



# 1Z0-053<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Database 11g: Administration II

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### QUESTION 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

Correct Answer: B

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

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### QUESTION 2

You want to use RMAN to create compressed backups.

Which statement is true about the compression algorithms that RMAN can use?

- A. The BZIP2 compression algorithm consumes more CPU resources than the ZLIB compression algorithm.
- B. The ZLIB compression algorithm consumes more CPU resources than the BZIP2 compression algorithm.



- C. The ZLIB compression algorithm provides maximum compression and produces smaller backups than the BZIP2 compression algorithm.
- D. Only the BZIP2 compression algorithm can be used to make compressed backups to disk.

Correct Answer: A

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### QUESTION 3

Your developers have asked you to restore the development database, which is in NOARCHIVELOG mode, back to last Tuesday the 20th. Your last backup is from Monday the 19th.

- A. Restore the 19th backup, restore all archived redo logs, recover the database to the 20th, and open the database.
- B. Tell them that their request cannot be met with the current backup strategy.
- C. Restore the 19th backup, apply the online redo logs, and open the database.
- D. Switch the database into ARCHIVELOG mode, restore the 19th backup, restore all archived redo logs, and recover the database to the 20th.
- E. Use the recover database command to roll back the database from today to the 19th of the month.

Correct Answer: B

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### QUESTION 4

If a backup set is expired, what can you do to correct the problem?

- A. Change the retention criteria.
- B. Make the lost backup set pieces available to RMAN again.
- C. Run the crosscheck command to correct the location for the backup set piece contained in the metadata.
- D. Nothing. The backup set piece is lost forever.
- E. Call Oracle support, their assistance is required.

Correct Answer: B

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### QUESTION 5

Examine the following ALTER command;



SQL> ALTER DISKGROUP dgroup1 UNDROP DISKS;

What is the purpose of the command?

- A. It cancels all pending disk drops within the disk group.
- B. It adds previously dropped disks back into the disk group.
- C. It restores disks that are being dropped as the result of a DROP DISKGROUP operation.
- D. It mounts disks in the disk group for which the drop-disk operation has already been completed.
- E. It restores all the dropped disks in the disk group for which the drop-disk operation has already been completed.

Correct Answer: A

The key point is PENDING.

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