

# Oracle

## Exam Questions 1z0-083

Oracle Database Administration II



#### 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

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. The database 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 be specified as a time 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%20in%](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/backup.102/b14192/flashptr006.htm#:~:text=Database%20point%20in%20time)

#### NEW QUESTION 3

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 4

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 5

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 6

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 7

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 8

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 9

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 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

Which three are true about managing memory components in an Oracle database instance? (Choose three.)

- A. With Automatic Shared Memory Management, the database instance can increase the Large Pool size by reducing the Shared Pool size.
- B. With Automatic Memory Management, the database instance can increase the System Global Area size by reducing the Program Global Area size.
- C. Automatically tuned and resized System Global Area components will always revert to their initial sizes after an instance restart.
- D. Automatic Memory Management must be used together with locking the System Global Area into physical memory.
- E. With Automatic Shared Memory Management, the database instance can increase the Program Global Area size by reducing the System Global Area size.
- F. On Line Transaction Processing systems often use less Program Global Area than Decision Support Systems.

**Answer:** AEF

**NEW QUESTION 12**

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 17**

On the 10th of August, you implement an incremental database backup strategy and configure a recovery window of five days. Level 0 backups are taken on the 10th, 17th, and 24th of August. Differential level 1 incremental backups are taken daily between the level 0 backups. Today is the 26th of August. Which backups will be obsolete?

- A. all backups prior to 10th of August
- B. all backups prior to 22nd of August
- C. all backups prior to 24th of August
- D. all backups prior to 20th of August
- E. all backups prior to 17th of August

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 19**

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 21**

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 26**

Examine this output:

```
SQL> select pluggable_database, shares, parallel_server_limit
  2 from dba_cdb_rsrc_plan_directives where plan = 'MY_PLAN'
  3 order by pluggable_database;
```

PLUGGABLE_DATABASE	SHARES	PARALLEL_SERVER_LIMIT
ORA\$AUTOTASK		100
ORA\$DEFAULT_PDB_DIRECTIVE	1	0
PDB1	2	100
PDB2	2	25
PDB3	1	

```
SQL> select name, value from v$parameter
  2 where name = 'resource_manager_plan';
```

NAME	VALUE
resource_manager_plan	MY_PLAN

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Any PDB not specified in the plan will be unable to execute statements in parallel.
- B. PDB3 can use all available parallel execution processes at times.
- C. PDB1 is always limited to 40% of the available system resources regardless of demand.



- D. Any PDB not specified in the plan will be able to use a maximum of 16.5% of the available system resources.
- E. PDB3 is guaranteed to receive at least 20% of the available system resources if there is enough demand.
- F. PDB2 is guaranteed at least 25% of the available parallel execution processes if there is enough demand.

**Answer:** AE

#### NEW QUESTION 28

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 obsolete 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 30

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 31

Which three are true about thresholds, metrics, and server-generated alerts? (Choose three.)

- A. All metrics are instance related.
- B. Cleared stateful alerts are displayed by querying DBA\_ALERT\_HISTORY.
- C. A space usage management alert is automatically cleared after the underlying problem is resolved.
- D. They are generated by SMON when a tablespace is 97% full.
- E. Metrics are statistical counts for a specific unit.
- F. STATISTICS\_LEVEL must be set to ALL to generate alerts.

**Answer:** BCE

#### NEW QUESTION 33

Which two are true about common objects? (Choose two.)

- A. They can be created only in CDB\$ROOT.
- B. They can be only metadata-linked in an application container.
- C. They can exist in user-defined schemas only in application containers.
- D. They can exist in CDB\$ROOT and an application root.
- E. They can be extended data-linked in CDB\$ROOT.
- F. They can be created only in an application root.

**Answer:** CF

#### NEW QUESTION 37

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 goes 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 41

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 43

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 46

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 50

Which three are true about Automatic Workload Repository (AWR)? (Choose three.)

- A. By default, AWR snapshots are taken every 60 minutes.
- B. Its collection level is determined by the value of the STATISTICS\_LEVEL database parameter.
- C. By default, AWR snapshots are retained for 7 days.
- D. The taking of AWR snapshots can be disabled.
- E. AWR data is stored in the SYSTEM tablespace.

**Answer:** ABD

#### NEW QUESTION 52

Examine this configuration:

\* 1. The ORCL database data files are in Automatic Storage Management (Oracle ASM) disk group +DATA. \* 2. ORCL uses disk group +FRA for the Fast Recovery Area.

\* 3. LISTENER is the listener for ORCL.

\* 4. The database, listener, ASM instance, and ASM disk groups are managed by Oracle Restart. 5. All components are currently shut down.

You execute this command:

```
$ srvctl start database -d ORCL
```

What is the outcome?

- A. The ORCL database, the Oracle ASM instances, the +DATA and +FRA disk groups, and the LISTENER are started.
- B. Only the ORCL database instance is started.
- C. Only the ORCL database and the ASM instances are started.
- D. Only the ORCL database instance, the Oracle ASM instance, and the +DATA and +FRA disk groups are started.
- E. Only the ORCL database instance and the +DATA and +FRA disk groups are started.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 56

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 60

Your SALES\_ROOT application container has two application PDBs. The SALES\_APP application has a common table, FIN.REVENUE, in the two PDBs. Examine this query and its output:

```
SELECT containers_default, container_map, table_name
FROM dba_tables WHERE owner='FIN';
```

CONTAINERS_DEFAULT	CONTAINER_MAP	CONTAINER_MAP_OBJECT	TABLE_NAME
NO	YES	NO	REVENUE
NO	NO	YES	MAPTABLE

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The CONTAINERS clause cannot be used in queries on the REVENUE table.
- B. The REVENUE table must be a list-partitioned table.
- C. The MAPTABLE table defines a logical partition key on a commonly used column for the REVENUE table.
- D. The MAPTABLE table is a metadata-linked table.
- E. A container map exists for the REVENUE table, but is not enabled.
- F. The REVENUE table partitions are not pruned across the PDBs automatically.

**Answer:** CE

#### NEW QUESTION 65

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 66

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 67

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 69

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 70

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 74

Which three are true about an application seed pluggable database (PDB)? (Choose three.)

- A. It is automatically synchronized with its application root PDB when an application is upgraded.
- B. It cannot be added to an application container after the application container has already been created.
- C. A new application PDB created by cloning an application seed PDB can have an old version of the application installed after cloning completes.
- D. It is automatically synchronized with its application root PDB when an application is installed.
- E. It cannot be dropped from its application container.
- F. A new application PDB created by cloning an application seed PDB can have an up-to-date version of the application installed after cloning completes.
- G. It is not required in an application container.

**Answer:** DFG

#### NEW QUESTION 76

You issued this command:

RMAN> BACKUP RECOVERY FILES;

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

- A. All Oracle recovery files not in the current FRA that have not been backed up already, are backed up.
- B. All non-Oracle files in the current FRA that have not been backed up already, are backed up.
- C. All Oracle recovery files in the current FRA that have not been backed up already, are backed up.
- D. All Oracle recovery files in the current fast recovery area (FRA) are backed up.
- E. These backups can be written to disk or SBT.

**Answer:** DE

#### Explanation:

[https://blog.toadworld.com/rman\\_-\\_using\\_the\\_flash\\_recovery\\_area](https://blog.toadworld.com/rman_-_using_the_flash_recovery_area)

#### NEW QUESTION 78

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 80

Which three are true about the SQL Tuning Advisor? (Choose three.)

- A. It checks each query being analyzed for stale statistics.
- B. It checks each query being analyzed for missing statistics.
- C. It only recommends syntactic changes to SQL statements.
- D. It can recommend semantic changes to SQL statements.
- E. It considers all SQL statements being analyzed by the advisor task as a group.
- F. It builds SQL profiles for each poorly performing SQL statement to prevent regressions.

**Answer:** ABF

#### NEW QUESTION 81

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 82

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 86

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 87

Which three are true about Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a Standalone Server?

- A. It includes both Oracle Restart and Oracle Automatic Storage Management (ASM) software.
- B. It creates one disk group during installation.
- C. It requires the operating system oracle\_base environment variable to be predefined before installation.
- D. It requires Oracle ASM Filter Driver (ASMD) to manage Automatic Storage Management (ASM) disks.
- E. It requires Oracle ASMLib to manage Automatic Storage Management (ASM) disks.
- F. Automatic Storage Management (ASM) requires that O/S groups OSASM and OSDBA be assigned as secondary groups for its installation owner.

**Answer:** ABD

#### NEW QUESTION 88

Which two are true about diagnosing Oracle Database failure situations using Data Recovery Advisor? (Choose two.)

- A. Using the Data Recovery Advisor LIST FAILURE command always requires that the database for which failures are to be listed is in MOUNT state.
- B. A failure can be closed only when it has been repaired.
- C. Data Recovery Advisor can be used if a database is closed.
- D. The Data Recovery Advisor CHANGE FAILURE command can be used only to change failure priorities.
- E. Data Recovery Advisor can proactively check for failures.

**Answer:** DE

#### NEW QUESTION 90

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 Oracle database 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 92

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 93**

Application PDBs, SALES\_APP1 and SALES\_APP2, must be created and they must access common tables of the SALES\_APP application.

Examine these steps:

- \* 1. Install the SALES\_APP application, including the commontables, in the application root.
- \* 2. Install the SALES\_APP application in the application root and the common tables in both the CDB root and the application root.
- \* 3. Create an application seed.
- \* 4. Install the SALES\_APP application in the application seed.
- \* 5. Create the SALES\_APP1 and SALES\_APP2 application PDBs.
- \* 6. Sync the SALES\_APP1 and SALES\_APP2 application PDBs with the application root.
- \* 7. Sync the SALES\_APP1 and SALES\_APP2 application PDBs with the application seed.
- \* 8. Sync the application seed withthe application root.

Which are the minimum required steps in the correct sequence?

- A. 3,4,1,6,8
- B. 1,5,6
- C. 1,3,5,6,7
- D. 1,3,5,7
- E. 2,5,6

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 95**

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