Exam Questions 1z0-083

Oracle Database Administration II

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NEW QUESTION 1
Which three are true about Database Point-in-Time Recovery? (Choose three.)

A. The database must have FLASHBACK DATABASE ON to perform Database Point-in-Time Recovery.
B. Thedatabase must be in MOUNT state when performing Database Point-in-Time Recovery.
C. Database Point-in-Time Recovery is performed by the Managed Recovery Process (MRP)
D. The Database must be in ARCHIVELOG mode.
E. The target point for the recovery must bespecified as a stime or System Change Number (SCN).
F. The database must be open RESETLOGS after Database Point-in-Time Recovery.

Answer: BDF

Explanation:
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/backup.102/b14192/flashptr006.htm#:~:text=Database%20point%2Din%

NEW QUESTION 2
Which two are true about RMAN backups when using a media manager to write backups to tape when there are only two tape drives? (Choose two.)

A. SBT tape compression can be used even if no RMAN compression is configured.
B. Any backup set written to the SBT device in this configuration can contain a maximum of two backup pieces.
C. Any backup written to the SBT device in this configuration can contain a maximum of two backup sets.
D. SBT tape compression and RMAN backup compression should be used in parallel.
E. The SBT device should be configured to use PARALLELISM 2 to allow both tape drive to be used simultaneously.

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 3
A database is configured in ARCHIVELOG mode.
Full RMAN backups are taken and no backup to trace has been taken of the control file. A media failure has occurred.
In which two scenarios is complete recovery possible? (Choose two.)

A. when any archived log from, before, or after the most recent backup is corrupt.
B. after losing all copies of the control file
C. after losing an archived log from after the most recent backup
D. after losing an archived log from before the most recent backup
E. after losing the SYSTEM tablespace

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 4
A container database called CDB1 is OMF-enabled.
PDB_FILE_NAME_CONVERT is not configured in CDB1. PDB1 was unplugged from CDB1 earlier in the week. Examine this command, which will be executed in CDB1:
CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE pdb1
USING '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/pdb1.xml' SOURCE_FILE_NAME_CONVERT =
('/u01/app/oracle/oradata/', '/u02/app/oracle/oradata/'); Which two are true? (Choose two.)

A. PDB1 data files already exist in the correct location.
B. DBMS_PDB.CHECK_PLUG_COMPATIBILITY must be run in CDB1 before executing the command.
C. PDB_FILE_NAME_CONVERT must be set before executing the command.
D. /u01/app/oracle/oradata/pdb1.xml does not contain the current locations of data filesfor PDB1.
E. PDB1 must be dropped from CDB1.

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 5
Which two are true about Rapid Home Provisioning (RHP), which has been available since Orcale 18c? (Choose two.)

A. It is an Oracle Database service
B. It cannot be usedto upgrade Oracle Database homes.
C. It can be used to provision applications.
D. It can be used to patch Grid Infrastructure homes containing Oracle Restart.
E. It can be used to provision middleware.

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 6
Which two are true about duplicating pluggable databases (PDBs) with RMAN? (Choose two.)

A. Two or more PDBs can be duplicated with the same RMAN DUPLICATE command.
B. All tablespaces belonging to a PDB must be duplicated when duplicating the PDB.
C. The auxiliary instance is automatically created with ENABLE_PLUGGABLE_DATABASE = TRUE.
D. A user with SYSDBA or SYSBACKUP must be logged in with RMAN to the PDB to duplicate it.
E. CDB$ROOT and PDB$SEED are automatically duplicated.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 7
How do you configure a CDB for local undo mode?

A. Open the CDB instance in upgrade mod
B. In cdb$root, execute alter database local undo on, and then restart the CDB instance.
C. Open the CDB in read-only mod
D. In cdb$root, execute alter database local undo on, and then change the CDB to read/write mode.
E. Open the CDB instance in restricted mod
F. In cdb$root, execute alter database local undo o
G. create an undo tablespace in each PDB, and then restart the CDB instance
H. Open the CDB instance in restricted mod
I. In cdb$root, drop the undo tablespac
J. Execute alter database local undo on in each PDB, and then restart the CDB instance.
K. Open the CDB instance in upgrade mod
L. In each PDB, execute alter database local undo on, create an undo tablespace, and then restart the CDB instance.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 8
Which three are true about RMAN persistent configuration settings, administration, and their effects? (Choose three.)

A. A target database's persistent RMAN configuration settings are always stored in the target's control file
B. Backup older than the recovery window retention policy are always deleted automatically if the backup location has insufficient space.
C. Backups written to the fast recovery area (FRA) that are oboslete based on the redundancy retention policy can be deleted automatically to free space.
D. The RMAN SHOW ALL command displays only settings with nondefault values.
E. A target database's persistent RMAN configuration settings are always synchronized automatically with the RMAN catalog.
F. The V$RMAN_CONFIGURATION view displays only settings with values that have been modified.
G. A DBA must specify either a redundancy retention policy or a recovery window retention policy.

Answer: ABF

NEW QUESTION 9
Which two are true about flashback features in Oracle Database 19c and later releases? (Choose two.)

A. Flashback logs areautomatically purged when DB_FLASHBACK_RETENTION_TARGET is set lower than the time they have already been retained.
B. Flashback logs are monitored and proactively deleted when beyond the retention period defined in DB_FLASHBACK_RETENTION_TARGET only after there is space pressure.
C. Flashback logs are monitored and proactively deleted when beyond the retention period defined in DB_FLASHBACK_RETENTION_TARGET before there is space pressure.
D. Flashback logs are monitored for being older than the retentionperiod defined inDB_FLASHBACK_RETENTION_TARGET and can be deleted by an administrator written event trigger.
E. Flashback logs are automatically purged whenever the value of DB_FLASHBACK_RETENTION_TARGET is changed.

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 10
Examine this command:
$ rhpctl move database –sourcehome Oracle_home_path –destinationhome Oracle_home_path For which two purposes can you use this command? (Choose two.)

A. to switch an existing Oracle Database home to anewer release of Oracle software on the same server
B. to switch to a read-only Oracle home
C. to switch back to the previous Oracle home as part of a rollback operation
D. to switch the Oracle Database home when using a centralized Rapid Home Provisioningserver
E. to switch to a patched Oracle Database home

Answer: CE

Explanation:
You can use rhpctl move gihome command with the same syntax to switch from the current Oracle Grid Infrastructure home to a patched home. The rhpctl command enables you to switch from your current Oracle Grid Infrastructure or Oracle Database home to patched Oracle home so that you can provision the new Oracle home as gold image. You can also use the rhpctl command to switch back to the old Oracle home, if you want to roll back the operation.

NEW QUESTION 10
Which two are true about SQL Performance Analyzer (SPA)? (Choose two.)

A. It is integrated with the SQL Access Advisor.
B. It predicts the impact of system changes on SQL workloadresponse time.
C. It provides before and after execution statistics for each SQL statement in the analysis task
D. It offers fine-grained analysis of all the SQL statements in the analysis task as a group.
E. SQL statements that were originally run concurrently are run concurrently by SPA.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 12
Which two are true about RMAN encryption? (Choose two.)

A. RMAN encryption keys are stored in a database keystore.
B. RMAN can encrypt the Oracle Database password file.
C. Dual-mode encrypted backups can be restored only if boththe password and the keystore used for encryption are available.
D. The SET ENCRYPTION command overrides encryption settings specified by the CONFIGURE ENCRYPTION command.
E. Password encryption can be persistently configured using the CONFIGUREENCRYPTION command.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 13
Which four are true about performing Tablespace Point -In-Time Recovery (TSPITR) using Recovery Manager (RMAN)?

A. It can be performed using anauxiliary instance managed by a DBA.
B. It can be used to recover a truncated table.
C. RMAN automatically adds any required tablespaces to the recovery set to make it self-contained.
D. RMAN always includes tablespaces containing undo segments in the recovery set.
E. It can be performed repeatedly until the correct time is found without using an RMAN catalog.
F. flashback database must be enabled for it to work.
G. It can be used to recover a dropped tablespace.
H. It can be performed using an auxiliary instance managed by RMAN.

Answer: AEFH

NEW QUESTION 14
Which three are true about requirements for various FLASHBACK operations? (Choose three.)

A. FLASHBACK transaction query requires undo to retrieve all versions of a row that existed between two points in time.
B. FLASHBACK drop requires thatthe RECYCLEBIN parameter be set to ON.
C. FLASHBACK version query requires that the RECYCLEBIN parameter be set to ON.
D. FLASHBACK DATA ARCHIVE requires undo to store all versions of all rows of a table being tracked.
E. FLASHBACK drop requires undo to retrieve all versions of a row that existed between two points in time.
F. FLASHBACK version query requires undo to retrieve all versions of a row that existed between twopoints in time.

Answer: ABF

NEW QUESTION 17
Examine thisconfiguration:
* 1. CDB1 is a container database running in archivelog mode.
* 2. Multiple uncommitted transactions are running in CDB1.
* 3. Redo log groups 1 and 2 are inactive.
* 4. Redo log group 3 is the current group.
All members of redo log group 3 arelost before it is archived. Examine these possible steps:
* 1. SHUTDOWN ABORT
* 2. STARTUP NOMOUNT
* 3. STARTUP MOUNT
* 4. ALTER DATABASE MOUNT
* 5. RESTORE DATABASE
* 6. RECOVER DATABASE NOREDO
* 7. RECOVER DATABASE UNTIL AVAILABLE
* 8. RESTORE ARCHIVELOG ALL
* 9. ALTER DATABASE OPEN
* 10. ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS
Choose the minimum required steps in the correct order to recover the database.

A. 1, 3, 5, 6, 10
B. 1, 3, 5, 8, 6, 10
C. 1, 3, 5, 6, 9
D. 1, 3, 5, 6, 10
E. 1, 2, 5, 7,4, 10
F. 1, 3, 5, 7, 10

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 18
Oracle Managed Files (OMF) is enabled in a CDB and thiscommand is successfully executed:

```
CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE app1
    AS APPLICATION CONTAINER
    ADMIN USER admin1 IDENTIFIED BY app_123 ROLES=(CONNECT);
```

Which three are true? (Choose three.)

A. Application PDBs that are subsequently created in the APP1 application container will be cloned from APP1$SEED.
B. An application seed PDB is created for APP1.
C. An application root PDB is created for APP1.
D. A default service is created for the application root APP1.
E. Application PDBs that are subsequently created in the APP1 application container will be cloned from PDB$SEED.
F. APP1 can never be unplugged.

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 19
Which two are true about the Automatic Database Diasnostic Monitor (ADDM)? (Choose two.)

A. It analyzes a period of time corresponding to the 12 hours of activity.
B. It runs automatically after each AWR snapshot.
C. A DBA can run it manually.
D. Results are written to the alert log.
E. It analyzes a period of time corresponding to the last day of activity.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 22
Examine this configuration:

› CDB1is a container database.

› PDB1andPDB2arepluggable databases inCDB1.

› PDB1andPDB2areOPENinREAD WRITEmode.
You execute these commands successfully:

```
$ export ORACLE_SID=CDB1
$ sqlplus / as sysdba

SQL> ALTER SESSION SET CONTAINER = PDB1;
Session altered.

SQL> SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE
```

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

A. Uncommitted transactions in PDB1 have been rolled back.
B. PDB1 is closed.
C. Uncommitted transactions in CDB1 and PDB1 have been rolled back.
D. CDB1 is shut down.
E. CDB1 is in MOUNT state

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 24
Which three are true In Oracle 19c and later releases?

A. Tablespaces always remain In read/write mode during transportable tablespace operations.
B. Simultaneous data pump jobs can be limited at thepluggable database (PDB) level.
C. Tablespaces never remain In read/write mode during transportable tablespace operations.
D. An ordinary data pump export of a table with encrypted columns will always encrypt the same columns when imported.
E. A transportable data pump import can leave a plugged-in tablespace in read-only mode.
F. A transportable data pump import can leave a plugged-in tablespace In read/write mode.

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 25
A database is configured in ARCHIVELOG mode.
A full RMAN backup exists but no control file backup to trace has been taken. A mediafailure has occurred. In which two scenarios is incomplete recovery required? (Choose two.)

A. after losing a SYSAUX tablespace data file
B. after losing all members of an INACTIVE online redo log group
C. after losing all members of the CURRENT onlineredo log group
D. after losing all copies of the control file
E. after losing an UNDO tablespace that is in use

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 29
Which three are true about upgrading Oracle Grid Infrastructure? (Choose three.)

A. A direct upgrade can be performed only from the immediately preceding Oracle Grid Infrastructure version.
B. The newer version is installed in a separate Oracle Grid Infrastructure home on the same server as the existing version.
C. An existing Oracle base can be used.
D. The upgrade process will automatically install all mandatory patches for the current version of Oracle Grid Infrastructure.
E. Existing Oracle Database instances must be shut down before starting the upgrade.
F. Only the grid user can perform the upgrade.

Answer: DEF

NEW QUESTION 32
For which two requirements can you use the USER_TABLESPACE clause with the CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE command? (Choose two.)

A. to specify a default tablespace in a PDB cloned from another PDB in the same CDB.
B. to exclude all tablespaces except SYSTEM, SYSAUX, and TEMP when plugging in a PDB
C. to include specific user tablespaces only when relocating a PDB
D. to specify the list of user tablespaces to include when moving a non-CDB to a PDB
E. to exclude a temp tablespace when plugging in a PDB
F. to specify the list of tablespaces to include when creating a PDB from the CDB seed

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 35
Examine these queries and their output:

```
SQL> select log_mode from v$database;

LOG_MODE
----------------
ARCHIVELOG

SQL> select property_name, property_value
  2 from database_properties where property_name like '%UNDO%';

PROPERTY_NAME              PROPERTY_VALUE
--------------------      --------------------
LOCAL_UNDO_ENABLED FALSE

SQL> select p.name, f.file#, t.name
  2 from v$containers p, v$datafile f, v$tablespace t
  3 where p.con_id=f.con_id
  4 and p.com_id=t.con_id
  5 and t.ts#=f.ts#
  6 order by 1, 2;

NAME        FILE#      NAME
---------  --------  -----------
CDB$ROOT    1          SYSTEM
...
PDB1        24         SYSTEM
...
PDB2        16         SYSTEM
```

After a system crash, an instance restart and an attempted opening of the PDBs result in:

```
SQL> startup quiet
ORACLE instance started.
Database mounted.
Database opened.
SQL> alter pluggable database all open;
alter pluggable database all open
*
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-01157: cannot identify/lock data file 24 - see DBWR trace file
ORA-01110: data file 24:
'/u01/oradata/V122CDB1/516000726D464D04E054000C29704164/datafile/o1_mf_system_dmj30kld_.dbf'
```

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

A. Data file 24 can be recovered while PDB2 is opened.
B. Data file 24 must be recovered while the CDB is opened.
C. Data file 24 can be recovered while CDB$ROOT and PDB$SEED are opened.
D. Data file 24 cannot be recovered while the CDB is opened.
E. Data file 24 must be recovered while PDB2 is closed.

Answer: AB

Explanation:
* 19c: PDB SYSTEM or UNDO Tablespace Recovery: The CDB and all other PDBs can be left opened. 1. Connect to PDB 2. Shutdown abort the PDB, if its not automatically done. sqlplus sys@sales_pdb as sysdba sql> SHUTDOWN ABORT; OR ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE CLOSE ABORT; rman target sys@slaes_pdb rman> restore database; rman> recover database; rman> alter pluggable database sales_pdb open;

NEW QUESTION 38
Which two are true about automatic block repair? (Choose two.)

A. Automatic block repair can repair blocks with no standby database if DB_BLOCK_CHECKING = TRUE.
B. Real-Time Query must be enabled on a physical standby database for automatic block repair to be done on that physical standby database.
C. Real-Time Query must be enabled on a primary database for automatic block repair to be done on any of its physical standby databases.
D. It is not possible for media corrupt blocks.
E. Real-Time Query must be enabled on a physical standby database for automatic block repair to be done on its primary database.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 40
Which two are true about the execution of operating system scripts starting from Oracle Database 19c? (Choose two.)

A. orainstRoot.sh can be executed automatically by the Database installer by using sudo or root credentials.
B. root.sh can be executed automatically by the Database Installer only if it is provided with root credentials.
C. The sudo password can be specified in a response file.
D. root.sh can be executed automatically by the Database installer only by using sudo credentials.
E. The sudo password must be specified in a response file.
F. The root password cannot be specified in a response file.

Answer: AF

NEW QUESTION 41
You are managing this configuration:
➤ CDB1 is a container database.
➤ PDB1 and PDB2 are two pluggable databases in CDB1.
➤ USER1.EMP is a table in PDB1 and USER2.DEPT is a table in PDB2.
CDB1 user SYS executes these commands after connecting successfully to PDB2:

```
SQL> ALTER SESSION SET CONTAINER=pdb1;
Session altered.

SQL> INSERT INTO user1.emp VALUES(100, 'Alan',1);
1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO user1.emp VALUES(101. 'Ben', 1);
1 row created.

SQL> ALTER SESSION SET CONTAINER=pdb2;
Session altered.

SQL> INSERT INTO user2.dept VALUES(1,'IT');
```

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

A. The inserts on USER1.EMP remain uncommitted when the session connected to PDB2.
B. The inserts on USER1.EMP were committed when the session inserted a row into USER2.DEPT.
C. The insert on USER2.DEPT fails because of the active transaction in the parent container.
D. The insert on USER2.DEPT is a recursive autonomous transaction by the child session and is committed.
E. The inserts on USER1.EMP were rolled back when the session connected to PDB2.
F. The insert on USER2.DEPT is uncommitted.
G. The inserts on USER1.EMP were committed when the session connected to PDB2.

Answer: FG

NEW QUESTION 43
Which two are true about changing the LOCAL_UNDO_ENABLED property to false in a CDB? (Choose two.)

A. After the change, only a common user with the required privilege can create an undo tablespace in CDB&ROOT.
B. Any new PDB and existing PDBs are automatically configured to use the default undo tablespace in CDB$ROOT.
C. After the change, only one undo tablespace can exist in CDB$ROOT.
D. After the change, any user with the required privilege can create an undo tablespace in the PDBs.
E. Undo tablespaces existing in PDBs must be dropped before the change.
F. After the change, each existing PDB has to be reopened for the new undo mode to take effect.

Answer: BC

Explanation:
You can set a CDB in local UNDO mode either at CDB creation or by altering the CDB property. When the database property LOCAL_UNDO_ENABLE is FALSE, which is the default, there is only one UNDO tablespace that is created in the CDB root, and that is shared by all containers. When LOCAL_UNDO_ENABLE is TRUE, every container in the CDB uses local undo and each PDB must have its own local UNDO tablespace. To maintain ease of management and provisioning, UNDO tablespace creation happens automatically and does not require any action from the user. When a PDB is opened and an UNDO tablespace is not available, its automatically created.

NEW QUESTION 48

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