

# 1Z0-083<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Database Administration II

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### QUESTION 1

Which three are true about the SQL Tuning Advisor? (Choose three.)

- A. It checks each query being analyzed for stale statistics.
- B. It checks each query being analyzed for missing statistics.
- C. It only recommends syntactic changes to SQL statements.
- D. It can recommend semantic changes to SQL statements.
- E. It considers all SQL statements being analyzed by the advisor task as a group.
- F. It builds SQL profiles for each poorly performing SQL statement to prevent regressions.

Correct Answer: ABD

Not F

"for improving performance of high-load SQL statements" NOT "for each poorly performing SQL statement"

SQL Tuning Advisor is a mechanism for resolving problems related to suboptimally performing SQL statements.

Use SQL Tuning Advisor to obtain recommendations for improving performance of high-load SQL statements, and prevent regressions by only executing optimal plans.

Reference: <https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/18/tgsql/sql-tuning-advisor.html#GUID-73AB38C1-A7F6-401E-9010-B4476E173673>

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### QUESTION 2

Which three actions are performed by Database Upgrade Assistant (DBUA)? (Choose three.)

- A. It recompiles all stored PL/SQL code by using utlrl.sql.
- B. It empties the RECYCLE BIN.
- C. It performs prerequisite checks to verify if the Oracle database is ready for upgrade.
- D. It sets all user tablespaces to "read-only" before starting the upgrade.
- E. It removes the AUDSYS schema and the AUDIT\_ADMIN and AUDIT\_VIEWER roles
- F. It increases tablespace size, if required, to meet upgrade requirements.

Correct Answer: ACF

Language has some nuances but A is correct. B is wrong. It doesn't empty recycle bin by itself.

It increases tablespace is needed, but on prompt, not automatically. but it does increased the size.

Reference: <https://oracle-base.com/articles/12c/upgrading-to-12c>

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### QUESTION 3

How do you configure a CDB for local undo mode?

- A. Open the CDB instance in upgrade mode. In CDB\$ROOT, execute ALTER DATABASE LOCAL UNDO ON, and then restart the CDB instance.
- B. Open the CDB instance in restricted mode. In CDB\$ROOT, execute ALTER DATABASE LOCAL UNDO ON, and create an UNDO tablespace in each PDB, then restart the CDB instance.
- C. 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.
- D. Open the CDB instance in read-only mode. In CDB\$ROOT, execute ALTER DATABASE LOCAL UNDO ON, and then change the CDB to read/write mode.
- E. 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.

Correct Answer: A

Tested couple of minutes ago in practice. It was not possible to change undo mode on the PDB level:

```
SQL> alter database local undo OFF; alter database local undo OFF * ERROR at line 1: ORA-65040: operation not allowed from within a pluggable database
```

Reference: <https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/12.2/admin/administering-a-cdb-with-sql-plus.html#GUID-1AAB032F-D13A-4E06-A062-59E0487C2FC5>

### QUESTION 4

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.

Correct Answer: BCD

One reliable way to determine whether the output device or input disk I/O is the bottleneck in a given backup job is to compare the time required to run backup tasks with the time required to run BACKUP VALIDATE of the same tasks.

BACKUP VALIDATE of a backup performs the same disk reads as a real backup but performs no I/O to an output device.

D -> If the time for the BACKUP VALIDATE to tape is about the same as the time for a real backup to tape, then reading from disk is the likely bottleneck.

C -> If the time for the BACKUP VALIDATE to tape is significantly less than the time for a real backup to tape, then writing to the output device is the likely bottleneck.

B -> Some operating systems support native asynchronous I/O. If and only if your disk does not support asynchronous I/O, then set DBWR\_IO\_SLAVES. Any nonzero value for DBWR\_IO\_SLAVES causes a fixed number of disk I/O slaves to

be used for backup and restore, which simulates asynchronous I/O.

G -> incorrect - The simplest way to identify the bottleneck is to find the data file that has the largest ratio for LONG\_WAITS divided by IO\_COUNT

Reference: <https://web.stanford.edu/dept/itss/docs/oracle/10gR2/backup.102/b14191/rcmtunin003.htm>

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## QUESTION 5

You are working on an Oracle Database 19c database. You enabled the Flashback Database feature.

Which two statements regarding flashback logs are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Flashback logs are not archived.
- B. Flashback logs are maintained in redo log files.
- C. Flashback logs are maintained in the Flash Recovery Area.
- D. Flashback logs are used to maintain Flashback Database related errors.
- E. Flashback logs need to be cleared manually after you disable Flashback Database.

Correct Answer: AC

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