

# **T**estpassport**Q&A**



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**Exam** : **1Z0-025**

**Title** : Backup and Recovery

**Version** : DEMO

1.What are two benefits of using RMAN with a catalog? (Choose two)

- A. You can copy the redo-log history into the control file.
- B. You can store scripts for backup and recovery operations.
- C. You can register the target database with recovery catalog.
- D. You can maintain records of backup and recovery operations.
- E. You can synchronize the recovery catalog and the target database.

Answer: B, D

2.What is recommended initial size for a tablespace containing an RMAN recovery catalog?

- A. 10M
- B. 20M
- C. 100M
- D. 10% of size of the target database.

Answer: A

3.Your daily report indicating which data files need to be backed up has been misplaced. Which recovery manager command returns a report containing the files in the USER\_DATA tablespace that have not been backed up within the last three days?

- A. Rman> list backup day 3 tablespace user\_data;
- B. Rman>report backup day 3 tablespace user\_data;
- C.Rman>catalog backup day 3 tablespace user\_data;
- D. Rman>report need backup day 3 tablespace user\_data;

Answer: D

4.Which command is used to allow RMAN to store a group of commands in the recovery catalog?

- A. ADD SCRIPT
- B. CREATE SCRIPT
- C. CREATE COMMAND
- D. ADD BACKUP SCRIPT

Answer: B

5.After rebuilding the recovery catalog by resynchronizing it with a copy of the backup control file, you notice references to files that no longer exist. Which CREATE command clause should you use to remove these references?

- A. REMOVE

- B. DELETE
- C. UNCATALOG
- D. CATALOG REMOVE

Answer: C

6.What are two purposes for using the recovery manager command CATALOG?  
(Choose two)

- A. Updating recovery catalog about rollback segment creation.
- B. Updating recovery catalog about files created before RMAN.
- C. Updating recovery catalog about operating systems backup.
- D. Updating recovery catalog about files created before Oracle 8.
- E. Updating recovery catalog about files that belong to a clone database.

Answer: B, C

7.What is the advantage of managed recovery mode?

- A. During recovery, most common DBA errors can be avoided.
- B. Prompts for applying the next available redo logs suppressed.
- C. The primary database automatically ships archived redo log files to the standby server.
- D. The standby database automatically applies the archived redo log when the files become available.

Answer: D

8.What is the effect of issuing an ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS command on the primary database?

- A. It invalidates the standby database.
- B. The standby database can only be used in read-only mode.
- C. A new standby database incarnation will automatically be started.
- D. Once the archived log files are applied to the standby database, the redo log of the standby database is reset.

Answer: A

9.What is the effect of activating a standby database?

- A. The primary database becomes a standby database.
- B. The standby database becomes the primary database.
- C. The primary database is deactivated to avoid conflicts.
- D. The remaining redo-log files are copied from the primary database and applied.

Answer: B

10.What is the difference between using NOLOGGING operations in a single database environment and a standby database environment?

- A. There is no difference.
- B. NOLOGGING operations are not available in release 0.1
- C. The affected data file needs to be copied from the primary to the standby server.
- D. NOLOGGING operations can be used on the standby database, but not on the primary database.

Answer: C

11.The command ALTER DATABASE CREATE STANDBY CONTROLFILE AS standby.ct creates a standby control file. What needs to be done next to create a standby database?

- A. The standby control file needs to be copied to the standby server.
- B. The current redo-log files of the primary database need to be archived.
- C. The standby database needs to be created using the standby control file.
- D. The standby control file needs to be copied to the standby location on the primary server.

Answer: B

12.What is the correct procedure for multiplexing existing online redo logs?

- A. Issue the ALTER DATABASE. . . ADD LOGFILE GROUP command.
- B. Issue the ALTER DATABASE. . . ADD LOGFILE MEMBER command.
- C. Shut down the database, copy the online redo-log, and start up the database.
- D. Shut down the database, copy the online redo-log, edit the REDO\_LOG\_FILES parameter, and start up the database.

Answer: B

13.Which statement concerning archiving is true?

- A. Archiving occurs during a checkpoint.
- B. Archive logs can be written to multiple destinations.
- C. Backups are not required when archiving is enabled.
- D. Archiving copies the data files to their backup destinations.
- E. Archiving can be enabled through recovery manager commands.

Answer: B

14.What is the function of SMON in instance recovery?

- A. It writes data to the archive log files.
- B. It writes data to the online redo log files.
- C. It frees resources held by user processes.
- D. It synchronizes data file header and control files.
- E. It roles forward by applying changes in the redo log.
- F. It writes dirty buffers from the buffer cache to the data files.

Answer: E

15.What is the function of ARCn in instance recovery?

- A. It writes data to the archive log files.
- B. It writes data to the online redo log files.
- C. It frees resources held by user processes.
- D. It synchronizes data file header and control files.
- E. It writes dirty buffers from the buffer cache to the data files.
- F. The archive process does not take part in instance recovery.

Answer: F

16.What are two causes of user errors? (Choose two)

- A. Incorrect data is committed.
- B. The operating system crashes.
- C. There are insufficient privileges.
- D. A table is accidentally truncated.
- E. An application file is accidentally deleted.
- F. The application program receives an addressing exception.

Answer: A, D

17.Which option is used in the parameter file to detect corruptions in an Oracle data block?

- A. DBVERIFY
- B. DBMS\_REPAIR
- C. DB\_BLOCK\_CHECKING
- D. VALIDITY\_STRUCTURE

Answer: C

18.Which statement is true when using the LogMiner utility?

- A. The dictionary file is created in a directory as defined by UTL\_FILE\_DIR.
- B. The CREATE DBMS LOGMSR command is used to build the dictionary file.
- C. The dictionary file must be created after the log file analysis has completed.
- D. The dictionary file is created as a backup if the data dictionary gets corrupted.

Answer: A

19.Which statement is true when using the DBVERIFY utility to detect corruptions in an Oracle data block?

- A. The utility can only be invoked on a data file that is online.
- B. The utility can be used to verify the data files of a backup database.

- C. The utility can assist in archiving log files when the database load is high.
- D. The utility is internal to the database and so can impact database activities.

Answer: B

20. The alert log can contain specific information about which database backup activity?

- A. Placing datafiles in begin and end backup mode.
- B. Placing tablespaces in begin and end backup mode.
- C. Changing the database backup mode from open to close.
- D. Performing an operating system backup of the database files.

Answer: B