1Z0-053 Q&As

Oracle Database 11g: Administration II

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QUESTION 1

You need to perform an online table redefinition of an existing SALES table to partition it into two tablespaces TBS1 and TBS2. The SALES table has a materialized view, materialized log, indexes, referential integrity constraint, and triggers with the PRECEDES clause existing on it.

What action is required for dependent objects when you perform online table redefinition?

A. The dependent materialized view should have a complete refresh performed after the online table redefinition process.

B. Triggers with the PRECEDES clause should be disabled before the online table redefinition process.

C. Referential integrity constraints must be manually enabled after the online table redefinition process.

D. The materialized log should be dropped before the online table redefinition process.

Correct Answer: A

When performing the online table redefinition, you will:

Copy dependent objects (such as triggers, indexes, materialized view logs, grants, and constraints) and statistics from the table being redefined to the interim table, using one of the following two methods.

Method 1 is the preferred method because it is more automatic, but there may be times that you would choose to use method 2. Method 1 also enables you to copy table statistics to the interim table.

Results of the Redefinition Process (link)

The following are the end results of the redefinition process:

The original table is redefined with the columns, indexes, constraints, grants, triggers, and statistics of the interim table.

Dependent objects that were registered, either explicitly using REGISTER_DEPENDENT_OBJECT or implicitly using

COPY_TABLE_DEPENDENTS, are renamed automatically so that dependent object names on the redefined table are the same as before redefinition.

Note:

If no registration is done or no automatic copying is done, then you must manually rename the dependent objects.

The referential constraints involving the interim table now involve the redefined table and are enabled. Any indexes, triggers, materialized view logs, grants, and constraints defined on the original table (prior to redefinition) are transferred to

the interim table and are dropped when the user drops the interim table. Any referential constraints involving the original table before the redefinition now involve the interim table and are disabled. Some PL/SQL objects, views, synonyms, and

other table-dependent objects may become lidated. Only those objects that depend on elements of the table that were changed are invalidated.

For example, if a PL/ SQL procedure queries only columns of the redefined table that were unchanged by the redefinition, the procedure remains valid. See "Managing Object Dependencies" for more information about schema

object

dependencies. Restrictions for Online Redefinition of Tables (link) After redefining a table that has a materialized view log, the subsequent refresh of any dependent materialized view must be a complete refresh.

QUESTION 2

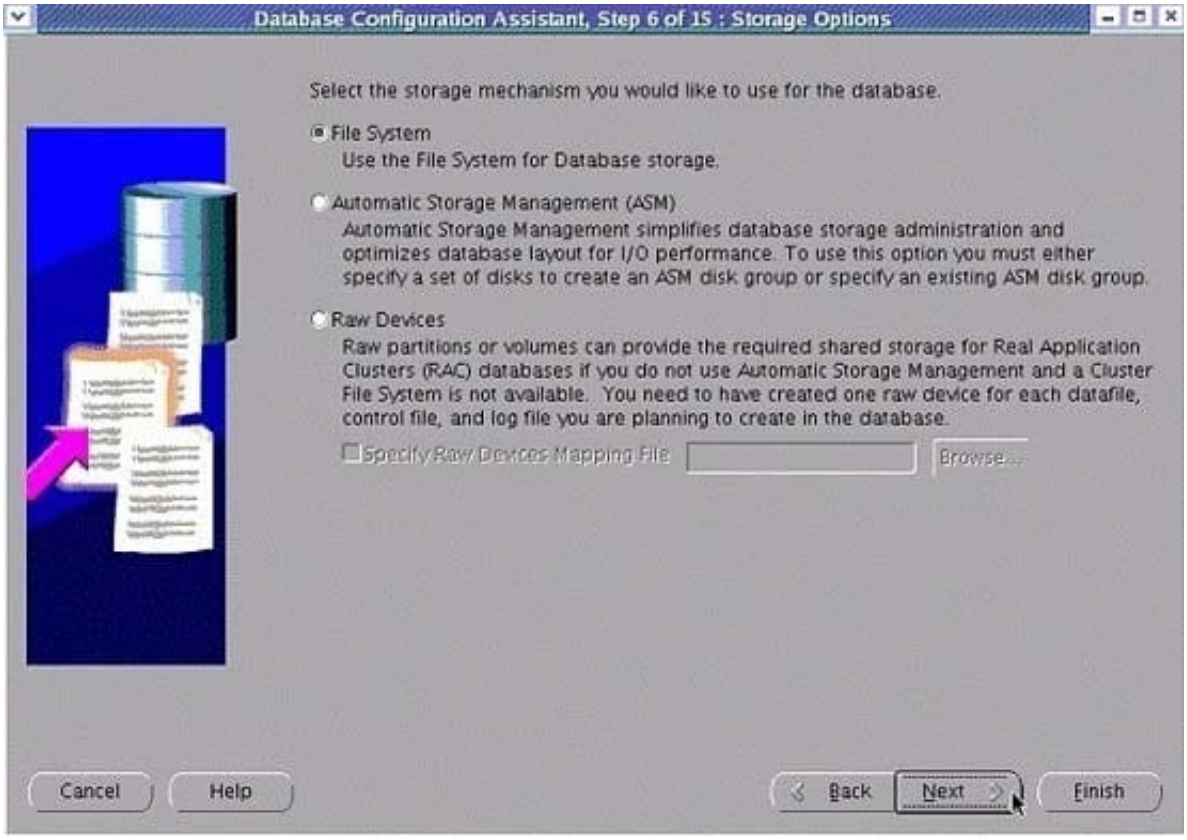
View the Exhibit.

You are creating a database by using Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA). You have chosen the File

System option as the storage mechanism.

What would be the result of choosing this option?

Exhibit:



A. Disk mirroring and striping would be done automatically

B. The database files would be managed by the operating system\\'s file system

C. DBCA would not save the database files by using Optimal File Architecture (OFA)

D. The data files are automatically spread across all available storage devices to optimize performance and resource utilization

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

Which of the following statements are true about the BACKUP command? (Choose all that apply.)

A. The BACKUP command can not be used to make image copies of a datafile.

B. The BACKUP command can improve performance by multiplexing backup files.

C. The BACKUP can take advantage of the block-change tracking capability.

D. The BACKUP command cannot store data in incremental backups.

E. The BACKUP command can store data in cumulative incremental backups only.

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 4

You executed the following commands in a database session:

```
SQL> SELECT object_name, original_name FROM user_recyclebin;

OBJECT_NAME                    ORIGINAL_NAME
------------------------------ ----------------
BIN$QJwAldMynlLgQJYK+xUptw==$0 MYSPACE

SQL> CREATE TABLE myspace AS SELECT * FROM myregion;
create table myspace as select * from myregion
                                      *
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-01536: space quota exceeded for tablespace 'USERS'
```

Which statement is true about the contents of the recycle bin in this situation?

A. They remain unaffected.

B. They are moved to flashback logs.

C. They are moved to the undo tablespace.

D. They are moved to a temporary tablespace.

E. The objects in the recycle bin that are in the default tablespace for the session user are cleaned up.

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 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

Correct Answer: CD

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;