

Oracle

Exam Questions 1z0-083

Oracle Database Administration II



NEW QUESTION 1

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 2

Examine this configuration:

- > CDB1 is an Oracle Database 12c Release 2 database containing pluggable databases PDB\$SEED, PDB1, and PDB2.
- > PDB\$SEED is open READ ONLY
- > PDB1 is open READ WRITE
- > PDB2 is MOUNTED.
- > ORACLE_HOME is /u01/app/oracle/product/18.1.0/dbhome_1.

You execute these commands before upgrading the database to the current release:

```
$ . oraenv
ORACLE_SID = [cdb1] ? cdb1
The Oracle base remains unchanged with value /u01/app/oracle

$ $ORACLE_HOME/jdk/bin/java -jar preupgrade.jar TERMINAL TEXT
```

For which databases will fixup scripts be created?

- A. CDB1, PDB\$SEED, PDB1, and PDB2
- B. PDB\$SEED, PDB1, and PDB2 only
- C. CDB1 and PDB\$SEED only
- D. CDB1, PDB1, and PDB2 only
- E. CDB1, PDB\$SEED, and PDB1 only

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 3

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 4

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 5

Which two are true about creating pluggable databases (PDBs) using snapshots in Oracle 19c and later releases? (Choose two.)

- A. A PDB snapshot is always a full copy of the source PDB.
- B. A PDB snapshot is always a sparse copy of the source PDB.
- C. A snapshot copy PDB depends on a storage snapshot which can only be stored on specific file systems.
- D. A PDB snapshot depends on a storage snapshot which can be stored on any file system.
- E. A PDB snapshot depends on a storage snapshot which can only be stored on specific file systems.

- F. A snapshot copy PDB depends on a storage snapshot which can be stored on any file system.
- G. A snapshot copy PDB can be created from a stand-alone clone PDB.

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 6

Which four are true about RMAN backup sets? (Choose four.)

- A. A backup piece can belong to only one backup set.
- B. A data file can be split into multiple sections stored in different backup sets.
- C. A data file can be split into multiple sections stored in different backup pieces in the same backup set.
- D. Blocks from multiple data files can be contained in one backup piece.
- E. A backup set can contain only one backup piece.
- F. A backup set must be written to media.
- G. A backup set must be written to disk.
- H. Blocks from multiple data files can be contained in one backup set.

Answer: BEFH

NEW QUESTION 7

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 both the 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 CONFIGURE ENCRYPTION command.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 8

Which two are true about RMAN duplexed backup sets? (Choose two.)

- A. A duplexed backup set uses the same number of SBT channels as a non-duplexed backup set for the same number of files.
- B. A non-duplexed backup set written to disk can be duplexed to disk by backing up the backup set that is already on disk.
- C. A non-duplexed backup set written to SBT can be duplexed to tape by backing up the backup set that is already on tape.
- D. A non-duplexed backup set written to disk can be duplexed to tape by backing up the backup set that is already on disk.
- E. A non-duplexed backup set written to SBT can be duplexed to disk by backing up the backup set that is already on tape.
- F. A duplexed backup set always uses twice as many SBT channels as a non-duplexed backup set for the same number of files.

Answer: DF

NEW QUESTION 9

Which three are true about Automatic Workload Repository (AWR), Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM), and the Manageability Monitor (MMON) background process? (Choose three.)

- A. ADDM can recommend shrinking the buffer cache.
- B. ADDM can recommend extending the buffer cache.
- C. By default, MMON creates an AWR snapshot every 30 minutes.
- D. ADDM performs its analysis only when a DBA requests it.
- E. By default, AWR snapshots are automatically purged after eight days.
- F. AWR snapshots must be deleted when no longer required by ADDM.

Answer: AEF

NEW QUESTION 10

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 10

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

- A. It is not possible if an archived log is missing.
- B. It is performed automatically after the database is opened; however, blocks requiring recovery are not available until they are recovered.
- C. Setting FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET to a lower value reduces instance recovery time by causing dirty buffers to be written to disk more frequently, thereby reducing the number of I/Os needed during instance recovery.
- D. It is performed by the Recovery Writer (RVWR) background process.

- E. Setting FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET to a higher value reduces instance recovery time by causing the log writer to write more frequently, thereby reducing the number of I/Os needed during instance recovery.
- F. It is performed automatically while the database remains in MOUNT state.
- G. Then the database is opened.

Answer: EF

NEW QUESTION 13

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 15

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 19

The USERS tablespace consists of data files 3 and 4 and must always be online in read/write mode.

Which two are true about using RMAN to perform an open database backup of this tablespace? (Choose two.)

- A. Backups must be done incrementally.
- B. Backups must be contained in backup sets.
- C. Backups can be taken only if the database is in ARCHIVELOG mode.
- D. Backups can be done incrementally.
- E. The database must be registered in an RMAN catalog.
- F. Only consistent backups can be created.

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 21

Which two are facets of performance planning that should always be considered or implemented for an Oracle Database environment? (Choose two.)

- A. defining primary keys for all tables to speed up all queries

- B. using check constraints to speed up updates
- C. defining foreign keys for all tables to speed up joins
- D. the physical data model
- E. the configuration of storage arrays

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 23

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 27

Which two are true about unplugging an application container from a container database and plugging it into a different container database?

- A. It requires local undo mode in both container databases.
- B. It requires only local undo mode in the database where the application container will be unplugged.
- C. Plugging the application root into a different CDB plugs in all its application PDBs.
- D. Application PDBs in the application container must be unplugged before the application root is unplugged.
- E. Unplugging the application root from a CDB unplugs all its application PDBs.
- F. The application root of an application container should be plugged into the other CDB before its application PDBs are plugged in.

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 28

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 33

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 36

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

While backing up to an SBT channel, you determine that the read phase of your compressed Recovery Manager (RMAN) incremental level 0 backup is a bottleneck.

FORCE LOGGING is enabled for the database.

Which two could improve read performance? (Choose two.)

- A. Increase the size of tape I/O buffers.
- B. Disable FORCE LOGGING for the database.
- C. Increase the size of the database buffer cache.
- D. Enable asynchronous disk I/O.
- E. Increase the level of RMAN multiplexing.

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 43

You plan to install Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a Standalone Server and Oracle Database for the first time on a server. Examine this command and its outcome:

```
# id oracle
uid=54321 (oracle) gid=54321(oinstall) groups=54321(oinstall), 54322 (dba)
```

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

- A. oracle will be an owner of the Oracle Inventory.
- B. oracle must be the owner of every Oracle Database installation.
- C. oracle can own an OracleDatabase installation but not an Oracle Grid Infrastructure installation.
- D. oracle will be granted the SYSASM privilege when installing the Oracle Database software.
- E. The user account, oracle, and group, oinstall, can be used for all Oracle software installations.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 47

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 51

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