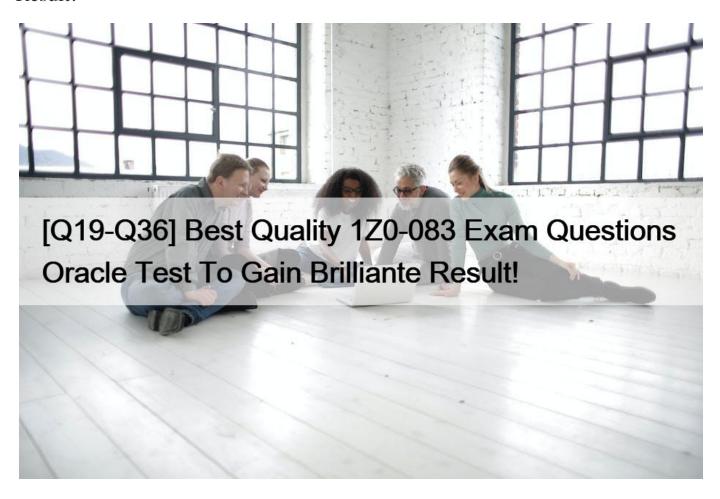# [Q19-Q36 Best Quality 1Z0-083 Exam Questions Oracle Test To Gain Brilliante Result!

Best Quality 1Z0-083 Exam Questions Oracle Test To Gain Brilliante Result!
Preparations of 1Z0-083 Exam 2024 Oracle Database 19c Unlimited 285 Questions

How to Prepare For Oracle Database Administration II Exam Number: 1Z0-083 **Preparation Guide for Oracle Database Administration II Exam Number: 1Z0-083 Introduction for Oracle Database Administration II Exam Number: 1Z0-083**

Oracle Database Administration II Exam Number: 1Z0-083 exam helps candidates gain the skills and knowledge to install, patch and upgrade Oracle Database and Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a standalone server, create and manage a backup and recovery strategy using Recovery Manager (RMAN), use RMAN for Database duplication and transportation, diagnose failures using RMAN, and manage all aspects of Multitenant container databases, pluggable databases and application containers including creation, cloning, security, transportation and backup and recovery.

An Oracle Database Administration 2019 Certified Professional has proven theoretical understanding of and the practical skills required to configure and manage Oracle Databases up to and including Oracle 19c. Passing this 2nd exam in a 2 exam path proves your skills in: installation, upgrades, patching, SQL programming skills, database and network administration and backup and recovery. This person also demonstrates fluency with some advanced skills such as multi-tenant, SQL performance monitoring and problem determination.

With this exam, candidates will learn:

- Managing all aspects of Multitenant container databases, pluggable databases and application containers including the creation- Installing, patching and upgrading Oracle Database- Diagnosing failures using RMAN- Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a standalone server **ORACLE 1Z0-083 practice exams** and **ORACLE 1Z0-083 practice exams** are designed specifically for candidates to gain an uperhand on experience and knowledge to get through this exam.

Q19. 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.)
* PDB1 and PDB2 are in MOUNT state.
* Redo logs are opened.
* PDB1 and PDB2 are in READ ONLY state.
* CDB$ROOT is in MOUNT state.
* PDB$SEED is in READ ONLY state.

Q20. Which two are true about data movement between a non-CDB and a PDB using Data Pump? (Choose two.)
* Tablespaces are automatically created as need while importing full exports in either a non-CDB or a PDB.
* Oracle attempts to convert conventional database users to local users when moving schemas from a non-CDB to a PDB.
* A new PDB is automatically created when importing a non-CDB into a CDB.
* Oracle attempts to convert common users to conventional users when moving schemas from a PDB to a non-CDB.
* Moving data from a PDB to a non-CDB is only possible by using transportable tablespace export and import.
* Moving data from a non-CDB to a PDB is only possible by using conventional export and import.

Q21. While backing up to an SBT channel, you determine that the read phase of your compressed Recovery Manager (RMAN) incremental level 0 backup is a bottleneck.

FORCE LOGGING is enabled for the database.

Which two could improve read performance? (Choose two.)
* Increase the size of tape I/O buffers.
* Disable FORCE LOGGING for the database.
* Increase the size of the database buffer cache.

* Enable asynchronous disk I/O.
* Increase the level of RMAN multiplexing.

Q22. Which two are true about poorly performing SQL statements and their tuning in Oracle database instances?

(Choose two.)
* SQL statements performing many physical I/Os can always have their performance improved by creating indexes.
* SQL statements doing only logical reads never require tuning because they do no physical I/O.
* The solution that best optimizes one SQL statement can degrade the performance of others.
* SQL statements doing joins always do more physical I/O than single table queries.
* Poorly performing SQL statements can be tuned automatically by the Oracle server.

Q23. Which two are true about instance recovery? (Choose two.)
* It is not possible if an archived log is missing.
* It is performed automatically after the database is opened; however, blocks requiring recovery are not available until they are recovered.
* 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.
* It is performed by the Recovery Writer (RVWR) background process.
* Setting FAST_START_MTTR_TARGET to a higher value reduces instance recovery time by causing the log writer to write more frquently, thereby reducing the number of I/Os needed during instance recovery.
* It is performed automatically while the database remains in MOUNT state. Then the database is opened.

Q24. Choose the best answer. How do you configure a CDB for local undo mode?
* Open the CDB instance in restricted mode. In CDB$ROOT, drop the UNDO tablespace. Execute ALTER DATABASE LOCAL UNDO ON in each PDB, and then restart the CDB instance.
* Open the CDB instance in upgrade mode. In CDB$ROOT, execute ALTER DATABASE LOCAL UNDO ON, and then restart the CDB instance.
* Open the CDB instance in upgrade mode. In each PDB, execute ALTER DATABASE LOCAL UNDO ON, create an UNDO tablespace, and then restart the CDB instance.
* Open the CDB instance in restricted mode. In CDB$ROOT, execute ALTER DATABASE LOCAL UNDO ON. create an UNDO tablespace in each PDB, and then restart the CDB instance.
* Open the CDB in read-only mode. In CDB$ROOT, execute ALTER DATABASE LOCAL UNDO ON, and then change the CDB to read/write mode.

Q25. Choose two. Which two are true about various Oracle security and auditing capabilities?
* Application-common Transparent Security Data Protection (TSDP) policies can be created only if all the PDBs in the application container are closed.
* Application-common TSDP policies are always container specific.
* Application-common OLS policies can be created only if all the PDBs in the application container are closed.
* Unified auditing can be automatically synchronized to all application PDBs in an application container.
* Fine-grained auditing (FGA) policies in an application root are automatically synchronized to all application PDBs contained in the application container when they are updated.

Q26. Which three are true about creating container databases (CDBs) and pluggable databases (PDBs) in Oracle

19c and later releases? (Choose three.)
* A PDB snapshot can be a sparse copy of a source PDB.
* A PDB snapshot depends on an existing storage snapshot of the source PDB.
* A CDB can be duplicated using Recovery Manager (RMAN) with no configuration required before starting the duplication.

* A CDB can be duplicated using the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) in silent mode with no configuration required before starting the duplication.
* A PDB snapshot can be a full copy of a source PDB.
* A snapshot copy PDB can be a full copy of a source PDB.
* A snapshot copy PDB does not depend on an existing storage snapshot of the source PDB.

Q27. Choose three. Which three are true about patchsets?
* They are installed via OPatch or OPatchAuto.
* A base release is not needed to install patchsets.
* They can be applied in a rolling fashion for Clusterware and the databases.
* Installing a patchset is considered an “upgrade.”
* They can introduce new features.
* They are only released quarterly.

Q28. Which three methods can be used for heap table data migration after upgrading a database? (Choose three.)
* using Database Replay
* using SQL Developer
* using Oracle Data Pump
* using operating system file copy utilities
* using Database Upgrade Assistant
* using the CREATE TABLE AS SELECT SQL statement
Explanation

https://www.oracle.com/a/tech/docs/twp-upgrade-oracle-database-19c.pdf

Q29. Which three are true about Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a Standalone Server?
* It includes both Oracle Restart and Oracle Automatic Storage Management (ASM) software.
* It creates one disk group during installation.
* It requires the operating system oracle_base environment variable to be predefined before installation.
* It requires Oracle ASM Filter Driver (ASMFD) to manage Automatic Storage Management (ASM) disks
* It requires Oracle ASMLibto manage Automatic Storage Management (ASM) disks.
* Automatic Storage Management (ASM) requires that O/S groups OSASM and OSDBA be assigned as secondary groups for its installation owner.

Q30. Choose two. Which two restrictions apply when the RMAN BACKUP AS COPY command is used to create a backup?
* Backups can be taken only if a fast recovery area is configured.
* Backups can be written only to disk.
* Backups can be taken only for data files.
* Binary compression cannot be applied to the backup.
* Backups can be written only if checksums are stored for each block.
* Backups can be written only to media.

Q31. Examine this configuration:

1. CDB1 is a container database.

2. PDB1 and PDB2 are pluggable databases in CDB1.

3. PDB1 and PDB2 are OPEN in READ WRITE mode.

You execute these commands successfully: Which two are true? (Choose two.)

*   Uncommitted transactions in PDB1 have been rolled back.
*   PDB1 is closed.
*   Uncommitted transactions in CDB1 and PDB1 have been rolled back.
*   CDB1 is shut down.
*   CDB1 is in MOUNT state

Q32. PDB1 and PBD2 are pluggable databases in CDB1.

Examine these commands:

```
$ export ORACLE_SID=CDB1

$ sqlplus / as sysdba
....
Database opened.

SQL> SHOW PDBS

CON_ID      CON_NAME      OPEN MODE      RESTRICTED
------      --------      ---------      ----------
    2       PD$SEED       READ ONLY      NO
    3       PDB1          MOUNTED
    4       PDB2          MOUNTED

SQL> ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE pdb1 OPEN;
Pluggable database altered.

SQL> ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE pdb1 SAVE STATE;
Pluggable database altered.

SQL> ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE pdb1 CLOSE;
Pluggable database altered.

SQL> ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE pdb2 OPEN;
Pluggable database altered.
```

CDB1 is then restarted.

Which three are true? (Choose three.)

*   PDB2 will be MOUNTED.
*   PDB1 will be MOUNTED.
*   PDB$SEED will be opened READ ONLY.
*   PDB2 will be opened READ WRITE.
*   PDB1 will be opened READ WRITE.
*   PDB$SEED will be MOUNTED.

Q33. Which three are true about Optimizer Statistics Advisor? (Choose three.)

*   It can be run only manually.
*   It is part of the DBMS_ADVISOR package.
*   It can recommend changes to improve the statistics gathering process.
*   It always analyzes all schemas in the database.
*   It runs automatically every night by default.

* It is part of the DBMS_STATS package.

Q34. Which three are located by using environment variables?
* 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

Q35. 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.

Q36. For which two requirements can you use the USER_TABLESPACE clause with the CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE command? (Choose two.)
* to specify a default tablespace in a PDB cloned from another PDB in the same CDB.
* to exclude all tablespaces except SYSTEM, SYSAUX, and TEMPwhen plugging in a PDB
* to include specific user tablespaces only when relocating a PDB
* to specify the list of user tablespaces to include when moving a non-CDB to a PDB
* to exclude a temp tablespace when plugging in a PDB
* to specify the list oftablespaces to include when creating a PDB from the CDB seed

Oracle 1Z1-083 Exam is a computer-based exam consisting of 80 multiple-choice questions. Candidates have 105 minutes to complete the exam, and they must achieve a score of 63% or higher to pass. 1Z0-083 exam fee is $245 USD and can be taken at authorized testing centers or online through the Pearson VUE testing platform.

Focus on 1Z0-083 All-in-One Exam Guide For Quick Preparation: https://www.validbraindumps.com/1Z0-083-exam-prep.html]