

1Z0-083^{Q&As}

Oracle Database Administration II

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QUESTION 1

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)

Correct Answer: BC

BC test:

```
SQL> select count(*) from sys.dba_tab_statistics where last_analyzed is not null;
```

```
COUNT(*)
```

```
3610
```

```
SQL> EXEC DBMS_STATS.GATHER_DATABASE_STATS;
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```
SQL> select count(*) from sys.dba_tab_statistics where last_analyzed is not null;
```

```
COUNT(*)
```

```
3649
```

```
SQL> alter session set container=ORCLPDB1;
```

Session altered.

```
SQL> select count(*) from sys.dba_tab_statistics where last_analyzed is not null; COUNT(*)
```

```
SQL> EXEC DBMS_STATS.GATHER_DATABASE_STATS;
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```
SQL> select count(*) from sys.dba_tab_statistics where last_analyzed is not null;
```

```
COUNT(*)
```

QUESTION 2

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.

Correct Answer: BD

E,F ->Incorrect -> tablespace export/import can be conventional or transportable A,C -> Nothing is created automatically you must create what you need.

QUESTION 3

Which three are true about Rapid Home Provisioning of Oracle software? (Choose three.)

- A. It can be used only on nodes with Oracle Grid Infrastructure installed.
- B. It can be used to patch existing Oracle software installations.
- C. It can be used to create templates of Oracle homes as gold images of only Oracle databases.
- D. It can be used to deploy new homes without disrupting active databases.
- E. It can be used to create a single-instance Oracle Database in an already-installed Oracle home.
- F. It can be used to upgrade only single-instance databases running on Oracle Restart.

Correct Answer: BDE

Rapid Home Provisioning can provision Oracle Database homes for Oracle Database 11.2 and later. Once the software is provisioned, a single RHP command will create a database with choices including

1.

Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC)

2.

Oracle Real Application Clusters One Node (Oracle RAC One Node)

3.

single instance (with or without Grid Infrastructure or Oracle Restart on the target)

4.

using templates

5.

creating Oracle Multitenant Container Databases (CDBs)

6.

creating an Admin- or Policy-managed database <https://www.oracle.com/assets/rapid-home-provisioning-2405191.pdf>

Reference: <https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/12.2/sprhp/what-can-i-do-rapid-home-provisioning.html>

QUESTION 4

RMAN is connected to a target database instance and an auxiliary instance. You execute the command:

```
RMAN>      DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE
           TO dupdb
           FROM ACTIVE DATABASE
           SECTION SIZE 1G;
```

RMAN> DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE TO dupdb FROM ACTIVE DATABASE SECTION SIZE 1G; What is the outcome?

- A. RMAN uses the pull method to restore files using image copies
- B. RMAN uses the push method to transfer image copies
- C. RMAN uses the push method to transfer backup sets
- D. RMAN uses the pull method to restore files using backup sets

Correct Answer: D

When RMAN performs active database duplication using backup sets, a connection is established with the source database and the auxiliary database. The auxiliary database then connects to the source database through Oracle Net Services and retrieves the required database files from the source database. This method of active database duplication is also to as the pull-based method.

Example: DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE TO dupdb FROM ACTIVE DATABASE PASSWORD FILE SPFILE NOFILENAMECHECK; Incorrect Answers: A, B, C: When active database duplication is performed using image copies, after RMAN establishes a connection with the source database, the source database transfers the required database files to the auxiliary database. Using image copies may require additional resources on the source database. This method is referred to as the push-based method of active database duplication.

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

QUESTION 5

A database is configured in ARCHIVELOG mode.

Full RMAN backups are taken and no backup to trace has been taken of the control file.

A media failure has occurred.

In which two scenarios is complete recovery possible? (Choose two.)

- A. when any archived log from, before, or after the most recent backup is corrupt.
- B. after losing all copies of the control file
- C. after losing an archived log from after the most recent backup
- D. after losing an archived log from before the most recent backup
- E. after losing the SYSTEM tablespace

Correct Answer: DE

If you lose any archive from after the backup, you can't do a complete recovery, so A and C are discarded, also you can't mount the database if you don't have a valid control file. (not B)

QUESTION 6

Which three are true about Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) and Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) in an Oracle multitenant environment? (Choose three.)

- A. ADDM can run in a nonroot container.
- B. AWR snapshots can be created in CDB\$ROOT.
- C. AWR reports can be generated while connected to any container.
- D. All AWR data is stored in the CDB\$ROOT SYSAUX tablespace.
- E. AWR snapshots can be created in a PDB.
- F. No AWR data is stored in the CDB\$ROOT SYSAUX tablespace.

Correct Answer: ABE

The CDB-level snapshot data is stored in the SYSAUX tablespace of a CDB root. The PDB-level snapshot data is stored in the SYSAUX tablespace of a PDB.

Starting with Oracle Database 12c, ADDM is enabled by default in the root container of a multitenant container database (CDB). Starting with Oracle Database 19c, you can also use ADDM in a pluggable database (PDB).

QUESTION 7

Which three are true about interpreting Recovery Manager (RMAN) error stacks returned to standard output? (Choose three.)

- A. Some messages in the error stack are not errors.

- B. If an RMAN command fails, the output will only identify the command that failed.
- C. If an RMAN command fails, the output will identify the channel ID where the failure occurred.
- D. Media Management errors appear as a line with "sbtio" and a number.
- E. Media Management errors appear as a line with "sbtio".
- F. Media Management errors appear as a line with "Additional information" and a number.

Correct Answer: ACF

C: RMAN-03009 provides channel ID.

F: The main information of interest returned by SBT 1.1 media managers is the error code in the "Additional information" line:

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E15586_01/backup.1111/e10642/rcmtroub.htm
<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/rcmtroub.htm#BRADV89876>

QUESTION 8

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

- A. When ADDM reports multiple findings, summing all their impacts can yield to more than 100% of DB time.
- B. It runs automatically after each AWR snapshot.
- C. By default it analyzes a period of time corresponding to the last 4 hours of activity.
- D. Results are written to the alert log.
- E. By default it analyzes a period of time corresponding to the last 24 hours of activity.

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 9

You accidentally drop the CUSTOMERS table, and then recover it by using the FLASHBACK TABLE command. Which two statements are true about the dependent objects of the CUSTOMERS table?

- A. All the triggers associated with the table are flashed back but are disabled.
- B. Materialized views that use the CUSTOMERS table are flashed back.
- C. LOB segments associated with the CUSTOMERS table are flashed back.
- D. All the constraints defined on the table, except the referential integrity constraints, are flashed back.
- E. Only the primary key constraint created for the table is flashed back, whereas all other indexes must be retrieved separately.

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 10

Which three are true about an application container? (Choose three.)

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

Correct Answer: ABD

Reference: <https://blog.toadworld.com/2017/06/26/oracle-multi-tenant-application-containers-part-i>

QUESTION 11

Which three statements are true about the key store storage framework for transparent data encryption?

- A. It facilitates and helps to enforce keystore backup requirements.
- B. It handles encrypted data without modifying applications.
- C. It enables a keystore to be stored only in a file on a file system.
- D. It enables separation of duties between the database administrator and the security administrator.
- E. It transparently decrypts data for the database users and applications that access this data.
- F. It helps to track encryption keys and implement requirements such as keystore password rotation and master encryption key reset or re-key operations.

Correct Answer: ADF

Reference: http://oradb-srv.wlv.ac.uk/E16655_01/network.121/e17729/asotrans.htm#CHDEABCA (benefits of the keystore storage framework)

QUESTION 12

You take your database backups by using the RMAN media management interface (MMI). Which two are true about the use of the RMAN MMI? (Choose two.)

- A. You can use it to create image copies for entire file systems.

- B. You can use it to create image copies for database files.
- C. You can use it to create backup sets for database files.
- D. You can use it to create proxy copies for database files.
- E. You can use it to create proxy copies for entire file systems.

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 13

Which two statements are true about encrypted backups performed by using RMAN? (Choose two)

- A. Transparent encryption of backups uses an encryption wallet.
- B. Image copy backups can be created by using password encryption.
- C. A password encryption of backups uses the password while creating and restoring backups.
- D. Encrypted backups can only be written to disk.
- E. A database uses the same encryption key for every encrypted backup.

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 14

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.

Correct Answer: AF

QUESTION 15

A database is configured in ARCHIVELOG mode.

A full RMAN backup exists but no control file backup to trace has been taken.

A media failure 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 online redo log group
- D. after losing all copies of the control file
- E. after losing an UNDO tablespace that is in use

Correct Answer: CD

C and D is correct because if you lose all control the required incomplete recovery. if incomplete recovery then db must be open in resetlog option.

E: undo tablespace. >> (Incorrect) <http://oracle-help.com/backup-and-recovery/recovery-recover-loss-system-critical-undo-tablespace-original-location/>

D: (correct see the details) <http://oracle-help.com/backup-and-recovery/recovery-restore-loss-current-control-files-default-location/>

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