

## 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 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**

Examine this configuration:

- CDB1 is a container database.
- PDB1 and PDB2 are pluggable databases in CDB1. You execute these commands successfully:

```
$ export ORACLE_SID=cdb1
```

```
$ sqlplus / as sysdba
```

```
SQL> SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE
```

```
...
```

```
Oracle instance shut down.
```

```
SQL> STARTUP MOUNT
```

```
...
```

```
Database mounted.
```

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

- A. PDB1 and PDB2 are in MOUNT state.
- B. Redo logs are opened.
- C. PDB1 and PDB2 are in READ ONLY state.

- D. CDB\$ROOT is in MOUNT state.  
E. PDB\$SEED is in READ ONLY state.

**Answer:** BE

#### 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

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 10

Which three are true about Optimizer Statistics Advisor? (Choose three.)

- A. It can be run only manually.  
B. It is part of the DBMS\_ADVISOR package.  
C. It can recommend changes to improve the statistics gathering process.  
D. It always analyzes all schemas in the database.  
E. It runs automatically every night by default.  
F. It is part of the DBMS\_STATS package.

**Answer:** ACF

**Explanation:**

<https://mikedietrichde.com/2017/08/22/oracle-optimizer-statistics-advisor-in-oracle-database-12-2-0-1/> <https://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/bi-datawarehousing/twp-bp-for-stats-gather-19c-5324205.pdf>

**NEW QUESTION 10**

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 12**

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 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 16**

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 19**

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 24

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 26

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 31

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 32

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

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

**Answer:** BE

#### NEW QUESTION 34

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 36

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 39

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 40

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 43

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 48

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 53

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 55

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

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

**Answer:** ABF

#### NEW QUESTION 60

Oracle Managed Files (OMF) is enabled in a CDB and this command is successfully executed:

```
CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE appl
  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 61

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 62

You must transport the UNIVERSITY tablespace from one database to another. The UNIVERSITY tablespace is currently open read/write.

The source and destination platforms have different endian formats. Examine this list of actions:

- \* 1. Make the UNIVERSITY tablespace read-only on the source system.
- \* 2. Export the UNIVERSITY tablespace metadata using EXPDP.
- \* 3. Convert the UNIVERSITY tablespace data files to the destination platform format using RMAN on the source system.
- \* 4. Copy the UNIVERSITY tablespace data files to the destination system.
- \* 5. Copy the Data Pump dump set to the destination system.
- \* 6. Convert the UNIVERSITY tablespace data files to the destination platform format using RMAN on the destination system.
- \* 7. Import the UNIVERSITY tablespace metadata using IMPDP.
- \* 8. Make the UNIVERSITY tablespace read/write on the destination system.

Which is the minimum number of actions required, in the correct order, to transport the UNIVERSITY tablespace?

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

**Answer:** B



### NEW QUESTION 63

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 67

Examine the command for creating pluggable database PDB2 in container database CDB2.

```
CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE pdb2
  ADMIN USER pdb2_adm
  IDENTIFIED BY 123pdb
  ROLES=(CONNECT) ;
```

Select three options, any one of which is required for it to execute successfully. (Choose three.)

- A. Add the FILE\_NAME\_CONVERT clause to the statement and set the PDB\_FILE\_NAME\_CONVERT parameter.
- B. Add only the CREATE\_FILE\_DEST clause to the statement.
- C. Set only the PDB\_FILE\_NAME\_CONVERT parameter.
- D. Set the PDB\_FILE\_NAME\_CONVERT parameter and enable OMF.
- E. Enable only OMF.
- F. Add the FILE\_NAME\_CONVERT clause to the statement and enable OracleManaged Files (OMF)

**Answer:** BDE

### NEW QUESTION 68

Examine this configuration:

\* 1.The ORCL database data files are in Automatic Storage Management (Oracle ASM) disk group +DATA. \* 2.ORCL uses disk group +FRAfor 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 LISTENERare 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 70

YourSALES\_ROOTapplication container has two application PDBs. TheSALES\_APPapplication 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 REVENUEtable.
- B. The REVENUE table must be a list-partitioned table.
- C. The MAPTABLE tables 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 theREVENUE table, but is not enabled.
- F. The REVENUE table partitions are not pruned across the PDBs automatically.

**Answer:** CE

### NEW QUESTION 73

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 78

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 79

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 82

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 87

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 91

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 96

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 97

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 99

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 100

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. SPFILE backups 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 103

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 107

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 110

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 114

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 SQLstatement

**Answer:** DEF

**NEW QUESTION 119**

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