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1Z0-053

Oracle Database 11g - Administration II
Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

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Introduction to 1Z0-053 Exam on Oracle Database 11g - Administration II

You can use this document to collect all the information about Oracle Database 11g - SQL Administration II (1Z0-053) certification. The Oracle 1Z0-053 certification is mainly targeted to those candidates who are from Database background and want to flourish their career with Oracle Database 11g Administrator Certified Professional (OCP) credential. The Oracle Database 11g - SQL Administration II certification exam validates your understanding of the Oracle Database technology and sets the stage for your future progression.

Oracle 1Z0-053 Certification Details:

Exam Name	Oracle Database 11g: SQL Administration II Exam Code: 1Z0-053
Exam Product Version	Oracle Database 11g
Exam Price	USD $245 (Pricing may vary by country or by localized currency)
Duration	105 Mins
Number of Questions	78
Passing Score	66%
Validated Against	This exam has been validated against Oracle Database 11g Release 2 version 11.2.0.1.0.
Format	Multiple Choice
Recommended Training	Oracle Database 11g: Administration Workshop II DBA Release 2
Schedule Exam	Pearson VUE - Oracle
Recommended Practice	**1Z0-053 Online Practice Exam**

Oracle 1Z0-053 Exam Syllabus:

Subjects	Sub Topics
Database Architecture and ASM	- Describe Automatic Storage Management (ASM) - Set up initialization parameter files for ASM and database instances - Start up and shut down ASM instances - Administer ASM disk groups
Configuring for Recoverability	- Configure multiple archive log file destinations to increase availability - Define, apply and use a retention policy - Configure the Flash Recovery Area - Use Flash Recovery Area
Using the RMAN Recovery Catalog	- Identify situations that require RMAN recovery catalog - Create and configure a recovery catalog - Synchronize the recovery catalog - Create and Use RMAN stored scripts - Back up the recovery catalog - Create and use a virtual private catalog
Configuring Backup Specifications	- Configure backup settings - Allocate channels to use in backing up - Configure backup optimization
Using RMAN to Create Backups	- Create image file backups - Create a whole database backup - Enable fast incremental backup - Create duplex backup and back up backup sets - Create an archival backup for long-term retention - Create a multisection, compressed and encrypted backup - Report on and maintain backups
Performing User-Managed Backup and Recovery	- Recover from a lost TEMP file - Recover from a lost redo log group - Recover from the loss of password file - Perform user-managed complete database recovery - Perform user-managed incomplete database recovery - Perform user-managed and server managed backups - Identify the need of backup mode - Back up and recover a control file
Using RMAN to Perform Recovery	- Perform complete recovery from a critical or noncritical data file loss using RMAN - Perform incomplete recovery using RMAN - Recover using incrementally updated backups - Switch to image copies for fast recovery - Restore a database onto a new host - Recover using a backup control file - Perform Disaster recovery
Using RMAN to Duplicate a Database	- Creating a duplicate database - Using a duplicate database
Performing Tablespace Point-in-Time Recovery	- Identify the situations that require TSPITR - Perform automated TSPITR

Subjects	Sub Topics
Monitoring and Tuning RMAN	- Monitoring RMAN sessions and jobs - Tuning RMAN - Configure RMAN for Asynchronous I/O
Using Flashback Technology	- Restore dropped tables from the recycle bin - Perform Flashback Query - Use Flashback Transaction
Additional Flashback Operations	- Perform Flashback Table operations - Configure, Monitor Flashback Database and Perform Flashback Database operations - Set up and use a Flashback Data Archive
Diagnosing the Database	- Set up Automatic Diagnostic Repository - Using Support Workbench - Perform Block Media Recovery
Managing Memory	- Implement Automatic Memory Management - Manually configure SGA parameters - Configure automatic PGA memory management
Managing Database Performance	- Use the SQL Tuning Advisor - Use the SQL Access Advisor to tune a workload - Understand Database Replay
Space Management	- Manage resumable space allocation - Describe the concepts of transportable tablespaces and databases - Reclaim wasted space from tables and indexes by using the segment shrink functionality
Managing Resources	- Understand the database resource manager - Create and use Database Resource Manager Components
Automating Tasks with the Scheduler	- Create a job, program, and schedule - Use a time-based or event-based schedule for executing Scheduler jobs - Create lightweight jobs - Use job chains to perform a series of related tasks
Administering the Scheduler	- Create Windows and Job Classes - Use advanced Scheduler concepts to prioritize jobs

1Z0-053 Sample Questions:

01) The SPFILE for the PROD database specifies the following initialization parameter values:
SGA_TARGET = 2G
DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE = 128M
You create a tablespace named HR with the non-standard block size of 8K. Four database users are running queries on a table in the HR tablespace. These users complain that the queries are taking longer than usual to complete. While investigating the reasons for this delay, you discover that the database encounters extensive cache misses on the database buffer cache with the block size of 8K.

You issue the following statement to increase the value of the DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE initialization parameter to 256M:

ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE=256M SCOPE = BOTH;

What is the result of issuing this statement?

a) The statement fails because you cannot set the memory components manually if the SGA_TARGET initialization parameter is set to a nonzero value.

b) The statement fails because the DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE initialization parameter is not a dynamic parameter.

c) The statement increases the value of the DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE initialization parameter to 256M and extracts an additional 128M of memory from the automatically sized memory components.

d) The statement increases the value of the DB_8K_CACHE_SIZE initialization parameter to 256M and reallocates an additional 128M memory from the memory components that are not auto-tuned.

02) You discover that your Recycle Bin contains two tables with the same name, MY_TABLE. You also have a table named MY_TABLE in your schema.

You execute the following statement:

FLASHBACK TABLE my_table TO BEFORE DROP RENAME TO my_table2

What will be the result of executing this statement?

a) One of the tables is recovered from the Recycle Bin using a First In First Out (FIFO) approach.

b) One of the tables is recovered from the Recycle Bin using a Last In First Out (LIFO) approach.

c) Both the tables are recovered from the Recycle Bin with one table renamed to MY_TABLE2 and the other to a system-generated name.

d) None of the tables are recovered from the Recycle Bin, and the statement returns an error.

03) Which three actions would cause dynamic disk group rebalancing to occur? (Choose three.)

a) adding a disk to the disk group

b) dropping a disk from the disk group

c) mounting the disk group

d) resizing a disk in the disk group

e) verifying the internal consistency of the disk group metadata

f) taking the disk group offline

04) You are modifying your RMAN persistent configuration settings. You issue the following RMAN commands:

CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY TO REDUNDANCY 3;
CONFIGURE BACKUP OPTIMIZATION ON;
CONFIGURE DEFAULT DEVICE TYPE TO DISK;
CONFIGURE DEVICE TYPE DISK PARALLELISM 2;
CONFIGURE CHANNEL 1 DEVICE TYPE DISK FORMAT '/rdsk1/orabk/%d_%U.bkup';
CONFIGURE CHANNEL 2 DEVICE TYPE DISK FORMAT '/rdsk2/orabk/%d_%U.bkup';
CONFIGURE MAXSETSIZE TO 100MB;

You subsequently issue a BACKUP DATABASE; statement.

In which location(s) will the backup be created?

a) only in the flash recovery area

b) only on rdsk1

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c) only on rdsk2
d) on both rdsk1 and rdsk2

05) Your database instance is running in ARCHIVELOG mode. Examine the initialization parameter settings shown in table.

```
NAME                          TYPE          VALUE
----------------------------- ------------- -----------------------------
db_recovery_file_dest         string        /u01/oradata/fra1
db_recovery_file_dest_size    big integer   2G
diagnostic_dest               string        /u01/app/oracle
log_archive_config            string
```

No LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_n locations have been configured.
Which statement about the database instance is true?
a) Archived redo log files will be written to /u01/app/oracle.
b) Archived redo log files will be written to /u01/oradata/fra1.
c) Archiving will be disabled because the flash recovery area has not been configured properly.
d) The database instance will not start because no LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_n parameters have been set.

06) You are using RMAN to perform database backups. Your database is running in ARCHIVELOG mode. You are backing up your database, containing six datafiles, using a single channel with the following RMAN RUN block:
RUN {
ALLOCATE CHANNEL c1 DEVICE TYPE disk MAXOPENFILES 3;
BACKUP DATABASE FILESPERSET 6;
}
Which statement about the backup is true?
a) The backup created is a multisection backup.
b) RMAN reads three files at a time and writes to the backup piece.
c) The RMAN multiplexing level for this backup is 6.
d) The backup fails because the MAXOPENFILES value is too small.

07) You want to use Tablespace Point-in-Time Recovery (TSPITR) to recover the TBS1 tablespace to a point in time in the past. However, you are concerned that additional database objects have been created in the TBS1 tablespace that may be lost as a result of performing TSPITR.
What is the first action you should take?
a) Export all objects in the TBS1 tablespace using Data Pump Export.
b) Take the TBS1 tablespace offline and back it up.
c) Query the TS_PITR_OBJECTS_TO_BE_DROPPED view.
d) Rename all the objects in the TBS1 tablespace, giving each a dummy name.

08) With a partial recovery catalog synchronization, which information is NOT updated in the recovery catalog?
a) information about database backups
b) information about datafile copies
c) information about structural database changes to the target database
d) information about archived redo logs

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09) You issue the following statement:

SQL> SELECT firstname, lastname FROM hr.employee;

You receive the following error:

01578: ORACLE data block corrupted (file# 6, block # 54)

ORA-01110 : data file 6: 'u01/oracle/oradata/data1.dbf'

How should you resolve this problem of data block corruption while reducing the mean time to recover (MTTR)?

a) by using the DBMS_REPAIR package

b) by using the DBVERIFY utility

c) by issuing the BACKUP VALIDATE DATABASE; RMAN command

d) by issuing the ANALYZE TABLE hr.employee VALIDATE STRUCTURE; command

e) by using Block Media Recovery

f) by issuing a BLOCKRECOVER RMAN command

10) You have enabled resumable space allocation in your database. You are creating an AFTER SUSPEND trigger on your database to record the details of any suspended statements in the custom audit table named AUDIT_SUSPEND. You write trigger code that uses the DBMS_RESUMABLE.SPACE_ERROR_INFO function to gather information about the suspended statement, and then inserts some of the information into the AUDIT_SUSPEND table. Which statement about this trigger is true?

a) The trigger fires only the first time that a statement is suspended for a session.

b) All of the statements within the trigger are considered nonresumable.

c) The trigger fires when a space error is corrected and a suspended statement is resumed.

d) The trigger will not be created because you cannot call the SPACE_ERROR_INFO function within an AFTER SUSPEND trigger.

Answers to 1Z0-053 Exam Questions:

QUESTION: 01	QUESTION: 02	QUESTION: 03	QUESTION: 04	QUESTION: 05
Answer: c	Answer: b	Answer: a, b, d	Answer: d	Answer: b
QUESTION: 06	QUESTION: 07	QUESTION: 08	QUESTION: 09	QUESTION: 10
Answer: b	Answer: c	Answer: c	Answer: e	Answer: b

Note: If you find any typo or data entry error in these sample questions, we request you to update us by commenting on this page or write an email on feedback@oraclestudy.com