

1z0-083 Dumps

Oracle Database Administration II

<https://www.certleader.com/1z0-083-dumps.html>



NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

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 5

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 files for PDB1.
- E. PDB1 must be dropped from CDB1.

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

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 8

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 9

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 10

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 10

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 14

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 18

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 plugaable_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 19

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 21

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 workload response 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 25

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 27

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 30

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 33

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 38

Which two are true about the Oracle dataabsemethodology? (Choose two.)

- A. The Oracle Database time model should be used to find the database and instance areas most in need of tuning.
- B. Tuning activities should stop once the user is satisfied with performance.
- C. Tuning activities should stop once agreed service levels for performance have been met.
- D. The database instance memory should always be tuned before tuning any file systems.
- E. SQL statements should always be tuned before tuning any file systems.
- F. The alert log should be used to find the database and instance areas most in need of tuning.

Answer: CF

NEW QUESTION 40

Examine this configuration:

1. CDB1 is a container database running in ARCHIVELOG mode.
2. Controlfiles of CDB1 are multiplexed in
'/u01/app/oracle/oradata/CDB1/controlfile/controlfile01.ctl' and
'/u02/app/oracle/fast_recover_area/cdb1/CDB1/controlfile02.ctl'.
3. The only backup of CDB1 was taken when CONTROLFILE AUTOBACK was OFF
4. SNAPSHOT CONTROLFILE NAME is
'/u01/app/oracle/product/12.2.0.1/db_1/dbs/snapcf_cdb1.f'.

While CDB1 is open, '/u02/app/oracle/fast_recover_area/cdb1/CDB1/controlfile02.ctl' is accidentally deleted. To recover from this critical failure, you execute these commands:

```
$ rman target sys/oracle_4U@localhost:1521/cdb1

RMAN> SHUTDOWN ABORT
...
Oracle instance shut down

RMAN> STARTUP NOMOUNT

RMAN RESTORE CONTROLFILE FROM
'/u01/app/oracle/oradata/CDB1/controlfile/controlfile01.ctl';
```

What will be the outcome?

- A. It will create '\$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/cdb1/CDB1/controlfile02.ctl'
- B. It will create '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/CDB1/controlfile/controlfile02.ctl'.
- C. It will re-create '/u02/app/oracle/fast_recover_area/cdb1/CDB1/controlfile02.ctl'
- D. It will create '/u01/app/oracle/product/12.2.0.1/db_1/dbs/snapcf_cdb1control02.ctl'.
- E. It will fail because there is no autobackup of the controlfiles.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 42

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 43

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 45

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 50

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 thte oralnventory (oinstall) group
- E. creating the grid OS user
- F. configuring the OS for Oracle Automatic Storage Management shared storage access

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 52

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 53

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

NEW QUESTION 58

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 TEMPwhen 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 oftablespaces to include when creating a PDB from the CDB seed

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 59

You are managing this configuration:

- CDB1is a container database.
- PDB1andPDB2are two pluggable databases inCDB1.
- USER1.EMPis a table inPDB1andUSER2.DEPTis a table inPDB2.

CDB1userSYSexecutes these commands after connecting successfully toPDB2:


```
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 61

Which two are true about creating RMAN backups for an Oracle container database? (Choose two.)

- A. Tablespaces from different PDBs with identical names must be backed up by connecting RMAN separately to each PDB to back up the tablespaces.
- B. The BACKUP DATABASE command will create a pluggable database (PDB) backup when RMAN is connected to a PDB.
- C. SPFILEbackups can be created while connected to an application root PDB.
- D. The BACKUP DATABASE PLUS ARCHIVELOG command will back up archive logs when RMAN is connected to a PDB.
- E. The BACKUP PLUGGABLE DATABASE command can be used to back up CDB\$ROOT.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 65

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 70

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 75

Your container database, CDB1, has an application container, HR_ROOT, with an application PDB, HR_PDB1. You have the required privilege to clone HR_PDB1 to container database CDB2, which does not contain HR_ROOT. Which two are always true? (Choose two.)

- A. CDB1 and CDB2 must be in shared undo mode.
- B. A common user must exist in CDB2 with the CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE privilege.
- C. All transactions in HR_PDB1 of CDB1 must commit before the cloning process starts.
- D. Cloning HR_ROOT automatically clones HR_PDB1.

E. The HR_PDB1 clone created in CDB2 will be in mount state when cloning ends.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 76

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 77

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 common tables, 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 with the 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 79

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