

Exam Questions 1z0-083

Oracle Database Administration II

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NEW QUESTION 1

Which four are true about duplicating a database using Recovery Manager (RMAN)? (Choose four.)

- A. Duplication can be done by having the auxiliary database instance pull backup sets from the target database instance.
- B. A connection to an auxiliary instance is always required.
- C. A subset of the target database can be duplicated.
- D. A new DBID is always created for the duplicated database.
- E. A connection to the recovery catalog instance is always required.
- F. A backup of the target database is always required.
- G. Duplication can be done by having the target database instance push copies to the auxiliary database instance.
- H. A connection to the target database instance is always required.

Answer: ABCG

Explanation:

A duplicate database is a copy of your target database. With the FOR STANDBY clause, it keeps the same unique database identifier (DBID); If FOR STANDBY not specified it creates a new DBID. The duplicate database can include the same content or only a subset from the source database. It can be in the same host or a separate host. The principal work of the duplication is performed by the auxiliary channels. These channels correspond to a server session on the auxiliary instance on the destination host for backup based duplication. For active database duplication the target channels perform the work of pushing data file copies to the auxiliary instance (if number of allocated target channels is greater than the number of allocated auxiliary channels).

NEW QUESTION 2

A container database (CDB) contains two pluggable databases PDB1 and PDB2.

The LOCAL_UNDO_ENABLED database property is set to FALSE in the CDB. Data file 24 of PDB2 was deleted and you need to restore and recover it.

The only RMAN backup that exists was created with the BACKUP DATABASE command while connected to CDB\$ROOT.

Which three are true? (Choose three.)

- A. Data file 24 can be recovered only while connected to PDB2.
- B. Data file 24 can be restored and recovered while connected to CDB\$ROOT.
- C. Data file 24 can be restored only while connected to CDB\$ROOT.
- D. Data file 24 can be restored only while connected to PDB2.
- E. Data file 24 can be recovered while connected to PDB2.
- F. Data file 24 can be recovered while connected to CDB\$ROOT.

Answer: BCF

NEW QUESTION 3

Which two are true about data movement between a non-CDB and a PDB using Data Pump? (Choose two.)

- A. Tablespaces are automatically created as needed while importing full exports in either a non-CDB or a PDB.
- B. Oracle attempts to convert conventional database users to local users when moving schemas from a non-CDB to a PDB.
- C. A new PDB is automatically created when importing a non-CDB into a CDB.
- D. Oracle attempts to convert common users to conventional users when moving schemas from a PDB to a non-CDB.
- E. Moving data from a PDB to a non-CDB is only possible by using transportable tablespace export and import.
- F. Moving data from a non-CDB to a PDB is only possible by using conventional export and import.

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 4

Which two are true about gathering optimizer statistics? (Choose two.)

- A. Executing DBMS_STATS.GATHER_DATABASE_STATS while connected to CDB\$ROOT gathers object statistics in all open PDBs except PDB\$SEED.
- B. Executing DBMS_STATS.GATHER_DATABASE_STATS while connected to a PDB opened in read/write mode gathers object statistics for that PDB.
- C. Executing DBMS_STATS.GATHER_DATABASE_STATS while connected to CDB\$ROOT gathers object statistics only in CDB\$ROOT.
- D. System statistics can be gathered only while connected to CDB\$ROOT.
- E. Executing DBMS_STATS.GATHER_DATABASE_STATS while connected to CDB\$ROOT gathers object statistics in all open pluggable databases (PDBs)

Answer: BE

Explanation:

[https://mikedietrichde.com/2016/10/21/gather-fixed-objects-stats-in-pdbs-as-well/#:~:text=Yes%2C%20you'll%](https://mikedietrichde.com/2016/10/21/gather-fixed-objects-stats-in-pdbs-as-well/#:~:text=Yes%2C%20you'll%20)

NEW QUESTION 5

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 6

Examine these actions:

- * 1. Create a new database for a recovery catalog.
- * 2. Create a tablespace with sufficient space in the catalog database for the recovery catalog.
- * 3. Configure ARCHIVELOG mode for the catalog database.
- * 4. Create a user to own the recovery catalog schema with quota on the tablespace that will contain the catalog.
- * 5. Grant the RECOVERY_CATALOG_OWNER role to the recovery catalog schema owner.
- * 6. Grant the SYSBACKUP privilege to the recovery catalog schema owner.

Which are the minimum actions that must be performed before executing the CREATECATALOG command?

- A. 2, 4, 5, 6
- B. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
- C. 1, 2, 4, 5
- D. 2, 4, 5
- E. 1, 3, 4, 5

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 7

Which three are true about backup, restore, and recovery operations done without using Recovery Manager (RMAN)? (Choose three.)

- A. Backing up a database in NOARCHIVELOG mode using O/S utilities requires that the database instance be started and the database be in the MOUNT state.
- B. Backing up a database in ARCHIVELOG mode using O/S utilities requires that the database instance be started and the database be in MOUNT state.
- C. An Oracle database can be restored from backup files copied using O/S utilities.
- D. Oracle data file backups, copied using an O/S utility, can be added to the RMAN catalog as IMAGE COPIES.
- E. Backing up a database in NOARCHIVELOG mode using O/S utilities requires that the database instance be shut down.
- F. Oracle archive log backups, copied using an O/S utility, can be added to the RMAN catalog as a backup set.
- G. Backing up a database in ARCHIVELOG mode using O/S utilities requires that the database instance be started and the database be in OPEN state.

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 8

Which three are true in Oracle 19c and later releases? (Choose three.)

- A. If the password file location changes, then the new location is used automatically by the Oracle Server.
- B. Schema Only accounts can be granted administrator privileges.
- C. All the Oracle-supplied accounts are Schema Only accounts.
- D. Privilege Analysis is included in Oracle Enterprise Edition and no longer requires Database Vault.
- E. Unified Auditing can be configured to audit only events that are issued indirectly by an audited user.
- F. Unified Auditing can be configured to audit only events that are issued directly by an audited user.

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 9

Which three are true about Recovery Manager (RMAN) in Oracle Database 19c and later releases? (Choose three.)

- A. It is only possible for RMAN to connect to a pluggable database as a target if an RMAN Virtual Private Catalog is used.
- B. It is always possible for RMAN to connect to a pluggable database as a target if any RMAN Catalog is used.
- C. A Virtual Private Catalog used to register a container database must be created in a pluggable database.
- D. A Virtual Private Catalog used to register a container database can be created in a pluggable database.
- E. It is always possible for RMAN to connect to a pluggable database as a target.
- F. A Virtual Private Catalog used to register a container database can be created in a non-container database.

Answer: DEF

NEW QUESTION 10

Which three can be done using Oracle Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) starting from Oracle Database 19c? (Choose three.)

- A. cloning a remote container database in interactive mode
- B. cloning a remote pluggable database in silent mode
- C. relocating a remote pluggable database in interactive mode
- D. relocating a remote container database in silent mode
- E. cloning a remote container database in silent mode
- F. relocating a remote pluggable database in silent mode
- G. relocating a remote container database in interactive mode

Answer: BEF

NEW QUESTION 10

A user complains about poor database performance.

You want to verify if the user's session has waited for certain types of I/O activity. Which view displays all waits waited on by a session at least once?

- A. V\$SESSION_EVENT
- B. V\$SESSTAT
- C. V\$SESSION_WAIT
- D. V\$SESSION_WAIT_CLASS
- E. V\$SESSION

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 13

Which three are true about an application container?

- A. It must have an application root PDB.
- B. It can contain multiple applications.
- C. An application PDB can belong to multiple application containers.
- D. Two application containers can share an application seed PDB.
- E. It can contain a single application.
- F. It must have an application seed PDB.

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 18

Which three are true about opatchauto? (Choose three.)

- A. It performs a shutdown and then a restart of all processes in both Oracle Grid Infrastructure and Oracle Database home during the patching process.
- B. It must be invoked by a user with root user privileges.
- C. Patches are applied via opatchauto.
- D. Users must always input patch plans to opatchauto.
- E. It requires the Oracle Grid Infrastructure and Oracle Database instances to be shut down before being invoked.
- F. It applies patches in nonrolling mode by default.
- G. It is used to apply interim patches to Oracle Grid Infrastructure and Oracle Database home combinations.

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 21

Which two are true about Oracle Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) templates? (Choose two.)

- A. The General Purpose of Transaction Processing templates are most suitable when concurrency and recoverability are key criteria.
- B. Oracle DBCA templates can store only logical structure and not database files.
- C. New templates can only be created by modifying an existing user-created template.
- D. The Data Warehouse template is most suitable when transaction response time is the key criterion.
- E. Oracle DBCA templates can be used to create new databases and duplicate existing databases.

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 22

Examine these queries and their output:

```
SQL> select pdb_name, name, pdb_restore_point, clean_pdb_restore_point
       2 from v$restore_point natural join dba_pdbs;
```

PDB_NAME	NAME	PDB_RESTORE_POINT	CLEAN_PDB_RESTORE_POINT
PDB1	R1	YES	NO

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

PROPERTY_NAME	PROPERTY_VALUE
LOCAL_UNDO_ENABLED	FALSE

An online RMAN backup of the CDB was taken an hour before Restore Point R1 was created. You want to recover PDB1 to Restore Point R1. How do you achieve this?

- A. Execute FLASHBACK PLUGGABLE DATABASE PDB1 TO RESTORE POINT R1 by using RMAN while connected to PDB1.
- B. Execute FLASHBACK PLUGGABLE DATABASE PDB1 TO RESTORE POINT R1 by using SQL while connected to PDB1.
- C. Execute FLASHBACK PLUGGABLE DATABASE PDB1 TO RESTORE POINT R1 by using SQL while connected to CDB\$ROOT.
- D. Execute FLASHBACK PLUGGABLE DATABASE PDB1 TO RESTORE POINT R1 by using RMAN while connected to CDB\$ROOT.
- E. This cannot be done due to the lack of a clean restore point.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 24

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

- A. It is an Oracle Database service.
- B. It cannot be used to 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 29

Your CDB has two regular PDBs as well as one application container with two application PDBs and an application seed. No changes have been made to the standard PDB\$SEED. How many default temporary tablespaces can be assigned in the CDB?

- A. three
- B. eight
- C. seven
- D. six
- E. five

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 31

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 35

Which three actions are performed by Database Upgrade Assistant (DBUA)? (Choose three.)

- A. It recompiles all stored PL/SQL code by using utlrp.sql.
- B. It empties the RECYCLE BIN.
- C. It performs prerequisite checks to verify if the Oracle database is ready for upgrade.
- D. It sets all user tablespaces to “read-only” before starting the upgrade.
- E. It removes the AUDSYS schema and the AUDIT_ADMIN and AUDIT_VIEWER roles
- F. It increases tablespace size, if required, to meet upgrade requirements.

Answer: ACF

NEW QUESTION 37

Examine this configuration:

- CDB1 is a container database.
- COMMON_USER_PREFIX is C##.
- PDB1 is a pluggable database contained in CDB1.
- APP1_ROOT is an application container contained in CDB1.
- APP1_PDB1 is an application PDB contained in APP1_ROOT.

You execute these commands successfully:

```
$ sqlplus sys/oracle_4U@localhost:1521/cdb1 as sysdba
```

```
SQL> CREATE USER c##user1 identified by oracle_4U container=all;
User created.
```

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

```
SQL> CREATE USER p1_user1 identified by oracle_4U;
User Created.
```

```
SQL> ALTER SESSION SET CONTAINER=app1_root;
Session altered.
```

```
SQL> ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE APPLICATION app1_cdb1_app BEGIN INSTALL '1.0';
Session altered.
```

```
SQL> CREATE USER app1_user1 IDENTIFIED BY oracle_4U;
User Created.
```

```
SQL> ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE APPLICATION app1_cdb1_app END INSTALL '1.0';
Pluggable database altered.
```

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

- A. APP1_USER1 can be created in PDB1.
- B. APP1_USER1 can be created in CDB1.
- C. APP1_USER1 can have different privileges in each Application PDB contained in APP1_ROOT.
- D. C##_APP_USER1 can be created in CDB1.
- E. P1_USER1 can be created in CDB1.
- F. C##_USER1 will have the same privileges and roles granted in all PDBs in CDB1.

Answer: CF

NEW QUESTION 42

Which two are true about Oracle Flashback features? (Choose two.)

- A. FLASHBACK QUERY can retrieve REDO records from ONLINE and ARCHIVED REDO LOG files.
- B. FLASHBACKVERSION QUERY can retrieve REDO records from ONLINE and ARCHIVED REDOLOG files.
- C. FLASHBACK TABLE can undrop a column.
- D. FLASHBACK DROP can undrop an index when undropping a table.
- E. After a database is restored from flashback logs using the FLASHBACKDATABASE command, it is sometimes rolled forward using redo logs.

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 44

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 a newer 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 Provisioning server
- 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 47

Which two are true about the character sets used in an Oracle database? (Choose two.)

- A. Single-byte character sets provide better performance than multibyte character sets.
- B. Unicode enables information from any language to be stored using a single character set.
- C. Unicode is the only supported character set for Oracle databases created using Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA).
- D. Single-byte character sets always use 7-bit encoding schemes.
- E. Multibyte character sets allow more efficient space utilization than single byte character sets.
- F. Single-byte character sets always use 8-bit encoding schemes.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 48

Which two are true about server-generated alerts? (Choose two.)

- A. Stateful alerts must be created by a DBA after resolving the problem.
- B. Stateless alerts can be purged manually from the alert history.
- C. Stateless alerts can be cleared manually.
- D. Stateless alerts are automatically cleared.
- E. Stateful alerts are purged automatically from the alert history.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

Except for the tablespace space usage metric, which is database related, the other metrics are instance related. Threshold alerts are also referred to as stateful alerts which are automatically cleared when an alert condition clears. Stateful alert appears in DBA_OUTSTANDING_ALERTS and when cleared go to DBA_ALERT_HISTORY. Other server-generated alerts correspond to specific database events such as ORA-* errors, "Snapshot too old" errors, Recovery Area Low on Free Space, Resumable Session Suspended. These are non threshold based alerts, also referred to as stateless alerts. Stateless alerts go directly to the History table. +++ Most alerts (such as "Out of Space") are cleared automatically when the cause of the problem disappears. However, other alerts (such as generic alert log errors) are sent to you for notification and must be acknowledged by you. After taking the corrective measures, you acknowledge an alert by clearing or purging it. Clearing an alert sends the alert to the Alert History which is accessible from Monitoring sub menu. Purging an alert removes it from the Alert History.

NEW QUESTION 50

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

- A. It can be performed using an auxiliary 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 54

Which two are true about OS groups and users for OracleGrid Infrastructure and the Oracle Relational Database Management System (RDBMS)? (Choose two.)

- A. By default, members of the OSASM group can access Automatic Storage Management and RDBMS instances.
- B. The primary group for the Oracle Grid Infrastructure and Oracle Database owners must be the Oracle Inventory group.
- C. The Oracle Grid Infrastructure installation must be owned by the grid user.
- D. The Oracle Grid Infrastructure owner owns Oracle Restart and Oracle Automatic Storage Management binaries.
- E. The Oracle Grid Infrastructure owner must have OSOPER, OSBACKUPDBA, and OSKMDBA as secondary groups.
- F. The same OSDBA group must be used for Automatic Storage Management and the Oracle Database.

Answer: EF

NEW QUESTION 59

Examine this configuration:

- * 1. CDB1 is a container database running in archive log 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 are lost 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 60

Oracle Managed Files (OMF) is enabled in a CDB and this command 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 64

Examine this configuration:

- CDB1 is a container database.
- PDB1 and PDB2 are pluggable databases in CDB1.
- PDB1 and PDB2 are OPEN in READ WRITE mode.

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 69

Which two are true about Recovery Manager (RMAN) diagnostic message output? (Choose two.)

- A. Media Management messages for SBT devices are always written to sbtio.log.
- B. RMAN error stacks should be read from the bottom up as that is the order in which errors are generated.
- C. RMAN error stacks should be read from the top down as that is the order in which errors are generated.
- D. The RMAN LOG command line clause causes output issued during RMAN command compilation to be written to a log file and to standard output.
- E. The RMAN LOG command line clause causes output issued during RMAN command compilation to be written to a log file only.
- F. Media Management messages for SBT devices are written to an Oracle trace file.

Answer: EF

NEW QUESTION 72

Which three are true about Audit policies in container databases (CDBs)?

- A. All audit records are written to the audit trail in CDB\$ROOT
- B. A common unified audit policy can be created at the application root level.
- C. A common unified audit policy can be created at the CDB level.
- D. An application PDB cannot have a local audit policy.
- E. Fine-grained auditing policies defined in an application root must be manually synchronized by each application PDB contained in the application root.
- F. Application-common unified audit policies defined in an application root must be manually synchronized by each application PDB contained in the application root.

Answer: DEF

NEW QUESTION 74

Which three are true about monitoring waits for sessions and services? (Choose three.)

- A. V\$SESSION_EVENT displays all waits for all past and existing sessions if the wait has occurred at least once for a session.
- B. V\$SERVICE_EVENT displays all waits for all services if the wait has occurred at least once for a service.
- C. V\$SESSION_WAIT_CLASS displays waits broken down by wait class only for waiting sessions.
- D. V\$SESSION_WAIT and V\$SESSION both contain details of the event on which a non-waiting session last waited.
- E. V\$SESSION_EVENT displays all waits for all past sessions if the wait has occurred at least once for a session.
- F. V\$SESSION_WAIT and V\$SESSION both contain details of the event on which a session is currently waiting.

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 76

Which three actions are performed by the Oracle Preinstallation RPM, oracle-database-server-xxxx- preinstall, for Oracle Grid Infrastructure, where xxxx is the Oracle version and release? (Choose three.)

- A. performing checks to ensure minimum configuration requirements for Oracle Grid Infrastructure are met
- B. creating the oracle OS user
- C. creating the OSDBA (dba) group
- D. creating the oraInventory (oinstall) group
- E. creating the grid OS user
- F. configuring the OS for Oracle Automatic Storage Management shared storage access

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 81

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 the pluggable 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 86

Which three are true about transporting databases across platforms using Recovery Manager (RMAN) image copies? (Choose three.)

- A. By default, the transported database will use Oracle Managed Files (OMF)
- B. Data files can be converted on the destination system.
- C. Data files can be converted on the source system.
- D. A new DBID is automatically created for the transported database.
- E. Databases can be transported between systems with different endian formats.
- F. The password file is automatically converted by RMAN.

Answer: BCE

Explanation:

Password file is automatically converted by RMAN.

NEW QUESTION 91

A database is configured in ARCHIVELOG mode.

A full RMAN backup exists but no control file backup to trace has been taken. A media failure 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 online redo 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 94

Which two are true about Oracle instance recovery? (Choose three.)

- A. Recovery begins from the beginning of the CURRENT redo log group.
- B. Recovery begins from the last checkpoint position that was calculated by the Database Writer before instance failure.
- C. Recovery begins from the start of any ACTIVE redo log group or the start of the CURRENT log group if no other group is ACTIVE.
- D. Recovery reads redo until the end of the redo thread.
- E. SMON rolls back any dead transactions, and then the database is opened.
- F. Recovery begins from the last checkpoint position that was recorded in the control file by the checkpoint process (CKPT).
- G. Recovery reads redo until the end of the redo thread, and then opens the database.
- H. SMON then rolls back any dead transactions.

Answer: BDF

NEW QUESTION 97

Which four are true about a Recovery Manager (RMAN) duplication without a TARGET connection? (Choose four.)

- A. The NOREDO clause must be used if the backups of the database being duplicated were taken when the database was in NOARCHIVELOG mode.
- B. The UNDO TABLESPACE clause is always required when no connection exists to the TARGET instance.
- C. RMAN “pushes” the backups of the database to be duplicated over the network to the auxiliary instance.
- D. The NOREDO clause can be used if the backups of the database being duplicated were taken when the database was in ARCHIVELOG mode.
- E. RMAN SBT-based backups of the database to be duplicated can be used by the auxiliary instance.
- F. The UNDO TABLESPACE clause is always required when no connection exists to the recovery catalog and the TARGET database is closed.
- G. The UNDO TABLESPACE clause is always required when no connection exists to the recovery catalog and the TARGET database is opened.
- H. RMAN disk-based backups of the database to be duplicated can be used by the auxiliary instance.

Answer: ABGH

NEW QUESTION 99

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 102

Which three are located by using environment variables? (Choose three.)

- A. the Optimal Flexible Architecture (OFA) compliant path to store Oracle software and configuration files.
- B. the location of Oracle Net Services configuration files

- C. the list of a disk group names to be mounted by an Oracle Automatic Storage Management (ASM) instance at startup
- D. default directories for temporary files used by temporary tablespaces
- E. the temporary disk space used by Oracle Installer during installation
- F. the maximum number of database files that can be opened by a database instance

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 107

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 112

You have configured RMAN SBT channels to write backups to media. You then take an RMAN backup by using this command:

```
RMAN> BACKUP AS COMPRESSED BACKUPSET
        DATABASE
        KEEP UNTIL TIME 'SYSDATE + 730'
        RESTORE POINT 'OLD_CONFIGURATION';
```

Which three are true? (Choose three.)

- A. The restore point is a label for the system change number (SCN) that will be saved two years after the archival backup was taken.
- B. The data file backups in the self-contained archive backup are not considered obsolete for two years regardless of the retention policy.
- C. All archive logs created after this backup are kept for two years.
- D. The SPFILE is included in the self-contained archival backup.
- E. The control file is included in the self-contained archival backup.
- F. The restore point is a label for the system change number (SCN) before the archival backup was taken.

Answer: CDE

NEW QUESTION 116

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 121

Which two are true about Oracle Optimizer Statistics, their use, and their collection? (Choose two.)

- A. The number of table rows is considered when evaluating the cost of accessing a table using an index.
- B. Index balanced B*Tree height is considered when evaluating the cost of using an index.
- C. The Statistics Advisor can help recommend the best way to gather statistics.
- D. Statistics collected using DBMS_STATS always yield the best optimizer result.
- E. The Statistics Advisor generates actions for all recommendations.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 126

While backing up to the Oracle Fast Recovery Area (FRA), you determined the backup is taking too long and suspect a performance bottleneck.

Which three are true about diagnosing and tuning these problems? (Choose three.)

- A. If an RMAN BACKUP VALIDATE command takes roughly the same time as an actual backup, then both read and write I/O are likely bottlenecks.
- B. Setting DBWR_IO_SLAVES to a non zero value can improve backup performance when using synchronous I/O.
- C. If an RMAN BACKUP VALIDATE command takes noticeably less than an actual backup, then write I/O is a likely bottleneck.
- D. If an RMAN BACKUP VALIDATE command takes roughly the same time as an actual backup, then read I/O is a likely bottleneck.
- E. Data files with a high value in V\$BACKUP_SYNC_IO.DISCRETE_BYTES_PER_SECOND are a potential performance bottleneck when synchronous I/O is used.
- F. Setting DBWR_IO_SLAVES to a non zero value can improve backup performance when using asynchronous I/O.
- G. Data files with a high value in V\$BACKUP_ASYNC_IO.SHORT_WAITS are a potential performance bottleneck when asynchronous I/O is used.

Answer: BCE

NEW QUESTION 129

Which three are true about performing an Oracle Database install on Linux? (Choose three.)

- A. The runfixup.sh script can install missing RPMs.
- B. The Oracle Preinstallation RPM must be used to configure the Oracle database installation owner, the Oracle Inventory group, and an Oracle administrative privileges group.
- C. It allows you to select the languages supported by the Oracledatabase server.
- D. It can be done before installing Grid Infrastructure for a Standalone Server.
- E. The Oracle Preinstallation RPM can be used to configure the Oracle database installation owner, the Oracle Inventory group, and an Oracle administrative privileges group.
- F. It can be done after installing Grid Infrastructure for a Standalone Server.
- G. The Oracle database administrator must be granted access to the root operating system account to run root privileged scripts.

Answer: CEG

NEW QUESTION 133

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, it is automatically created.

NEW QUESTION 134

Which three methods can be used for heap table data migration after upgrading a database? (Choose three.)

- A. using Database Replay
- B. using SQL Developer
- C. using Oracle Data Pump
- D. using operating system file copy utilities
- E. using Database Upgrade Assistant
- F. using the CREATE TABLE AS SELECT SQL statement

Answer: DEF

NEW QUESTION 139

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