

[2016-Jun-NEWNewest Microsoft 1Z0-053 Practice Tests Free Updated By Braindump2go for Downloading[NQ81-NQ90]

2016 June Oracle Official - 1Z0-053: Oracle Database 11g: Administration II Exam Questions New Updated Today in Braindump2go.com. 100% 1Z0-053 Exam Pass Guaranteed!NEW QUESTION 81 - NEW QUESTION 90: QUESTION 81 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 QUESTION 82 Which of the following files cannot be backed up by RMAN? (Choose all that apply.) A. Database datafilesB. Control filesC. Online redo logsD. Database pfilesE. Archived redo logs Answer: CD QUESTION 83 Which of the following RMAN structures can data from a datafile span? A. RMAN backup-set pieces spanning backup setsB. RMAN backup-set pieces within a given backup setC. RMAN backupsD. RMAN channelsE. None of the above Answer: B QUESTION 84 Which RMAN backup command is used to create the block-change tracking file? A. alter database create block change tracking fileB. alter database enable block change fileC. 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 Explanation: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E16655_01/backup.121/e17630/rcmbckba.htm#BRADV8125



QUESTION 85 A shoot-out has erupted between your MS development teams using .NET and your Linux development teams using Java. Knowing that your database is in danger, which command would you use to back up your NOARCHIVELOG mode database using RMAN with compression? A. backup database allB. backup compressed databaseC. backup as compressed backupset database;D. backup as compressed backup database plus archivelog all;E. backup as compressed backupset database plus compress archivelog all; Answer: C Explanation:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/backup.112/e10642/rcmbckba.htm#BRADV8138 QUESTION 86 What is the purpose of the RMAN recovery catalog? (Choose all that apply.) A. Make backups fasterB. Store RMAN metadataC. Store RMAN scriptsD. Provide the ability to do centralized backup reporting.E. Make recovery faster Answer: BC 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.

QUESTION 87 RMAN provides more granular catalog security through which feature? A. Virtual private databaseB. Virtual private catalogC. RMAN virtual databaseD. RMAN secure catalogE. Oracle Database Vault Answer: B Explanation: About Virtual Private Catalogs By default, all of the users of an RMAN recovery catalog have full privileges to insert, update, and delete

any metadata in the catalog. For example, if the administrators of two unrelated databases share the same recovery catalog, each administrator could, whether inadvertently or maliciously, destroy catalog data for the other's database. In many enterprises, this situation is tolerated because the same people manage many different databases and also manage the recovery catalog. But in other enterprises where clear separation of duty exists between administrators of various databases, and between the DBA and the administrator of the recovery catalog, you may desire to restrict each database administrator to modify only backup metadata belonging to those databases that they are responsible for, while still keeping the benefits of a single, centrally managed, RMAN recovery catalog. This goal can be achieved by implementing virtual private catalogs.

QUESTION 88 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.

QUESTION 89 What RMAN command must you use before you can back up a database using the recovery catalog? A. create catalog B. install database C. catalog database D. merge Catalog with database E. register database Answer: E

QUESTION 90 You have control-file autobackups enabled. When starting your database from SQL*Plus, you receive the following error message: SQL> startup ORA-01078: failure in processing system parameters LRM-00109: could not open parameter file 'C:\ORACLE\PRODUCT11.1.0\DB_1\DATABASE\INITORCL.ORA' Using RMAN, how would you respond to this error? A. Issue the startup nomount command and then issue the restore parameter file command from the RMAN prompt. B. Issue the startup nomount command and then issue the restore spfile command from the RMAN prompt. C. Issue the startup nomount command and then issue the restore spfile from autobackup command from the RMAN prompt. D. Issue the startup nomount command and then issue the restore spfile from backup command from the RMAN prompt. E. Issue the restore spfile from autobackup command from the RMAN prompt. Answer: C

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