEW QUESTION 189

- (Topic 4)

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

NEW QUESTION 194

- (Topic 4)

You configured the default backup device type as disk for RMAN backups. In your database, because of business requirements, you have to take a simultaneous duplicate backup of the data files when the RMAN BACKUP command is used.

What must you set using the RMAN CONFIGURE command to achieve this?

- A. MAXSETSIZE TO 2;
- B. DEVICE TYPE DISK PARALLELISM 2;
- C. RETENTION POLICY TO REDUNDANCY 2;
- D. DATAFILE BACKUP COPIES FOR DEVICE TYPE DISK TO 2;

Answer: D

Explanation:

Duplexing Backup Sets with CONFIGURE BACKUP COPIES ([Link](#))

NEW QUESTION 198

- (Topic 4)

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: D

NEW QUESTION 200

- (Topic 4)

Given below are RMAN commands to enable backup optimization and set the retention policy:

RMAN> CONFIGURE DEFAULT DEVICE TYPE TO sbt; RMAN> CONFIGURE BACKUP OPTIMIZATION ON;

RMAN> CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY TO REDUNDANCY 2;

The USERS tablespace has never been backed up. You take the USERS tablespace offline on Monday. View the Exhibit to examine the operations performed by using RMAN.

Which two statements are true about the backup of the USERS tablespace? (Choose two.) Exhibit:

Day	Action
Monday	Take users offline normal.
Tuesday	BACKUP DATABASE
Wednesday	BACKUP DATABASE
Thursday	BACKUP DATABASE
Friday	BACKUP DATABASE
Saturday	BACKUP DATABASE
Sunday	BACKUP DATABASE
Monday	BACKUP DATABASE

- A. It will be backed up as a part of database backup on Friday.
- B. It will be backed up as a part of database backup on Tuesday.
- C. It will not be backed up as a part of database backup on Wednesday.
- D. The command on Sunday deletes the backup of the USERS tablespace taken on Tuesday.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

Refer to here.

Backup Optimization for SBT Backups With Redundancy Retention Policy

NEW QUESTION 203

- (Topic 4)

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

NEW QUESTION 205

- (Topic 4)

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

NEW QUESTION 210

- (Topic 4)

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

NEW QUESTION 212

- (Topic 4)

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

NEW QUESTION 217

- (Topic 4)

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

NEW QUESTION 219

- (Topic 5)

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 223

- (Topic 5)

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

Explanation:

A backup set is an RMAN-specific proprietary format, whereas an image copy is a bit-for-bit copy of a file. By default, RMAN creates backup sets. Refer to here

NEW QUESTION 228

- (Topic 5)

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: CD

NEW QUESTION 230

- (Topic 5)

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

- A. True
- B. False

Answer:

B

NEW QUESTION 231

- (Topic 5)

What is the purpose of the catalog command?

- A. To review RMAN control file and recovery catalog metadata and ensure that its 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

Explanation:

Use the CATALOG command to do the following:

? Add backup pieces and image copies on disk to the RMAN repository

? Record a data file copy as a level 0 incremental backup in the RMAN repository, which enables you to use it as part of an incremental backup strategy

NEW QUESTION 236

- (Topic 5)

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

- 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

NEW QUESTION 238

- (Topic 5)

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:

? Control-file auto backups were enabled.

? The size of backup sets was not restricted.

? One channel was allocated.

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

RMAN> show all;

RMAN configuration parameters for database with db_unique_name TESTDB are: CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY TO REDUNDANCY 1; # default

CONFIGURE BACKUP OPTIMIZATION OFF; # default

CONFIGURE DEFAULT DEVICE TYPE TO DISK; # default CONFIGURE CONTROLFILE AUTOBACKUP ON;

CONFIGURE CONTROLFILE AUTOBACKUP FORMAT FOR DEVICE TYPE DISK TO

'%F'; # default

CONFIGURE DEVICE TYPE DISK PARALLELISM 1 BACKUP TYPE TO BACKUPSET; #

default

CONFIGURE DATAFILE BACKUP COPIES FOR DEVICE TYPE DISK TO 1; # default

CONFIGURE ARCHIVELOG BACKUP COPIES FOR DEVICE TYPE DISK TO 1; # default CONFIGURE MAXSETSIZE TO UNLIMITED; # default

CONFIGURE ENCRYPTION FOR DATABASE OFF; # default CONFIGURE ENCRYPTION ALGORITHM 'AES128'; # default

CONFIGURE COMPRESSION ALGORITHM 'BASIC' AS OF RELEASE 'DEFAULT' OPTIMIZE FOR LOAD

TRUE ; # default

CONFIGURE ARCHIVELOG DELETION POLICY TO NONE; # default CONFIGURE SNAPSHOT CONTROLFILE NAME TO

'/u01/app/oracle/product/11.2.0/dbhome_1/dbs/snapcf_testdb.f'; # default

RMAN> Backup database plus archivelog delete input;

Starting backup at 19-DEC-13 current log archived

using channel ORA_DISK_1

channel ORA_DISK_1: starting archived log backup set channel ORA_DISK_1: specifying archived log(s) in backup set

input archived log thread=1 sequence=10 RECID=5 STAMP=834597174 input archived log thread=1 sequence=11 RECID=6 STAMP=834597417 channel

ORA_DISK_1: starting piece 1 at 19-DEC-13

channel ORA_DISK_1: finished piece 1 at 19-DEC-13

piece handle=/u01/app/oracle/fast_recovery_area/TESTDB/backupset/2013_12_19/o1_mf_annnn_TAG20131219T163657_9c5d1bn3_.bkp

tag=TAG20131219T163657 comment=NONE

channel ORA_DISK_1: backup set complete, elapsed time: 00:00:03 channel ORA_DISK_1: deleting archived log(s)

archived log file name=/u01/app/oracle/fast_recovery_area/TESTDB/archivelog/2013_12_19/o1_mf_1_10_9c5csl13_.arc RECID=5 STAMP=834597174 archived

log file name=/u01/app/oracle/fast_recovery_area/TESTDB/archivelog/2013_12_19/o1_mf_1_11_9c5d19cn_.arc RECID=6 STAMP=834597417 Finished backup

at 19-DEC-13

Starting backup at 19-DEC-13 using channel ORA_DISK_1

channel ORA_DISK_1: starting full datafile backup set channel ORA_DISK_1: specifying datafile(s) in backup set

input datafile file number=00001 name=/u01/app/oracle/oradata/testdb/system01.dbf input datafile file number=00002


```
name=/u01/app/oracle/oradata/testdb/sysaux01.dbf input datafile file number=00005 name=/u01/app/oracle/oradata/testdb/example01.dbf input datafile file
number=00003 name=/u01/app/oracle/oradata/testdb/undotbs01.dbf input datafile file number=00004 name=/u01/app/oracle/oradata/testdb/users01.dbf channel
ORA_DISK_1: starting piece 1 at 19-DEC-13
channel ORA_DISK_1: finished piece 1 at 19-DEC-13
piece handle=/u01/app/oracle/fast_recovery_area/TESTDB/backupset/2013_12_19/o1_mf_nnndf_TAG20131219T163703_9c5d1j8c_.bkp
tag=TAG20131219T163703 comment=NONE
channel ORA_DISK_1: backup set complete, elapsed time: 00:02:05 Finished backup at 19-DEC-13
Starting backup at 19-DEC-13 current log archived
using channel ORA_DISK_1
channel ORA_DISK_1: starting archived log backup set channel ORA_DISK_1: specifying archived log(s) in backup set
input archived log thread=1 sequence=12 RECID=7 STAMP=834597550 channel ORA_DISK_1: starting piece 1 at 19-DEC-13
channel ORA_DISK_1: finished piece 1 at 19-DEC-13
piece handle=/u01/app/oracle/fast_recovery_area/TESTDB/backupset/2013_12_19/o1_mf_annnn_TAG20131219T163911_9c5d5hlk_.bkp
tag=TAG20131219T163911 comment=NONE
channel ORA_DISK_1: backup set complete, elapsed time: 00:00:01
channel ORA_DISK_1: deleting archived log(s)
archived log file name=/u01/app/oracle/fast_recovery_area/TESTDB/archivelog/2013_12_19/o1_mf_1_12_9c5d5g7r_.arc RECID=7 STAMP=834597550
Finished backup at 19-DEC-13
Starting Control File and SPFILE Autobackup at 19-DEC-13
piece handle=/u01/app/oracle/fast_recovery_area/TESTDB/autobackup/2013_12_19/o1_mf_s_834597553_9c5d5lz1_.bkp comment=NONE
Finished Control File and SPFILE Autobackup at 19-DEC-13 RMAN> list backup;
```

List of Backup Sets =====

BS Key	Size	Device Type	Elapsed Time	Completion Time	
5	32.68M	DISK	00:00:02	19-DEC-13	
BP Key: 5 Status: AVAILABLE Compressed: NO Tag: TAG20131219T163657					
Piece Name: /u01/app/oracle/fast_recovery_area/TESTDB/backupset/2013_12_19/o1_mf_annnn_TAG20131219T163657_9c5dlbn3_.bkp					
List of Archived Logs in backup set 5					
Thrd	Seq	Low SCN	Low Time	Next SCN	Next Time
1	10	736975	19-DEC-13	759987	19-DEC-13
1	11	759987	19-DEC-13	760624	19-DEC-13

BS Key	Type	LV	Size	Device Type	Elapsed Time	Completion Time
6	Full		1.17G	DISK	00:01:59	19-DEC-13
BP Key: 6 Status: AVAILABLE Compressed: NO Tag: TAG20131219T163703						
Piece Name: /u01/app/oracle/fast_recovery_area/TESTDB/backupset/2013_12_19/o1_mf_nnndf_TAG20131219T163703_9c5dlj8c_.bkp						
List of Datafiles in backup set 6						
File	LV	Type	Ckp SCN	Ckp Time	Name	
1		Full	760633	19-DEC-13	/u01/app/oracle/oradata/testdb/system01.dbf	
2		Full	760633	19-DEC-13	/u01/app/oracle/oradata/testdb/sysaux01.dbf	
3		Full	760633	19-DEC-13	/u01/app/oracle/oradata/testdb/undotbs01.dbf	
4		Full	760633	19-DEC-13	/u01/app/oracle/oradata/testdb/users01.dbf	
5		Full	760633	19-DEC-13	/u01/app/oracle/oradata/testdb/example01.dbf	

BS Key	Size	Device Type	Elapsed Time	Completion Time	
7	19.00K	DISK	00:00:00	19-DEC-13	
BP Key: 7 Status: AVAILABLE Compressed: NO Tag: TAG20131219T163911					
Piece Name: /u01/app/oracle/fast_recovery_area/TESTDB/backupset/2013_12_19/o1_mf_annnn_TAG20131219T163911_9c5d5hlk_.bkp					
List of Archived Logs in backup set 7					
Thrd	Seq	Low SCN	Low Time	Next SCN	Next Time
1	12	760624	19-DEC-13	760709	19-DEC-13

BS Key	Type	LV	Size	Device Type	Elapsed Time	Completion Time
8	Full		9.36M	DISK	00:00:02	19-DEC-13
BP Key: 8 Status: AVAILABLE Compressed: NO Tag: TAG20131219T163913						
Piece Name: /u01/app/oracle/fast_recovery_area/TESTDB/autobackup/2013_12_19/o1_mf_s_834597553_9c5d5lz1_.bkp						
SPFILE Included: Modification time: 19-DEC-13						
SPFILE db_unique_name: TESTDB						
Control File Included: Ckp SCN: 760721 Ckp time: 19-DEC-13						

C:\Users\albo\Desktop\1-1.jpg

NEW QUESTION 241

- (Topic 5)

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

NEW QUESTION 244

- (Topic 5)

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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 245

- (Topic 5)

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 i
- C. It will need to be backed up or some data loss is possible during a recovery.
- D. The users01.dbf datafile is corrupted.
- E. The users01.dbf datafile backup exceeds the retention criteria.
- F. The last backup of the users01.dbf datafile failed and must be rerun.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 250

- (Topic 5)

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.)

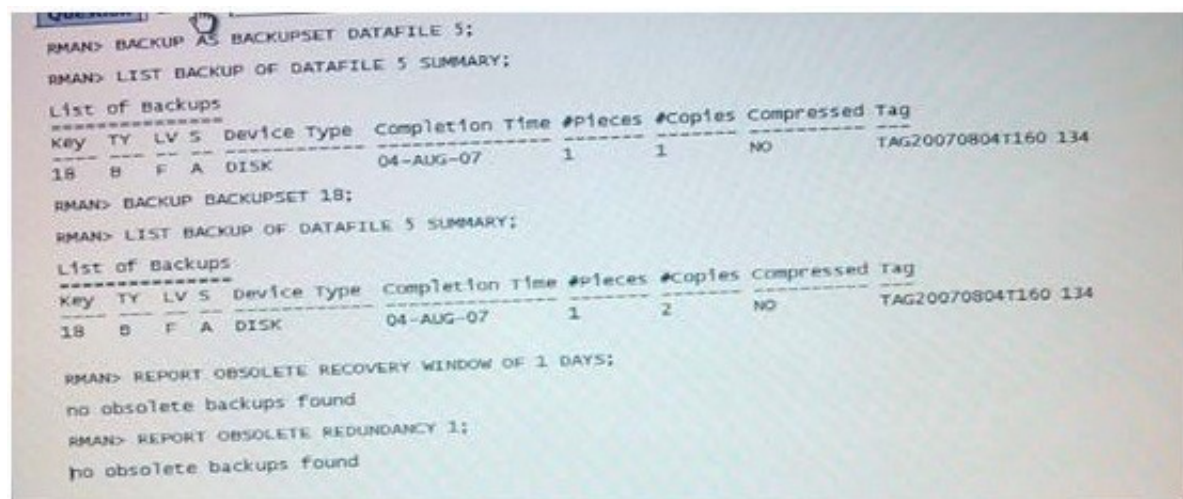
- A. Reregistering the target database in recovery catalog
- B. Transporting the new tablespaces to the recovery catalog database
- C. Synchronizing the recovery catalog with the target database control file
- D. Performing a fresh backup of the target database to include the new data files in the catalog database

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 251

- (Topic 5)

View the Exhibit and examine the RMAN commands.



```
RMAN> BACKUP AS BACKUPSET DATAFILE 5;
RMAN> LIST BACKUP OF DATAFILE 5 SUMMARY;

List of Backups
-----
Key TY LV S Device Type Completion Time #Pieces #Copies Compressed Tag
-----
18 B F A DISK 04-AUG-07 1 1 NO TAG20070804T160 134

RMAN> BACKUP BACKUPSET 18;
RMAN> LIST BACKUP OF DATAFILE 5 SUMMARY;

List of Backups
-----
Key TY LV S Device Type Completion Time #Pieces #Copies compressed Tag
-----
18 B F A DISK 04-AUG-07 1 2 NO TAG20070804T160 134

RMAN> REPORT OBSOLETE RECOVERY WINDOW OF 1 DAYS;
no obsolete backups found
RMAN> REPORT OBSOLETE REDUNDANCY 1;
no obsolete backups found
```

Which statement describes the effect of a backup retention policy on the backup of a backup set?

- A. Either all the copies of a backup set are obsolete or none of them are as per the retention policy.
- B. The copies of the backup will be reported as obsolete under a redundancy-based backup retention policy.
- C. The copies of the backup will be reported as obsolete under a recovery window-based backup retention policy.
- D. All the copies of the backup set are counted as one instance of a backup and will deleted in backup set exceeds the redundancy-based backup retention policy.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 253

- (Topic 5)

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

Explanation:

If you have enough disk space that you can have both your entire non-ASM database and your ASM disk group on disk at the same time, you can do the migration directly without using tapes.

1. Back up your database files as copies to the ASM disk group.

BACKUP AS COPY INCREMENTAL LEVEL 0 DATABASE FORMAT '+DISK' TAG 'ORA_ASM_MIGRATION';

REF: Oracle(r) 10g Backup and Recovery Advance User's Guide, 16-2

NEW QUESTION 254

- (Topic 5)

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: CE

NEW QUESTION 255

- (Topic 5)

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

NEW QUESTION 259

- (Topic 5)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 263

- (Topic 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

Answer: E

Explanation:

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;

NEW QUESTION 265

- (Topic 5)

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 u
- C. This report does not imply that the data in the datafile can not be recovered.
- D. The my_data_01.dbf datafile has not yet been backed u
- E. This report implies that the data in the datafile can not be recovered.
- F. The my_data_01.dbf datafile no longer meets the retention criteria for backups.
- G. Datafile 5 is missing.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 269

- (Topic 5)

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: CD

Explanation:

Deleting Expired RMAN Backups and Copies

If you run CROSSCHECK, and if RMAN cannot locate the files, then it updates their records in the RMAN repository to EXPIRED status. You can then use the DELETE EXPIRED command to remove records of expired backups and copies from the RMAN repository.

The DELETE EXPIRED command issues warnings if any files marked as EXPIRED actually exist. In rare cases, the repository can mark a file as EXPIRED even though it exists. For example, a directory containing a file is corrupted at the time of the crosscheck, but is later repaired, or the media manager was not configured properly and reported some backups as not existing when they really existed.

To delete expired repository records:

If you have not performed a crosscheck recently, then issue a CROSSCHECK command. For example, issue:

```
CROSSCHECK BACKUP;
```

Delete the expired backups. For example, issue: DELETE EXPIRED BACKUP;

Deleting Obsolete RMAN Backups Based on Retention Policies

The RMAN DELETE command supports an OBSOLETE option, which deletes backups that are no longer needed to satisfy specified recoverability requirements. You can delete files that are obsolete according to the configured default retention policy, or another retention policy that you specify as an option to the DELETE OBSOLETE command. As with other forms of the DELETE command, the files deleted are removed from backup media, deleted from the recovery catalog, and marked as DELETED in the control file.

If you specify the DELETE OBSOLETE command with no arguments, then RMAN deletes all obsolete backups defined by the configured retention policy. For example:

```
DELETE OBSOLETE;
```

NEW QUESTION 271

- (Topic 6)

You are working on a 24X7 database. You want to design a backup strategy for your database that uses user managed 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

NEW QUESTION 275

- (Topic 6)

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;
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D
- E. Option E

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 276

- (Topic 6)

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 279

- (Topic 6)

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
- G. b, a, c, d, e
- H. a, c, b, d, f
- I. c, a, b, d, e
- J. c, a, b, d, f
- K. e, a, b, d, c

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 280

- (Topic 6)

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;
- G. b, d, e
- H. b, d, f
- I. c, a, b, d, e
- J. c, a, b, d, f
- K. a, b, d, e

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 281

- (Topic 6)

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

NEW QUESTION 286

- (Topic 6)

The database is configured in ARCHIVELOG mode. The database needs to be up 24 X 7. You want to perform user managed backup for the data files of the HR_DATA tablespace. To accomplish the task, you issued the following command:

```
SQL> ALTER TABLESPACE hr_data BEGIN BACKUP;
```

Which two statements are true in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. No transaction on the tablespace is allowed but you can perform queries.
- B. The tablespace will automatically come out of backup mode when the file copy is complete.
- C. The checkpoint change number is frozen in headers of the data files until the file is removed from backup mode.
- D. The database writes the before image of an entire block to the redo stream before modifyin
- E. block for the first time.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

Making User-Managed Backups of Online Read/Write Tablespaces

You must put a read/write tablespace in backup mode to make user-managed data file backups when the tablespace is online and the database is open. The ALTER TABLESPACE ... BEGIN BACKUP statement places a tablespace in backup mode. In backup mode, the database copies whole changed data blocks into the redo stream. After you take the tablespace out of backup mode with the ALTER TABLESPACE ... END BACKUP or ALTER DATABASE END BACKUP statement, the database advances the data file checkpoint SCN to the current database checkpoint SCN.

When restoring a data file backed up in this way, the database asks for the appropriate set of redo log files to apply if recovery is needed. The redo logs contain all changes required to recover the data files and make them consistent.

NEW QUESTION 288

- (Topic 6)

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: BC

NEW QUESTION 290

- (Topic 6)

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: ABCD

NEW QUESTION 293

- (Topic 6)

A database has three online redo log groups with one member each. A redo log member with the status ACTIVE is damaged while the database is running.

What is the first step you should take to solve this problem?

- A. Attempt to Issue a checkpoint.
- B. Restart the database using the RESETLOGS option.
- C. Drop the redo log number and create it in a different location.
- D. Perform an incomplete recovery up to the most recent available redo log.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Recovering After Losing All Members of an Online Redo Log Group

If a media failure damages all members of an online redo log group, then different scenarios can occur depending on the type of online redo log group affected by the failure and the archiving mode of the database. If the damaged online redo log group is current and active, then it is needed for crash recovery; otherwise, it is not.

Recovering After the Loss of an Online Redo Log Group Inactive

It is not needed for crash recovery Clear the archived or unarchived group. Active

It is needed for crash recovery Attempt to issue a checkpoint and clear the log; if impossible, then you must either use Flashback Database or restore a backup and perform incomplete recovery up to the most recent available redo log.

Current

It is the redo log that the database is currently writing to Attempt to clear the log; if impossible, then you must either use Flashback Database or restore a backup and perform incomplete recovery up to the most recent available redo log.

NEW QUESTION 297

- (Topic 6)

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

NEW QUESTION 302

- (Topic 6)

You are peer reviewing a fellow DBAs 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: B

Explanation:

Without command ALTER SYSTEM SWITCH LOGFILE, the backup of archive redo logs will be useless.

NEW QUESTION 305

- (Topic 6)

In your test database:

? You are using Recovery Manager (RMAN) to perform incremental backups of your test database

? The test database is running in NOARCHIVELOG mode

? One of the data files is corrupted

? All online redo log files are lost because of a media failure

Which option must you consider in this scenario?

- A. Configuring the database in ARCHVIELOG mode and then using incremental backup to recover the database
- B. Using incremental backup to recover the damaged data file and then manually creating the online redo log files
- C. Creating a new test database because the database is not recoverable due to the fact that the database is configured in NOARCHIVELOG mode
- D. Using incremental backups to recover the database by using the RECOVER DATABASE NOREDO command and then using the RESETLOGS option to open the database.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Example 3-6 Recovering a NOARCHIVELOG Database

You can perform limited recovery of changes to a database running in NOARCHIVELOG mode by applying incremental backups. The incremental backups must be consistent, like all backups of a database run in NOARCHIVELOG mode, so you cannot back up the database when it is open.

Assume that you run database prod in NOARCHIVELOG mode with a recovery catalog.

You shut down the database consistently and make a level 0 backup of database prod to tape on Sunday afternoon. You shut down the database consistently and make a level 1 differential incremental backup to tape at 3:00 a.m. on Wednesday and Friday.

On Saturday, a media failure destroys half the data files and the online redo logs. Because the online logs are lost, you must specify the NOREDO option in the RECOVER command. Otherwise, RMAN searches for the redo logs after applying the Friday incremental backup and issues an error message when it does not find them.

After connecting RMAN to prod and the catalog database, recover as follows: STARTUP FORCE NOMOUNT;

RESTORE CONTROLFILE; # restore control file from consistent backup

ALTER DATABASE MOUNT;

RESTORE DATABASE; # restore data files from consistent backup

RECOVER DATABASE NOREDO; # specify NOREDO because online redo logs are lost

ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS;

The recovered database reflects only changes up through the time of the Friday incremental backup. Because there are no archived redo log files, there is no way to recover changes made after the incremental backup.

NEW QUESTION 307

- (Topic 6)

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

NEW QUESTION 311

- (Topic 6)

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

NEW QUESTION 314

- (Topic 6)

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

Explanation:

If the online redo log is in ACTIVE or CURRENT status, you cannot issue CLEAR LOGFILE GROUP n command, it occurs ORA-01624 error.

The option (a) is invalid, there is NO such recover database redo log command, so that the answer must be (c, e, b, d, f).

It applies an incomplete recovery, then open database with RESETLOGS option.

NEW QUESTION 315

- (Topic 6)

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: C

NEW QUESTION 319

- (Topic 6)

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: CE

Explanation:

During the database running, the control files are locked by the database instance, you must shutdown the database and startup at NOMOUNT status to restore a missing control file.

And you have to open database with RESETLOGS option, due to control file change.

NEW QUESTION 321

- (Topic 6)

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

NEW QUESTION 323

- (Topic 6)

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

E. No archived redo logs will need to be backed up.

F. Only back up the datafiles that the user will not be touching

G. 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

NEW QUESTION 324

- (Topic 6)

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: ACD

NEW QUESTION 327

- (Topic 6)

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

NEW QUESTION 331

- (Topic 6)

A database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode. It has two online redo log groups and each group has one member.

A LGWR Input/output (I/O) fails due to permanent media failure that has resulted in the loss of redo log file and the LGWR terminates causing the instance to crash. The steps to recover from the loss of a current redo log group member in the random order are as follow.

1) Restore the corrupted redo log group.

2) Restore from a whole database backup.

3) Perform incomplete recovery.

4) Relocate by renaming the member of the damaged online redo log group to a new location.

5) Open the database with the RESETLOGS option.

6) Restart the database instance.

7) Issue a checkpoint and clear the log.

Identify the option with the correct sequential steps to accomplish the task efficiently.

A. 1, 3, 4, and 5

B. 7, 3, 4, and 5

- C. 2, 3, 4, and 5
D. 7, 4, 3, and 5
E. Only 6 is required

Answer: C

Explanation:

Recovering After Losing All Members of an Online Redo Log Group

If a media failure damages all members of an online redo log group, then different scenarios can occur depending on the type of online redo log group affected by the failure

and the archiving mode of the database.

If the damaged online redo log group is current and active, then it is needed for crash recovery; otherwise, it is not. Table 30-4 outlines the various recovery scenarios.

If the Group Is...	Then...	And You Should...
Inactive	It is not needed for crash recovery	Clear the archived or unarchived group.
Active	It is needed for crash recovery	Attempt to issue a checkpoint and clear the log; if impossible, then you must either use Flashback Database or restore a backup and perform incomplete recovery up to the most recent available redo log.
Current	It is the redo log that the database is currently writing to	Attempt to clear the log; if impossible, then you must either use Flashback Database or restore a backup and perform incomplete recovery up to the most recent available redo log.

C:\Users\albo\Desktop\1-1.jpg

NEW QUESTION 336

- (Topic 6)

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

Explanation:

1. one step of process must be ALTER DATABASE OPEN, since the database instance is started and mounted from clean shutdown.

2. After redo log clear done, you must backup the database immediately, so that you have a backup you can use for complete recovery without relying on the cleared log group.

NEW QUESTION 338

- (Topic 6)

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:

After database instance failure, the BEGIN BACKUP option would not obtain the tablespace online, it will be OFFLINE mode. so that the instance cannot load the database file online.

NEW QUESTION 339

- (Topic 6)

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 lo
- D. Attempt to apply an online redo log if available.
- E. Recover the entire database and apply all archived redo logs again.
- F. Recovery is not possible because an archived redo log has been lost.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 342

- (Topic 7)

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: BD

NEW QUESTION 343

- (Topic 7)

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: ACD

NEW QUESTION 348

- (Topic 7)

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: C

NEW QUESTION 353

- (Topic 7)

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

Explanation:

Recovering the Database After a Disaster

The procedure for disaster recovery is similar to the procedure for recovering the database with a backup control file in NOCATALOG mode. If you are restoring the database to a new host, then you should also review the considerations described in "Restoring a Database on a New Host".

This scenario assumes that the Linux server on which your database was running has been damaged beyond repair. Fortunately, you backed up the database to Oracle Secure Backup and have the tapes available. The scenario assumes the following:

? Oracle Database is already installed on the new host.

? You are restoring the database to a new Linux host with the same directory structure as the old host.

? You have one tape drive containing backups of all the data files and archived redo logs through log 1124, and autobackups of the control file and server parameter file.

? You do not use a recovery catalog with the database.

To recover the database on the new host:

1. If possible, restore or re-create all relevant network files such as tnsnames.ora and listener.ora and a password file.

2. Start RMAN and connect to the target database instance.

At this stage, no initialization parameter file exists. If you have set ORACLE_SID and ORACLE_HOME, then you can use operating system authentication to connect as SYSDBA. For example, start RMAN as follows:

```
% rman
```

```
RMAN> CONNECT TARGET
```

```
/
```

3. Specify the DBID for the target database with the SET DBID command, as described in "Restoring the Server Parameter File".

For example, enter the following command: SET DBID 676549873;

4. Run the STARTUP NOMOUNT command.

When the server parameter file is not available, RMAN attempts to start the instance with a dummy server parameter file.

5. Allocate a channel to the media manager and then restore the server parameter file from autobackup.

For example, enter the following command to restore the server parameter file from Oracle Secure Backup:

```
RUN
```

```
{
```

```
ALLOCATE CHANNEL c1 DEVICE TYPE sbt; RESTORE SPFILE FROM AUTOBACKUP;
```

```
}
```

6. Restart the instance with the restored server parameter file. STARTUP FORCE NOMOUNT;

7. Write a command file to perform the restore and recovery operation, and then execute the command file.

The command file should do the following:

a. Allocate a channel to the media manager.

b. Restore a control file autobackup (see "Performing Recovery with a Backup Control File and No Recovery Catalog").

c. Mount the restored control file.

d. Catalog any backups not recorded in the repository with the CATALOG command.

e. Restore the data files to their original locations. If volume names have changed, then run SET

NEWNAME commands before the restore operation and perform a switch after the restore operation to update the control file with the new locations for the data files, as shown in the following example.

f. Recover the data files. RMAN stops recovery when it reaches the log sequence number specified.

```
RMAN> RUN
```

```
{
```

```
# Manually allocate a channel to the media manager ALLOCATE CHANNEL t1 DEVICE TYPE sbt;
```

```
# Restore autobackup of the control file. This example assumes that you have
```

```
# accepted the default format for the autobackup name. RESTORE CONTROLFILE FROM AUTOBACKUP;
```

```
# The set until command is used in case the database
```

```
# structure has changed in the most recent backups, and you want to
```

```
# recover to that point in time. In this way RMAN restores the database
```

```
# to the same structure that the database had at the specified time. ALTER DATABASE MOUNT;
```

```
SET UNTIL SEQUENCE 1124 THREAD 1; RESTORE DATABASE;
```

```
RECOVER DATABASE;
```

```
}
```

The following example of the RUN command shows the same scenario except with new file names for the restored data files:

```
RMAN> RUN
```

```
{
```

```
# If you must restore the files to new locations,
```

```
# use SET NEWNAME commands:
```

```
SET NEWNAME FOR DATAFILE 1 TO '/dev/vgd_1_0/rlvt5_500M_1'; SET NEWNAME FOR DATAFILE 2 TO '/dev/vgd_1_0/rlvt5_500M_2'; SET NEWNAME FOR
```

```
DATAFILE 3 TO '/dev/vgd_1_0/rlvt5_500M_3'; ALLOCATE CHANNEL t1 DEVICE TYPE sbt;
```

```
RESTORE CONTROLFILE FROM AUTOBACKUP; ALTER DATABASE MOUNT;
```

```
SET UNTIL SEQUENCE 124 THREAD 1; RESTORE DATABASE;
```

```
SWITCH DATAFILE ALL; # Update control file with new location of data files. RECOVER DATABASE;
```

```
}
```

8. If recovery was successful, then open the database and reset the online logs: ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS;

NEW QUESTION 357

- (Topic 7)

Which components are needed for successful and most efficient recovery.

A. The backup RB3 and the current online redo log files

B. the backup RB2 and the archived redo log files after the log sequence number 15622

C. Backup R81 and the archived redo log files after the log sequence number 12871

D. The backup RB3 and the archived redo log files after the log sequence number 16721

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 359

- (Topic 7)

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

Explanation:

Recovering the Database After a Disaster

The procedure for disaster recovery is similar to the procedure for recovering the database with a backup control file in NOCATALOG mode. If you are restoring the database to a new host, then you should also review the considerations described in "Restoring a Database on a New Host".

This scenario assumes that the Linux server on which your database was running has been damaged beyond repair. Fortunately, you backed up the database to Oracle Secure Backup and have the tapes available. The scenario assumes the following:

? Oracle Database is already installed on the new host.

? You are restoring the database to a new Linux host with the same directory structure as the old host.

? You have one tape drive containing backups of all the data files and archived redo logs through log 1124, and autobackups of the control file and server parameter file.

? You do not use a recovery catalog with the database.

To recover the database on the new host:

1. If possible, restore or re-create all relevant network files such as tnsnames.ora and listener.ora and a password file.
2. Start RMAN and connect to the target database instance.

At this stage, no initialization parameter file exists. If you have set ORACLE_SID and ORACLE_HOME, then you can use operating system authentication to connect as SYSDBA. For example, start RMAN as follows:

```
% rman
```

```
RMAN> CONNECT TARGET
```

```
/
```

3. Specify the DBID for the target database with the SET DBID command, as described in "Restoring the Server Parameter File".

For example, enter the following command: SET DBID 676549873;

4. Run the STARTUP NOMOUNT command.

When the server parameter file is not available, RMAN attempts to start the instance with a dummy server parameter file.

5. Allocate a channel to the media manager and then restore the server parameter file from autobackup. For example, enter the following command to restore the server parameter file from Oracle Secure Backup:

```
RUN
```

```
{  
  ALLOCATE CHANNEL c1 DEVICE TYPE sbt; RESTORE SPFILE FROM AUTOBACKUP;  
}
```

6. Restart the instance with the restored server parameter file. STARTUP FORCE NOMOUNT;
7. Write a command file to perform the restore and recovery operation, and then execute the command file.

The command file should do the following:

- a. Allocate a channel to the media manager.
- b. Restore a control file autobackup (see "Performing Recovery with a Backup Control File and No Recovery Catalog").
- c. Mount the restored control file.
- d. Catalog any backups not recorded in the repository with the CATALOG command.
- e. Restore the data files to their original locations. If volume names have changed, then run SET NEWNAME commands before the restore operation and perform a switch after the restore operation to update the control file with the new locations for the data files, as shown in the following example.
- f. Recover the data files. RMAN stops recovery when it reaches the log sequence number specified.

```
RMAN> RUN
```

```
{  
# Manually allocate a channel to the media manager ALLOCATE CHANNEL t1 DEVICE TYPE sbt;  
# Restore autobackup of the control file. This example assumes that you have  
# accepted the default format for the autobackup name. RESTORE CONTROLFILE FROM AUTOBACKUP;  
# The set until command is used in case the database  
# structure has changed in the most recent backups, and you want to  
# recover to that point in time. In this way RMAN restores the database  
# to the same structure that the database had at the specified time. ALTER DATABASE MOUNT;  
SET UNTIL SEQUENCE 1124 THREAD 1; RESTORE DATABASE;  
RECOVER DATABASE;  
}
```

The following example of the RUN command shows the same scenario except with new file names for the restored data files:

```
RMAN> RUN
```

```
{  
# If you must restore the files to new locations,  
# use SET NEWNAME commands:  
SET NEWNAME FOR DATAFILE 1 TO '/dev/vgd_1_0/rvlt5_500M_1'; SET NEWNAME FOR DATAFILE 2 TO '/dev/vgd_1_0/rvlt5_500M_2'; SET NEWNAME FOR  
DATAFILE 3 TO '/dev/vgd_1_0/rvlt5_500M_3'; ALLOCATE CHANNEL t1 DEVICE TYPE sbt;  
RESTORE CONTROLFILE FROM AUTOBACKUP; ALTER DATABASE MOUNT;  
SET UNTIL SEQUENCE 124 THREAD 1; RESTORE DATABASE;  
SWITCH DATAFILE ALL; # Update control file with new location of data files. RECOVER DATABASE;  
}
```

8. If recovery was successful, then open the database and reset the online logs: ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS;

NEW QUESTION 360

- (Topic 7)

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.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 365

- (Topic 7)

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

NEW QUESTION 367

- (Topic 7)

Your production database is functional on the SHOST1 host. You are backing up the production database by using Recovery Manager (RMAN) with the recovery catalog. You want to replicate the production database to another host, SHOST2, for testing new applications.

After you ensured that the backups of the target database are accessible on the new host, what must you do to restore and recover the backup for the test environment?

- A. Restoring the control file from the backup by using the NOCATALOG option to restore, and recovering the data files
- B. Restoring the data files by using the NOCATALOG option and using the SET NEWNAME command to change the location
- C. Restoring the server parameter file from the backup by using the recovery catalog to restore,
- D. Restoring the data files from the backup by using the recovery catalog to recover the files, and using the SWITCH command to change the location.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Refer to here:

To restore the database on a new host:

1. Ensure that the backups of the target database are accessible on the new host.
2. Configure the ORACLE_SID on hostb.
3. Start RMAN on hostb and connect to the target database without connecting to the recovery catalog.

For example, enter the following command:

```
% rman NOCATALOG RMAN> CONNECT TARGET  
/
```

4. Set the DBID and start the database instance without mounting the database. For example, run SET DBID to set the DBID, then run STARTUP NOMOUNT:

```
SET DBID 1340752057;
```

```
STARTUP NOMOUNT
```

RMAN fails to find the server parameter file, which has not yet been restored, but starts the instance with a "dummy" file. Sample output follows:

```
startup failed: ORA-01078: failure in processing system parameters
```

```
LRM-00109: could not open parameter file '/net/hostb/oracle/dbs/inittrgta.ora' trying to start the Oracle instance without parameter files ...
```

```
Oracle instance started
```

5. Restore and edit the server parameter file.

Allocate a channel to the media manager, then restore the server parameter file as a client- side parameter file and use the SET command to indicate the location of the autobackup (in this example, the autobackup is in /tmp):

```
RUN
```

```
{  
ALLOCATE CHANNEL c1 DEVICE TYPE sbt PARMS '...';  
SET CONTROLFILE AUTOBACKUP FORMAT FOR DEVICE TYPE DISK TO '/tmp/%F'; RESTORE SPFILE  
TO PFILE '?/oradata/test/inittrgta.ora' FROM AUTOBACKUP; SHUTDOWN ABORT;  
}
```

6. Edit the restored initialization parameter file.

Change any location-specific parameters, for example, those ending in _DEST, to reflect the new directory structure. For example, edit the following parameters:

- IFILE
- LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_1
- CONTROL_FILES

7. Restart the instance with the edited initialization parameter file. For example, enter the following command:

```
STARTUP FORCE NOMOUNT PFILE='?/oradata/test/inittrgta.ora';
```

8. Restore the control file from an autobackup and then mount the database. For example, enter the following command:

```
RUN
```

```
{  
ALLOCATE CHANNEL c1 DEVICE TYPE sbt PARMS '...'; RESTORE CONTROLFILE FROM AUTOBACKUP; ALTER DATABASE MOUNT;  
}
```

RMAN restores the control file to whatever locations you specified in the CONTROL_FILES initialization parameter.

9. Catalog the data file copies that you copied in "Restoring Disk Backups to a New Host", using their new file names or CATALOG START WITH (if you know all the files are in directories with a common prefix easily addressed with a CATALOG START WITH command). For example, run:

```
CATALOG START WITH '/oracle/oradata/trgt/';
```

If you want to specify files individually, then you can execute a CATALOG command as follows:

```
CATALOG DATAFILECOPY
```

```
 '/oracle/oradata/trgt/system01.dbf', '/oracle/oradata/trgt/undotbs01.dbf', '/oracle/oradata/trgt/cwmlite01.dbf', '/oracle/oradata/trgt/drsys01.dbf',
```

```
 '/oracle/oradata/trgt/example01.dbf', '/oracle/oradata/trgt/indx01.dbf', '/oracle/oradata/trgt/tools01.dbf', '/oracle/oradata/trgt/users01.dbf';
```

10. Start a SQL*Plus session on the new database and query the database file names recorded in the control file.

Because the control file is from the trgta database, the recorded file names use the original hosta file names. You can query V\$ views to obtain this information.

Run the following

query in SQL*Plus:

```
COLUMN NAME FORMAT a60
```

```
SPOOL LOG '/tmp/db_filenames.out' SELECT FILE# AS "File/Grp#", NAME FROM V$DATAFILE
```

UNION
SELECT GROUP#,MEMBER FROM V\$LOGFILE;
SPOOL OFF
EXIT

11. Write the RMAN restore and recovery script. The script must include the following steps:

- For each data file on the destination host that is restored to a different path than it had on the source host, use a SET NEWNAME command to specify the new path on the destination host. If the file systems on the destination system are set up to have the same paths as the source host, then do not use SET NEWNAME for those files restored to the same path as on the source host.
- For each online redo log that is to be created at a different location than it had on the source host, use SQL ALTER DATABASE RENAME FILE commands to specify the path name on the destination host. If the file systems on the destination system are set up to have the same paths as the source host, then do not use ALTER DATABASE RENAME FILE for those files restored to the same path as on the source host.
- Perform a SET UNTIL operation to limit recovery to the end of the archived redo logs. The recovery stops with an error if no SET UNTIL command is specified.
- Restore and recover the database.
- Run the SWITCH DATAFILE ALL command so that the control file recognizes the new path names as the official new names of the data files.

Example 20-3 shows the RMAN script reco_test.rman that can perform the restore and recovery operation.
Example 20-3 Restoring a Database on a New Host:

```
RUN
{
# allocate a channel to the tape device
ALLOCATE CHANNEL c1 DEVICE TYPE sbt PARMS '...';
# rename the data files and online redo logs
SET NEWNAME FOR DATAFILE 1 TO '?/oradata/test/system01.dbf'; SET NEWNAME FOR DATAFILE 2 TO '?/oradata/test/undotbs01.dbf';
SET NEWNAME FOR DATAFILE 3 TO '?/oradata/test/cwmlite01.dbf'; SET NEWNAME FOR DATAFILE 4 TO '?/oradata/test/drsys01.dbf'; SET NEWNAME FOR
DATAFILE 5 TO '?/oradata/test/example01.dbf'; SET NEWNAME FOR DATAFILE 6 TO '?/oradata/test/indx01.dbf'; SET NEWNAME FOR DATAFILE 7 TO
'?/oradata/test/tools01.dbf'; SET NEWNAME FOR DATAFILE 8 TO '?/oradata/test/users01.dbf';
SQL "ALTER DATABASE RENAME FILE "/dev3/oracle/dbs/redo01.log" TO "?/oradata/test/redo01.log" ";
SQL "ALTER DATABASE RENAME FILE "/dev3/oracle/dbs/redo02.log" TO "?/oradata/test/redo02.log" ";
# Do a SET UNTIL to prevent recovery of the online logs SET UNTIL SCN 123456;
# restore the database and switch the data file names RESTORE DATABASE;
SWITCH DATAFILE ALL;
# recover the database RECOVER DATABASE;
} EXIT
```

12. Execute the script created in the previous step.
For example, start RMAN to connect to the target database and run the @ command:

```
% rman TARGET / NOCATALOG
RMAN> @reco_test.rman
```

13. Open the restored database with the RESETLOGS option.
From the RMAN prompt, open the database with the RESETLOGS option: ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS;
Caution:
When you re-open your database in the next step, do not connect to the recovery catalog. Otherwise, the new database incarnation created is registered automatically in the recovery catalog, and the file names of the production database are replaced by the new file names specified in the script.

14. Optionally, delete the test database with all of its files. Note:
If you used an ASM disk group, then the DROP DATABASE command is the only way to safely remove the files of the test database. If you restored to non-ASM storage then you can also use operating system commands to remove the database.
Use the DROP DATABASE command to delete all files associated with the database automatically. The following example deletes the database files:
STARTUP FORCE NOMOUNT PFILE='?/oradata/test/inittrgta.ora'; DROP DATABASE;
Because you did not perform the restore and recovery operation when connected to the recovery catalog, the recovery catalog contains no records for any of the restored files or the procedures performed during the test. Likewise, the control file of the trgta database is completely unaffected by the test.

NEW QUESTION 371

.....

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