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Oracle Database 11g: Administration II

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QUESTION 1

If you are going to run a TSPITR recovery, which view will help you to determine which objects will be lost during the TSPITR?

- A. TS_OBJECTS_TO_BE_DROPPED
- B. TS_PTTR_OBJECT_DROPPED
- C. TS_PITR_OBJECTS_TO_BE_DROPPED
- D. TS_OBJECTS_DROPPED
- E. TS_DROPPED_OBJECTS

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

Your ARCHIVELOG mode database has lost three datafiles and shut down. One is assigned to the SYSTEM tablespace and two are assigned to the USERS tablespace. You can choose from the following steps to recover your database:

- a: Restore the three database datafiles that were lost.
- b: Issue the Startup Mount command to mount the database.
- c: Issue the alter database open command.
- d: Issue the alter database open resetlogs command.
- e: Recover the database using the recover database command.
- f: Recover the datafiles with the recover datafile command.
- g: Take the datafiles offline.

Which is the correct order of these steps in this case?

- A. a, b, e, c
- B. b, e, d
- C. a, b, d, c
- D. b, g, c, f
- E. a, b, d, f

Correct Answer: A



Because the system critical data files is damaged, so that the RESETLOGS option is not applied. four steps to recover the system critical data (SYSTEM tablespace or the tablespace with UNDO):

1.
SHUTDOWN ABORT, if the instance is started.
 2.
MOUNT the instance
 3.
restore and recover the damaged data files;
 4.
OPEN the database
-

QUESTION 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.

Correct Answer: BCE

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.

QUESTION 4

You plan to use SQL Performance Analyzer to analyze the SQL workload. You created a SQL Tuning Set as a part of the workload capturing. What information is captured as part of this process? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. the SQL text
- B. the execution plan
- C. the execution context
- D. the execution frequency
- E. the system change number (SCN)

Correct Answer: ACD

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/cn/articles/o69ocp-099954.html>

You plan to use SQL Performance Analyzer to analyze a SQL workload, and you've created a SQL tuning set as a part of the workload capture. What information is captured as part of this process?

- A. The SQL text
- B. The execution context
- C. The execution frequency
- D. The performance statistics

The correct answers are A, B, and C. While creating the SQL tuning set, SQL Performance Analyzer captures the SQL text, the execution context, and the number of times the statement is executed. SQL Performance Analyzer then uses that information to analyze the performance of the SQL statement.

QUESTION 5

You want the Automatic SQL Tuning process to stop accepting and implementing the recommended SQL profiles automatically.

Which action would you perform to achieve this?

- A. Edit the automatic maintenance window group configuration.
- B. Set the CURSOR_SHARING parameter to EXACT for the database instance.
- C. Use the DBMS_SQLTUNE.SET_TUNING_TASK_PARAMETERS procedure to set ACCEPT_SQL_PROFILES to FALSE.
- D. Set the SQLTUNE_CATEGORY parameter to DEFAULT for the database instance.



Correct Answer: C

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