



Oracle

Exam Questions 1z0-083

Oracle Database Administration II

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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%20recovery,)

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

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 5

Which two are true about gathering optimizer statistics? (Choose two.)

- A. Executing DBMS_STATS.GATHER_DATABASE_STATS while connected to CDB\$ROOT gathers object statistics in all open PDBs except PDB\$SEED.
- B. Executing DBMS_STATS.GATHER_DATABASE_STATS while connected to a PDB opened in read/write mode gathers object statistics for that PDB.
- C. Executing DBMS_STATS.GATHER_DATABASE_STATS while connected to CDB\$ROOT gathers object statistics only in CDB\$ROOT.

- D. System statistics can be gathered only while connected to CDB\$ROOT.
E. Executing DBMS_STATS.GATHER_DATABASE_STATS while connected to CDB\$ROOT gathers object statistics in all open pluggable databases (PDBs)

Answer: BE

Explanation:

[https://mikedietrichde.com/2016/10/21/gather-fixed-objects-stats-in-pdbs-as-well/#:~:text=Yes%2C%20you'll%](https://mikedietrichde.com/2016/10/21/gather-fixed-objects-stats-in-pdbs-as-well/#:~:text=Yes%2C%20you'll%20).

NEW QUESTION 6

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 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

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 9

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 three are true about an application container?

- A. It must have an application root PDB.
B. It can contain multiple applications.
C. An application PDB can belong to multiple application containers.
D. Two application containers can share an application seed PDB.
E. It can contain a single application.
F. It must have an application seed PDB.

Answer: BDE

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 15

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 17

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 22

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 25

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 28

Examine this configuration:

- CDB1 is a container database.
- COMMON_USER_PREFIX is C##.
- PDB1 is a pluggable database contained in CDB1.
- APP1_ROOT is an application container contained in CDB1.
- APP1_PDB1 is an application PDB contained in APP1_ROOT.

You execute these commands successfully:


```
$ sqlplus sys/oracle_4U@localhost:1521/cdb1 as sysdba

SQL> CREATE USER c##user1 identified by oracle_4U container=all;
User created.

SQL> ALTER SESSION SET CONTAINER=pdb1;
Session altered.

SQL> CREATE USER p1_user1 identified by oracle_4U;
User Created.

SQL> ALTER SESSION SET CONTAINER=app1_root;
Session altered.

SQL> ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE APPLICATION app1_cdb1_app BEGIN INSTALL '1.0';
Session altered.

SQL> CREATE USER app1_user1 IDENTIFIED BY oracle_4U;
User Created.

SQL> ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE APPLICATION app1_cdb1_app END INSTALL '1.0';
Pluggable database altered.
```

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

- A. APP1_USER1 can be created in PDB1.
- B. APP1_USER1 can be created in CDB1.
- C. APP1_USER1 can have different privileges in each Application PDB contained in APP1_ROOT.
- D. C##_APP_USER1 can be created in CDB1.
- E. P1_USER1 can be created in CDB1.
- F. C##_USER1 will have the same privileges and roles granted in all PDBs in CDB1.

Answer: CF

NEW QUESTION 31

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 32

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

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

Answer: BEFH

NEW QUESTION 37

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 41

Which four are true about performing Tablespace Point -In-Time Recovery (TSPITR) using Recovery Manager (RMAN)?

- A. It can be performed using an auxiliary instance managed by a DBA.
- B. It can be used to recover a truncated table.
- C. RMAN automatically adds any required tablespaces to the recovery set to make it self-contained.
- D. RMAN always includes tablespaces containing undo segments in the recovery set.
- E. It can be performed repeatedly until the correct time is found without using an RMAN catalog.
- F. flashback database must be enabled for it to work.
- G. It can be used to recover a dropped tablespace.
- H. It can be performed using an auxiliary instance managed by RMAN.

Answer: AEFH

NEW QUESTION 46

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 47

Examine this configuration:

- * 1. CDB1 is a container database running in archive log mode.
- * 2. Multiple uncommitted transactions are running in CDB1.
- * 3. Redo log groups 1 and 2 are inactive.
- * 4. Redo log group 3 is the current group.

All members of redo log group 3 are lost before it is archived. Examine these possible steps:

- * 1. SHUTDOWN ABORT
- * 2. STARTUP NOMOUNT
- * 3. STARTUP MOUNT
- * 4. ALTER DATABASE MOUNT
- * 5. RESTORE DATABASE
- * 6. RECOVER DATABASE NOREDO
- * 7. RECOVER DATABASE UNTIL AVAILABLE
- * 8. RESTORE ARCHIVELOG ALL
- * 9. ALTER DATABASE OPEN
- * 10. ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS

Choose the minimum required steps in the correct order to recover the database.

- A. 1, 3, 5, 6, 10
- B. 1, 3, 5, 8, 6, 10
- C. 1, 3, 5, 6, 9
- D. 1, 3, 5, 6, 10
- E. 1, 2, 5, 7, 4, 10
- F. 1, 3, 5, 7, 10

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 51

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 56

Which three are true? (Choose three.)

- A. Virtual Private Database (VPD) policies on objects in an application root are automatically synchronized with all application PDBs contained in the application

container.

B. Application-common TSDP policies are always container specific.

C. Application-common Transparent Security Data Protection (TSDP) policies can be created only within an application install/patch BEGIN-END block.

D. Application-common Oracle Label Security (OLS) policies cannot be created in an application root outside an install/patch BEGIN-END block.

E. Fine-grained auditing (FGA) policies in an application root are automatically synchronized to all application PDBs contained in the application container.

F. Application-common OLS policies can be created in an application root inside an install/patch BEGIN-ENDblock.

G. Unified auditing can be automatically synchronized to all application PDBs in an applicationcontainer.

Answer: ADG

NEW QUESTION 58

Which two are true about the Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM)? (Choose two.)

A. It analyzes a period of time corresponding to the 12 hours of activity.

B. It runs automatically after each AWR snapshot.

C. A DBA can run it manually.

D. Results are written to the alert log.

E. It analyzes a period of time corresponding to the last day of activity.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 61

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 back up 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 66

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 68

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 71

Which three actions are performed by the Oracle Preinstallation RPM, oracle-database-server-xxxx- preinstall, for Oracle Grid Infrastructure, where xxxx is the Oracle version and release? (Choose three.)

A. performing checks to ensure minimum configuration requirements for Oracle Grid Infrastructure are met

B. creating the oracle OS user

C. creating the OSDBA (dba) group

D. creating the oraInventory (oinstall) group

E. creating the grid OS user

F. configuring the OS for Oracle Automatic Storage Management shared storage access

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 76

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 81

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 83

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 84

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 of tablespaces to include when creating a PDB from the CDB seed

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 87

Which three are located by using environment variables? (Choose three.)

- A. the Optimal Flexible Architecture (OFA) compliant path to storeOracle 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 92

Which two are true about automatic block repair? (Choose two.)

- A. Automatic block repair can repair blocks with no standby database if DB_BLOCK_CHECKING = TRUE.
- B. Real-Time Query must be enabled on a physical standby database for automatic block repair to be done on that physical standby database.
- C. Real-Time Query must be enabled on a primary database for automatic block repair to be done on any of its physical standby databases.
- D. It is not possible for media corrupt blocks.
- E. Real-Time Query must be enabled on a physical standby database for automatic block repair to be done on its primary database.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 94

Which two are true about the execution of operating system scripts starting from Oracle Database 19c? (Choose two.)

- A. oraInstRoot.sh can be executed automatically by the Database installer by using sudo or root credentials.
- B. root.sh can be executed automatically by the Database Installer only if it is provided with root credentials.
- C. The sudo password can be specified in a response file.
- D. root.sh can be executed automatically by the Database installer only by using sudo credentials.

- E. The sudo password must be specified in a response file.
- F. The root password cannot be specified in a response file.

Answer: AF

NEW QUESTION 97

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

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

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 100

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 101

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 102

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 104

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 106

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