1z0-083 Dumps

Oracle Database Administration II

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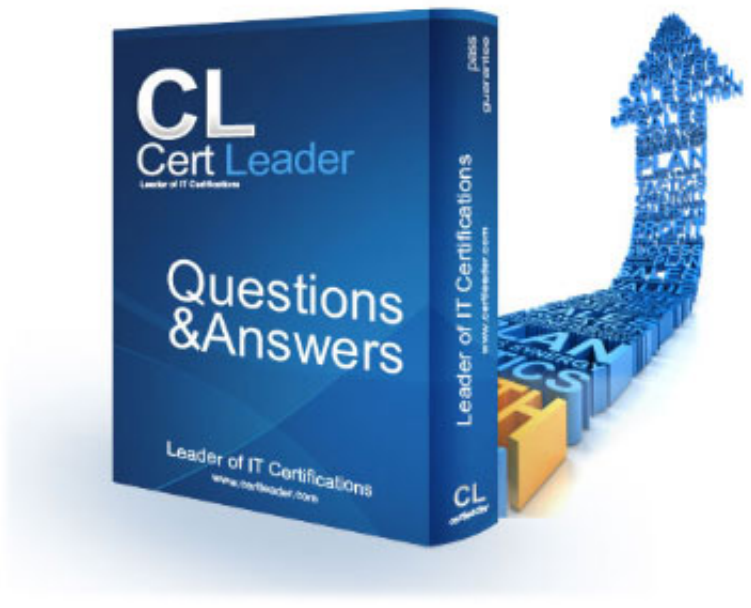

NEW QUESTION 1
Which three are true about Database Point-in-Time Recovery? (Choose three.)

A. The database must have FLASHBACK DATABASE ON to perform Database Point-in-Time Recovery.
B. Thedatabase 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 bespecified as a stime 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%

NEW QUESTION 2
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 3
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%.

NEW QUESTION 4
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 5
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 byreducing 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 revertto 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 6
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 appliedvia 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 toapply interim patches to Oracle Grid Infrastructure and Oracle Database home combinations.

Answer:

ABC

NEW QUESTION 7
Your CDB has two regular PDBs as well as one application container with two applicationPDBs 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 8
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 oboslete 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 9
Which two are true about flashback features in Oracle Database 19c and later releases? (Choose two.)

A. Flashback logs areautomatically 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 retentionperiod defined inDB_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 10
Which two are true about Oracle Flashback features? (Choose two.)

A. FLASHBACK QUERY can retrieve REDO records from ONLINE and ARCHIVED REDO LOG files.
B. FLASHBACKVERSION QUERY can retrieve REDO records from ONLINE and ARCHIVED REDOLOG files.
C. FLASHBACK TABLE can undrop a column.
D. FLASHBACK DROP can undrop an index when undropping a table.
E. After a database is restored from flashback logs using the FLASHBACKDATABASE command, it is sometimes rolled forward using redo logs.

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 10
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 12
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 thatthe 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 twopoints in time.

Answer: ABF

NEW QUESTION 16
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 bycausing the log writer to write more frquently, thereby reducing the number of I/Os needed during instance recovery.
F. It is performed automatically while the database remains in MOUNT stat
G. Then the database is opened.

Answer: EF

NEW QUESTION 18
Examine thisconfiguration:
* 1. CDB1 is a container database running in archivelog 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 arelost 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 23
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'.

WhileCDB1is 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/oralce/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 27
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 commandcompilation to bewritten 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 Oracletrace file.

Answer: EF

NEW QUESTION 29
Which two are facets of performance planning that should always be considered or implemented for an Oracle Database environment? (Choose two.)

A. defining primary keys for all tables to speed up all queries
B. using check constraints to speed upupdates
C. defining foreign keys for all tables to speed up joins
D. the physical data model
E. the configuration of storage arrays

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 30
Which three are true about transporting databases across platforms usingRecovery 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 DBIDis 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 35
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 wasin 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 38
Which three are true about upgrading Oracle Grid Infrastructure? (Choose three.)

A. A direct upgrade can be performed only from the immediately preceding Oracle Grid Infrastructure version.
B. The newer version is installed in a separate Oracle Grid Infrastructure home on the same server as the existing version.
C. An existing Oracle base can be used.
D. The upgrade process will automatically install all mandatory patches for the current version of Oracle Grid Infrastructure.
E. Existing Oracle Database instances must be shut down before starting the upgrade.
F. Only the grid user can perform the upgrade.

Answer: DEF

NEW QUESTION 39
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 43
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 databasefor 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 changefailure priorities.
E. Data Recovery Advisor can proactively check for failures.

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 47
While backing up to the Oracle Fast Recovery Area (FRA), you determined the backup is taking too long and suspect a performance bottleneck.
Which three are true about diagnosing and tuning these problems? (Choose three.)

A. If an RMAN BACKUP VALIDATE command takes roughly the same time as an actual backup, then both read and write I/O are likely bottlenecks.
B. Setting DBWR_IO_SLAVES to a non zero value can improve backup performance when using synchronous I/O.
C. If an RMAN BACKUP VALIDATE command takes noticeably less than an actual backup, then write I/O is a likely bottleneck.
D. If an RMAN BACKUP VALIDATE command takes roughly the same time as an actual backup, then read I/O is a likely bottleneck.
E. Data files with a high value in V$BACKUP_SYNC_IO.DISCRETE_BYTES_PER_SECOND are a potential performance bottleneck when synchronous I/O is used.
F. Setting DBWR_IO_SLAVESto a non zero value can improve backup performance when usingasynchronous I/O/
G. Data files with a high value in V$BACKUP_ASYNC_IO.SHORT_WAITS are a potential performance bottleneck when asynchronous I/O is used.

Answer: BCE

NEW QUESTION 50
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