

1z0-083 Dumps

Oracle Database Administration II

<https://www.certleader.com/1z0-083-dumps.html>



NEW QUESTION 1

Which four are true about duplicating a database using Recovery Manager (RMAN)? (Choose four.)

- A. Duplication can be done by having the auxiliary database instance pull backup sets from the target database instance.
- B. A connection to an auxiliary instance is always required.
- C. A subset of the target database can be duplicated.
- D. A new DBID is always created for the duplicated database.
- E. A connection to the recovery catalog instance is always required.
- F. A backup of the target database is always required.
- G. Duplication can be done by having the target database instance push copies to the auxiliary database instance.
- H. A connection to the target database instance is always required.

Answer: ABCG

Explanation:

A duplicate database is a copy of your target database. With the FOR STANDBY clause, it keeps the same unique database identifier (DBID); If FOR STANDBY not specified it creates a new DBID. The duplicate database can include the same content or only a subset from the source database. It can be in the same host or a separate host. The principal work of the duplication is performed by the auxiliary channels. These channels correspond to a server session on the auxiliary instance on the destination host for backup based duplication. For active database duplication the target channels perform the work of pushing data file copies to the auxiliary instance (if number of allocated target channels is greater than the number of allocated auxiliary channels).

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

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%,).

NEW 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

Answer: DE

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 backup, restore, and recovery operations done without using Recovery Manager (RMAN)? (Choose three.)

- A. Backing up a database in NOARCHIVELOG mode using O/S utilities requires that the database instance be started and the database be in the MOUNT state.
- B. Backing up a database in ARCHIVELOG mode using O/S utilities requires that the database instance be started and the database be in MOUNT state.
- C. An Oracle database can be restored from backup files copied using O/S utilities.
- D. Oracle data file backups, copied using an O/S utility, can be added to the RMAN catalog as IMAGE COPIES.
- E. Backing up a database in NOARCHIVELOG mode using O/S utilities requires that the database instance be shut down.
- F. Oracle archive log backups, copied using an O/S utility, can be added to the RMAN catalog as a backup set.
- G. Backing up a database in ARCHIVELOG mode using O/S utilities requires that the database instance be started and the database be in OPEN state.

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 8

A container database called CDB1 is OMF-enabled.

PDB_FILE_NAME_CONVERT is not configured in CDB1. PDB1 was unplugged from CDB1 earlier in the week. Examine this command, which will be executed in CDB1:

```
CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE pdb1  
USING '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/pdb1.xml' SOURCE_FILE_NAME_CONVERT =  
('/u01/app/oracle/oradata/', '/u02/app/oracle/oradata/');
```

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

- A. PDB1 data files already exist in the correct location.
- B. DBMS_PDB.CHECK_PLUG_COMPATIBILITY must be run in CDB1 before executing the command.
- C. PDB_FILE_NAME_CONVERT must be set before executing the command.
- D. /u01/app/oracle/oradata/pdb1.xml does not contain the current locations of data files for PDB1.
- E. PDB1 must be dropped from CDB1.

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 9

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 10

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

- A. It can be run only manually.
- B. It is part of the DBMS_ADVISOR package.
- C. It can recommend changes to improve the statistics gathering process.
- D. It always analyzes all schemas in the database.
- E. It runs automatically every night by default.
- F. It is part of the DBMS_STATS package.

Answer: ACF

Explanation:

<https://mikedietrichde.com/2017/08/22/oracle-optimizer-statistics-advisor-in-oracle-database-12-2-0-1/> <https://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/bi-datawarehousing/twp-bp-for-stats-gather-19c-5324205.pdf>

NEW QUESTION 10

Which three can be done using Oracle Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) starting from Oracle Database 19c? (Choose three.)

- A. cloning a remote container database in interactive mode

- B. cloning a remote pluggable database in silent mode
- C. relocating a remote pluggable database in interactive mode
- D. relocating a remote container database in silent mode
- E. cloning a remote container database in silent mode
- F. relocating a remote pluggable database in silent mode
- G. relocating aremote container database in interactive mode

Answer: BEF

NEW QUESTION 12

Examine this configuration:

- CDB1is an Oracle Database 12c Release 2 database containing pluggable databasesPDB\$SEED,PDB1, andPDB2.
- PDB\$SEEDis openREAD ONLY
- PDB1is openREAD WRITE
- PDB2isMOUNTED.
- ORACLE_HOMEis/u01/app/oracle/product/18.1.0/dbhome_1.

You execute these commands before upgrading the database to the current release:

```
$ . oraenv
ORACLE_SID = [cdb1] ? cdb1
The Oracle base remains unchanged with value /u01/app/oracle

$ $ORACLE_HOME/jdk/bin/java -jar preupgrade.jar TERMINAL TEXT
```

For which databases will fixup scripts be created?

- A. CDB1, PDB\$SEED, PDB1, and PDB2
- B. PDB\$SEED, PDB1, and PDB2 only
- C. CDB1 and PDB\$SEED only
- D. CDB1, PDB1,and PDB2 only
- E. CDB1, PDB\$SEED, and PDB1 only

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 15

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 19

On the 10th ofAugust, 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 24

Examine these queries and their output:

```
SQL> select pdb_name, name, pdb_restore_point, clean_pdb_restore_point
  2 from v$restore_point natural join dba_pdbs;
```

PDB_NAME	NAME	PDB_RESTORE_POINT	CLEAN_PDB_RESTORE_POINT
PDB1	R1	YES	NO

```
SQL> select property_name, property_value
  2 from database_properties where property_name like '%UNDO%';
```

PROPERTY_NAME	PROPERTY_VALUE
LOCAL_UNDO_ENABLED	FALSE

An online RMAN backup of the CDB was taken an hour before Restore Point R1 was created. You want to recover PDB1 to Restore Point R1. How do you achieve this?

- A. Execute FLASHBACK PLUGGABLE DATABASE PDB1 TO RESTORE POINT R1 by using RMAN while connected to PDB1.
- B. Execute FLASHBACK PLUGGABLE DATABASE PDB1 TO RESTORE POINT R1 by using SQL while connected to PDB1.
- C. Execute FLASHBACK PLUGGABLE DATABASE PDB1 TO RESTORE POINT R1 by using SQL while connected to CDB\$ROOT.
- D. Execute FLASHBACK PLUGGABLE DATABASE PDB1 TO RESTORE POINT R1 by using RMAN while connected to CDB\$ROOT.
- E. This cannot be done due to the lack of a clean restore point.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 28

Examine this output:

```
SQL> select pluggable_database, shares, parallel_server_limit
  2 from dba_cdb_rsrc_plan_directives where plan = 'MY_PLAN'
  3 order by pluggable_database;
```

PLUGGABLE_DATABASE	SHARES	PARALLEL_SERVER_LIMIT
ORA\$AUTOTASK		100
ORA\$DEFAULT_PDB_DIRECTIVE	1	0
PDB1	2	100
PDB2	2	25
PDB3	1	

```
SQL> select name, value from v$parameter
  2 where name = 'resource_manager_plan';
```

NAME	VALUE
resource_manager_plan	MY_PLAN

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Any PDB not specified in the plan will be unable to execute statements in parallel.
- B. PDB3 can use all available parallel execution processes at times.
- C. PDB1 is always limited to 40% of the available system resources regardless of demand.
- D. Any PDB not specified in the plan will be able to use a maximum of 16.5% of the available system resources.
- E. PDB3 is guaranteed to receive at least 20% of the available system resources if there is enough demand.
- F. PDB2 is guaranteed at least 25% of the available parallel execution processes if there is enough demand.

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 32

Examine this command:

\$ rhctl move database --sourcehome Oracle_home_path --destinationhome Oracle_home_path For which two purposes can you use this command? (Choose two.)

- A. to switch an existing Oracle Database home to a newer release of Oracle software on the same server
- B. to switch to a read-only Oracle home
- C. to switch back to the previous Oracle home as part of a rollback operation
- D. to switch the Oracle Database home when using a centralized Rapid Home Provisioning server
- E. to switch to a patched Oracle Database home

Answer: CE

Explanation:

You can use the `rhctl move gihome` command with the same syntax to switch from the current Oracle Grid Infrastructure home to a patched home. The `rhctl` command enables you to switch from your current Oracle Grid Infrastructure or Oracle Database home to a patched Oracle home so that you can provision the new Oracle home as a gold image. You can also use the `rhctl` command to switch back to the old Oracle home, if you want to roll back the operation.

NEW QUESTION 37

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

- A. A duplexed backup set uses the same number of SBT channels as a non-duplexed backup set for the same number of files.
- B. A non-duplexed backup set written to disk can be duplexed to disk by backing up the backup set that is already on disk.
- C. A non-duplexed backup set written to SBT can be duplexed to tape by backing up the backup set that is already on tape.
- D. A non-duplexed backup set written to disk can be duplexed to tape by backing up the backup set that is already on disk.
- E. A non-duplexed backup set written to SBT can be duplexed to disk by backing up the backup set that is already on tape.
- F. A duplexed backup set always uses twice as many SBT channels as a non-duplexed backup set for the same number of files.

Answer: DF

NEW QUESTION 38

Which two are true about common objects? (Choose two.)

- A. They can be created only in CDB\$ROOT.
- B. They can be only metadata-linked in an application container.
- C. They can exist in user-defined schemas only in application containers.
- D. They can exist in CDB\$ROOT and an application root.
- E. They can be extended data-linked in CDB\$ROOT.
- F. They can be created only in an application root.

Answer: CF

NEW QUESTION 40

Which three are true about Automatic Workload Repository (AWR), Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM), and the Manageability Monitor (MMON) background process? (Choose three.)

- A. ADDM can recommend shrinking the buffer cache.
- B. ADDM can recommend extending the buffer cache.
- C. By default, MMON creates an AWR snapshot every 30 minutes.
- D. ADDM performs its analysis only when a DBA requests it.
- E. By default, AWR snapshots are automatically purged after eight days.
- F. AWR snapshots must be deleted when no longer required by ADDM.

Answer: AEF

NEW QUESTION 42

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 44

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 that the 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 two points in time.

Answer: ABF

NEW QUESTION 48

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 52

Which two are true about OS groups and users for Oracle Grid Infrastructure and the Oracle Relational Database Management System (RDBMS)? (Choose two.)

- A. By default, members of the OSASM group can access Automatic Storage Management and RDBMS instances.
- B. The primary group for the Oracle Grid Infrastructure and Oracle Database owners must be the Oracle Inventory group.
- C. The Oracle Grid Infrastructure installation must be owned by the grid user.
- D. The Oracle Grid Infrastructure owner owns Oracle Restart and Oracle Automatic Storage Management binaries.
- E. The Oracle Grid Infrastructure owner must have OSOPER, OSBACKUPDBA, and OSKMDBA as secondary groups.
- F. The same OSDBA group must be used for Automatic Storage Management and the Oracle Database.

Answer: EF

NEW QUESTION 54

Automatic Shared Memory Management is disabled for one of your database instances.

SomeSQL statements perform poorly due to excessive hard parse activity, thereby degrading performance. What would be your next step?

- A. Run the SQL Access Advisor.
- B. Run the Memory Advisor for the shared pool.
- C. Run the SQL Tuning Advisor.
- D. Run theMemory Advisor for the Program Global Area.
- E. Run the Memory Advisor for the System Global Area.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 57

Oracle Managed Files (OMF) is enabled in a CDB and thiscommand is successfully executed:

```
CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE app1
  AS APPLICATION CONTAINER
  ADMIN USER admin1 IDENTIFIED BY app_123 ROLES=(CONNECT);
```

Which three are true? (Choose three.)

- A. Application PDBs that are subsequently created in the APP1 application container will be cloned from APP1\$SEED.
- B. An application seed PDB is created for APP1.
- C. An application root PDB is created for APP1.
- D. A default service is created for the application root APP1.
- E. Application PDBs that are subsequently created in the APP1 application container will be cloned from PDB\$SEED.
- F. APP1 can never be unplugged.

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 58

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 containedin 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 61

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 64

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 67

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 backup 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 72

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 75

Which two are true about unplugging an application container from a container database and plugging it into a different container database?

- A. It requires local undo mode in both container databases.
- B. It requires only local undo mode in the database where the application container will be unplugged.
- C. Plugging the application root into a different CDB plugs in all its application PDBs.
- D. Application PDBs in the application container must be unplugged before the application root is unplugged.
- E. Unplugging the application root from a CDB unplugs all its application PDBs.
- F. The application root of an application container should be plugged into the other CDB before its application PDBs are plugged in.

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 80

Which three are true about transporting databases across platforms using Recovery 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 DBID is 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 85

Which two are true about Oracle instance recovery? (Choose three.)

- A. Recovery begins from the beginning of the CURRENT redo log group.
- B. Recovery begins from the last checkpoint position that was calculated by the Database Writer before instance failure.
- C. Recovery begins from the start of any ACTIVE redo log group or the start of the CURRENT log group if no other group is ACTIVE.
- D. Recovery reads redo until the end of the redo thread.
- E. SMON rolls back any dead transactions, and then the database is opened.
- F. Recovery begins from the last checkpoint position that was recorded in the control file by the checkpoint process (CKPT).
- G. Recovery reads redo until the end of the redo thread, and then opens the database.
- H. SMON then rolls back any dead transactions.

Answer: BDF

NEW QUESTION 86

Which three are true about an application seed pluggable database (PDB)? (Choose three.)

- A. It is automatically synchronized with its application root PDB when an application is upgraded.
- B. It cannot be added to an application container after the application container has already been created.
- C. A new application PDB created by cloning an application seed PDB can have an old version of the application installed after cloning completes.
- D. It is automatically synchronized with its application root PDB when an application is installed.
- E. It cannot be dropped from its application container.
- F. A new application PDB created by cloning an application seed PDB can have an up-to-date version of the application installed after cloning completes.
- G. It is not required in an application container.

Answer: DFG

NEW QUESTION 87

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 TEMP when 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 92

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

- A. the Optimal Flexible Architecture (OFA) compliant path to store Oracle 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 97

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 102

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 106

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.)

- A. Increase the size of tape I/O buffers.
- B. Disable FORCE LOGGING for the database.
- C. Increase the size of the database buffer cache.
- D. Enable asynchronous disk I/O.
- E. Increase the level of RMAN multiplexing.

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 110

Which three are true about Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a Standalone Server?

- A. It includes both Oracle Restart and Oracle Automatic Storage Management (ASM) software.
- B. It creates one disk group during installation.
- C. It requires the operating system oracle_base environment variable to be predefined before installation.
- D. It requires Oracle ASM Filter Driver (ASMFD) to manage Automatic Storage Management (ASM) disks
- E. It requires Oracle ASMLib to manage Automatic Storage Management (ASM) disks.
- F. Automatic Storage Management (ASM) requires that O/S groups OSASM and OSDBA be assigned as secondary groups for its installation owner.

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 114

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 118

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 121

Which two are true about creating RMAN backups for an Oracle container database? (Choose two.)

- A. Tablespaces from different PDBs with identical names must be backed up by connecting RMAN separately to each PDB to back up the tablespaces.
- B. The BACKUP DATABASE command will create a pluggable database (PDB) backup when RMAN is connected to a PDB.
- C. SPFILE backups can be created while connected to an application root PDB.
- D. The BACKUP DATABASE PLUS ARCHIVELOG command will back up archive logs when RMAN is connected to a PDB.
- E. The BACKUP PLUGGABLE DATABASE command can be used to back up CDB\$ROOT.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 125

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_SLAVES to a non zero value can improve backup performance when using asynchronous 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 128

Which three are true about performing an Oracle Database install on Linux? (Choose three.)

- A. The runfixup.sh script can install missing RPMs.
- B. The Oracle Preinstallation RPM must be used to configure the Oracle database installation owner, the Oracle Inventory group, and an Oracle administrative privileges group.
- C. It allows you to select the languages supported by the Oracle database server.
- D. It can be done before installing Grid Infrastructure for a Standalone Server.
- E. The Oracle Preinstallation RPM can be used to configure the Oracle database installation owner, the Oracle Inventory group, and an Oracle administrative privileges group.
- F. It can be done after installing Grid Infrastructure for a Standalone Server.
- G. The Oracle database administrator must be granted access to the root operating system account to run root privileged scripts.

Answer: CEG

NEW QUESTION 131

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 135

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 140

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