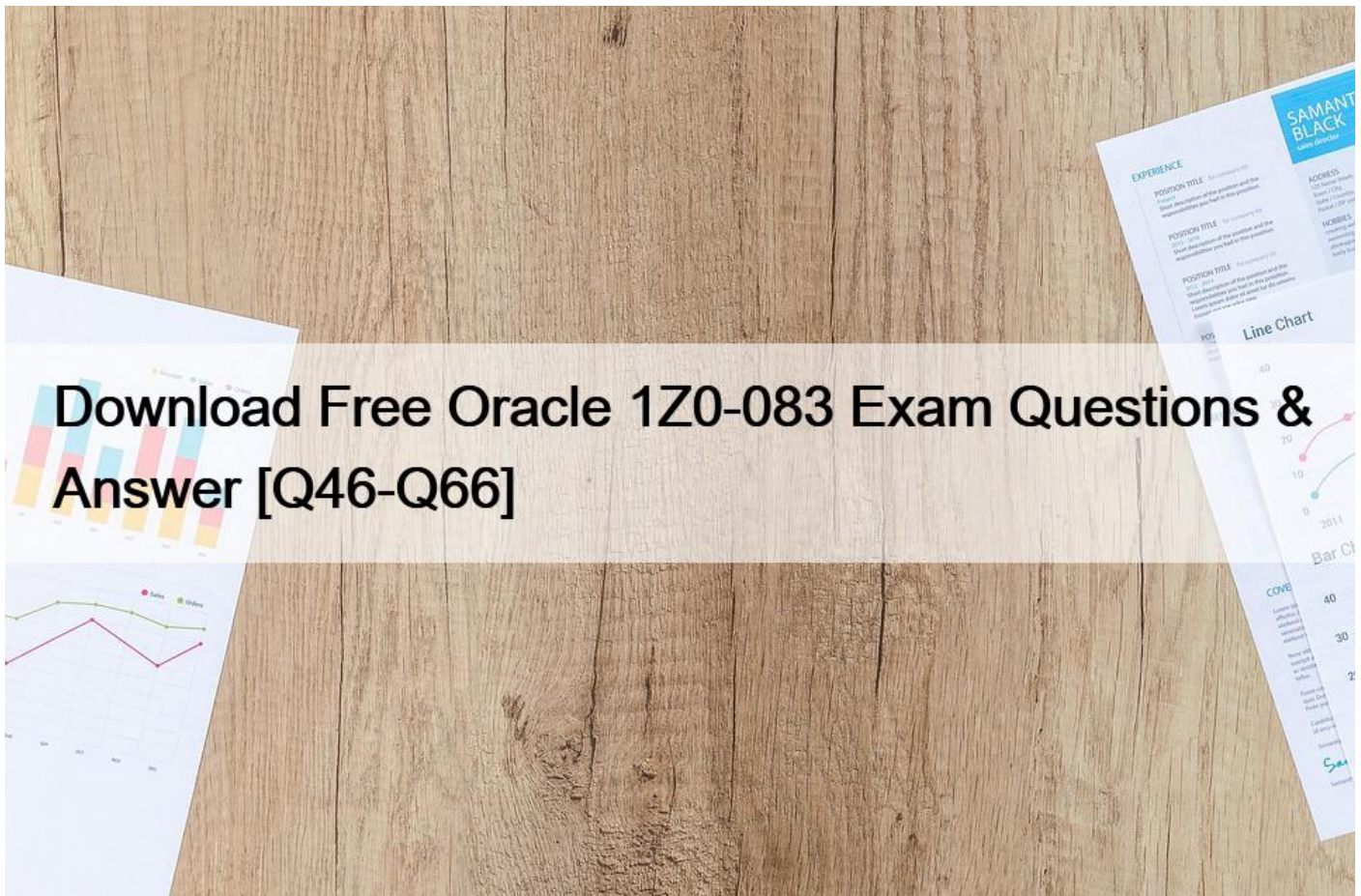


## Download Free Oracle 1Z0-083 Exam Questions & Answer [Q46-Q66]



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Understanding functional and technical aspects of Oracle Database Administration II Exam Number: 1Z0-083

The following will be discussed in the **ORACLE 1Z0-083 exam dumps**:

- Configure and using an RMAN recovery catalog- Detect and repair database and database block corruption- Diagnosing Failures - Oracle Database: Backup and Recovery Workshop- Restore and Recovery Concepts - Oracle Database: Backup and Recovery Workshop- Configure your Database to support Flashback- Describe and use Recovery technology for Crash, Complete, and Point-in-time recovery- Using Flashback Technologies - Oracle Database: Backup and Recovery Workshop- Configure RMAN and the Database for Recoverability- Perform flashback operations- Configuring and using RMAN - Oracle Database: Backup and Recovery Workshop- Employ the best Oracle Database recovery technology for your failure situation **NO.46** Which two are true about SQL Performance Analyzer (SPA)? (Choose two.)

- \* It is integrated with the SQL Access Advisor.
- \* It predicts the impact of system changes on SQL workload response time.
- \* It provides before and after execution statistics for each SQL statement in the analysis task
- \* It offers fine-grained analysis of all the SQL statements in the analysis task as a group.
- \* SQL statements that were originally run concurrently are run concurrently by SPA.

Reference:

<https://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/manageability/spa-ow09-131455.pdf> (4)

**NO.47** Which three are located by using environment variables? (Choose three.)

- \* the Optimal Flexible Architecture (OFA) compliant path to store Oracle software and configuration files.
- \* the location of Oracle Net Services configuration files
- \* the list of a disk group names to be mounted by an Oracle Automatic Storage Management (ASM) instance at startup
- \* default directories for temporary files used by temporary tablespaces
- \* the temporary disk space used by Oracle Installer during installation
- \* the maximum number of database files that can be opened by a database instance

**NO.48** Which two are true about Oracle Flashback features? (Choose two.)

- \* FLASHBACK QUERY can retrieve REDO records from ONLINE and ARCHIVED REDO LOG files.
- \* FLASHBACK VERSION QUERY can retrieve REDO records from ONLINE and ARCHIVED REDO LOG files.
- \* FLASHBACK TABLE can undrop a column.
- \* FLASHBACK DROP can undrop an index when undropping a table.
- \* After a database is restored from flashback logs using the FLASHBACK DATABASE command, it is sometimes rolled forward using redo logs.

**NO.49** Which three are true about upgrading Oracle Grid Infrastructure? (Choose three.)

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

Reference:

<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/CWLIN/procstop.htm#CEGEDCDB>

**NO.50** HR\_ROOT is an application container with the HR\_APP application installed.

No application PDBs and no application seed have yet been created in HR\_ROOT.

An application PDB, PDB1, must be created so that the HR\_APP application's common objects are accessible to it.

Which two methods can be used? (Choose two.)

- \* Create an application seed, and install HR\_APP in it.
- \* Create the PDB1 application PDB and install HR\_APP in it.
- \* Create an application seed, synchronize it with HR\_ROOT, and then create the PDB1 application PDB.
- \* Create the PDB1 application PDB and synchronize it with HR\_ROOT.
- \* Create the PDB1 application PDB and synchronize it with PDB\$SEED.

**NO.51** Choose two. RMAN has just been connected to a target database and the recovery catalog database. In which two cases would an automatic full resynchronization occur between this target database's control file and the RMAN recovery catalog?

- \* when control file metadata for archive log backups or image copies has been overwritten in the target database's control file due to being older than CONTROL\_FILE\_RECORD\_KEEP\_TIME
- \* when a new tablespace is added to a registered target database
- \* when a backup of the current control file is created
- \* when control file metadata for data file backups or image copies has been overwritten in the target database's control file

due to being older than CONTROL\_FILE\_RECORD\_KEEP\_TIME

- \* when the target is first registered

**NO.52** Which two are true about duplicating pluggable databases (PDBs) with RMAN? (Choose two.)

- \* Two or more PDBs can be duplicated with the same RMAN DUPLICATE command.
- \* All tablespaces belonging to a PDB must be duplicated when duplicating the PDB.
- \* The auxiliary instance is automatically created with ENABLE\_PLUGGABLE\_DATABASE = TRUE.
- \* A user with SYSDBA or SYSBACKUP must be logged in with RMAN to the PDB to duplicate it.
- \* CDB\$ROOT and PDB\$SEED are automatically duplicated.

Reference:

<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/rcmdupdb.htm#BRADV430>

**NO.53** Choose three. Which three are true about using an RMAN Recovery Catalog with a pluggable database (PDB) target connection in Oracle Database 19c and later releases?

- \* The base catalog owner must give the Virtual Private Catalog access to metadata for one or more PDBs.
- \* The target PDB must be registered in both the base catalog and the Virtual Private Catalog.
- \* The base catalog must be used by RMAN when performing point-in-time recovery for the PDB registered in the Virtual Private Catalog.
- \* The base catalog must be enabled for Virtual Private Catalog use.
- \* The target PDB must be registered in a Virtual Private Catalog.
- \* The target PDB must be registered in a base catalog.

**NO.54** Choose two. Which two are true about the Program Global Area (PGA) and its management in an Oracle database instance?

- \* The entire PGA is located in the System Global Area (SGA) when using shared servers.
- \* PGA\_AGGREGATE\_LIMIT is a hard limit on the PGA size for any one session.
- \* The private SQL area (UGA) is located in the System Global Area (SGA) when using dedicated servers.
- \* The private SQL area (UGA) is located in the System Global Area (SGA) when using shared servers.
- \* Sorts and Hash Joins use PGA memory.

**NO.55** Which two are true about server-generated alerts? (Choose two.)

- \* Stateful alerts must be created by a DBA after resolving the problem.
- \* Stateless alerts can be purged manually from the alert history.
- \* Stateless alerts can be cleared manually.
- \* Stateless alerts are automatically cleared.
- \* Stateful alerts are purged automatically from the alert history

**NO.56** 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: Which two are true? (Choose two.)

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

**NO.57** Which three are true in Oracle 19c and later releases? (Choose three.)

- \* If the password file location changes, then the new location is used automatically by the Oracle Server.
- \* Schema Only accounts can be granted administrator privileges.
- \* All the Oracle-supplied accounts are Schema Only accounts.
- \* Privilege Analysis is included in Oracle Enterprise Edition and no longer requires Database Vault.

- \* Unified Auditing can be configured to audit only events that are issued indirectly by an audited user.
- \* Unified Auditing can be configured to audit only events that are issued directly by an audited user.

Reference:

<https://mandysandhu.com/2018/04/30/oracle-database-18c-schema-only-accounts/>

**NO.58** Choose three. Your container database, CDB1, is in local undo mode. You successfully execute this command while connected to CDB1: CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE pdb1 ADMIN USER pdb1\_admin IDENTIFIED BY pdb123 ROLES=(CONNECT) CREATE\_FILE\_DEST=&#8217;/u01/app/oracle/oradata/cdb1/pdb1&#8242; ; Which three are true about PDB1?

- \* It has the same common users defined as does CDB1.
- \* It has only local roles.
- \* It has the same number of roles as CDB1.
- \* Service PDB1 is created for remote logins to PDB1.
- \* It is in mount state after creation.
- \* It has no local users.

**NO.59** Choose the best answer. Which should be tuned first when doing a performance tuning exercise for an Oracle Database environment?

- \* log writer performance
- \* database writer performance
- \* general operating system health
- \* SQL statements
- \* database instance memory management and sizes

**NO.60** Choose two. Your database is in ARCHIVELOG mode and you plan to use Flashback Database. Which two features or parameters manage space availability in the fast recovery area?

- \* the backup retention policy
- \* the backup optimization policy
- \* the DB\_CREATE\_ONLINE\_LOG\_DEST\_n parameter setting
- \* the archived log deletion policy
- \* the DB\_RECOVERY\_FILE\_DEST parameter setting
- \* using guaranteed UNDO retention

**NO.61** Which two are true about Oracle Optimizer Statistics, their use, and their collection? (Choose two.)

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

Explanation/Reference: <https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/19/tgsql/optimizer-statistics-advisor.html#GUID-D81A7708-FDA0-45BB-A6E2-103858B047AE>

**NO.62** Which three are true about requirements for various FLASHBACK operations? (Choose three.)

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

**NO.63** Which four are true about duplicating a database using Recovery Manager (RMAN)? (Choose four.)

- \* Duplication can be done by having the auxiliary database instance pull backup sets from the target database instance.
- \* A connection to an auxiliary instance is always required.
- \* A subset of the target database can be duplicated.
- \* A new DBID is always created for the duplicated database.
- \* A connection to the recovery catalog instance is always required.
- \* A backup of the target database is always required.
- \* Duplication can be done by having the target database instance push copies to the auxiliary database instance.
- \* A connection to the target database instance is always required.

**NO.64** Which three are true? (Choose three.)

- \* Virtual Private Database (VPD) policies on objects in an application root are automatically synchronized with all application PDBs contained in the application container.
- \* Application-common TSDP policies are always container specific.
- \* Application-common Transparent Security Data Protection (TSDP) policies can be created only within an application install/patch BEGIN-END block.
- \* Application-common Oracle Label Security (OLS) policies cannot be created in an application root outside an install/patch BEGIN-END block.
- \* Fine-grained auditing (FGA) policies in an application root are automatically synchronized to all application PDBs contained in the application container.
- \* Application-common OLS policies can be created in an application root inside an install/patch BEGIN-END block.
- \* Unified auditing can be automatically synchronized to all application PDBs in an application container.

**NO.65** You execute this command successfully: `SQL> ALTER DATABASE BACKUP CONTROLFILE TO TRACE;` What is the outcome?

- \* It creates a binary backup of the control file.
- \* It updates the alert log with the location and contents of the control file
- \* It creates a file that contains SQL statements to re-create the control file.
- \* It creates a file that contains RMAN scripts to create a duplicate database.
- \* It creates a copy of the control file in the fast recovery area (FRA).

**NO.66** Which three can be done using Oracle Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) starting from Oracle Database 19c? (Choose three.)

- \* cloning a remote container database in interactive mode
- \* cloning a remote pluggable database in silent mode
- \* relocating a remote pluggable database in interactive mode
- \* relocating a remote container database in silent mode
- \* cloning a remote container database in silent mode
- \* relocating a remote pluggable database in silent mode
- \* relocating aremote container database in interactive mode

## Oracle 1Z0-083 Exam Syllabus Topics:

TopicDetailsTopic 1- Define and create application PDBs- Configure your Database to support Flashback- Perform flashback operationsTopic 2- Employ the best Oracle Database recovery technology for your failure situation- Install, upgrade and Patch applicationsTopic 3- Plug and unplug operations with PDBs and application containers- Manage Application PDBs - Oracle Database: Managing Multitenant Architecture Ed 1Topic 4- Restore and Recovering Databases with RMAN- Comparing Local Undo Mode and Shared Undo ModeTopic 5- Create multi-section backups of very large files- Create and administer Application PDBS- Detect and repair database and database block corruptionTopic 6- Perform Backup and Recover CDBs and PDBs- Create a new PDB from the CDB seed- Clone PDBs and Application containersTopic 7- Understanding and Using The Performance Tuning Methodology- Explain the purpose of application root and application seed

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