

# 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

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

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

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

Which three are true? (Choose three.)

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

**Answer:** BCF

### NEW QUESTION 3

Which 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)

### 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

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 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 9**

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 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 10**

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

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

**Answer:** AE

**NEW QUESTION 14**

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 18**

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 22**

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 23**

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 28

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 29

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 33

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 38

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 42

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

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

**Answer:** AEF

#### NEW QUESTION 47

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 48

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 52

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 54

Which two are true about OS groups and users for Oracle Grid 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 56**

Automatic Shared Memory Management is disabled for one of your database instances. Some SQL statements perform poorly due to excessive hard parse activity, thereby degrading performance. What would be your next step?

- A. Run the SQL Access Advisor.
- B. Run the Memory Advisor for the shared pool.
- C. Run the SQL Tuning Advisor.
- D. Run the Memory Advisor for the Program Global Area.
- E. Run the Memory Advisor for the System Global Area.

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 57**

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 61**

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 63**

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 64

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 67

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

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

**Answer:** BDE

#### NEW QUESTION 69

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 71

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 75

A database is configured in ARCHIVELOG mode.

A full RMAN backup exists but no control file backup to trace has been taken. A mediafailure 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 onlineredo 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 80**

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 82**

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 84**

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 (ASMFd) 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 89**

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 94**

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

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

**Answer:** CD

**NEW QUESTION 99**

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 101**

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