



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 prerequisites for creating a backup-based duplicate database?

- A. connecting to the target database and a recovery catalog to execute the duplicate command
- B. creating a password file for an auxiliary instance
- C. connecting to an auxiliary instance
- D. matching the database identifier (DBID) of the source database and the duplicate database
- E. creating an SPFILE for the target database

Correct Answer: BC

#### **QUESTION 3**

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 a remote container database in interactive mode

Correct Answer: BEF

\$ORACLE\_HOME/bin/dbca -silent \

-createDuplicateDB -gdbName CDB1 -sid CDB1B \

-createAsStandby -dbUniqueName CDB1B -sysPassword oracle \

-primaryDBConnectionString \$(hostname):1521/CDB1A \

-datafileDestination /u01/oradata -useOMF true -storageType FS \

-recoveryAreaDestination /u01/fast\_recovery\_area \

-recoveryAreaSize 10240 -enableArchive true \

-createListener LISTENER1B:1522

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/19/clone-pdbs-using-dbca-silent-mode/index.ht ml?learningpath=trueandappuser=nobodyandappsession=170971049395andcontentid=26693andactivityname=Clone% 20PDBs%



20using%20DBCA%20in%20Silent%20Modeandeventid=6352

# **QUESTION 4**

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 CDBandROOT.
- 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.

#### Correct Answer: AD

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/18/multi/creating-and-configuring-a-cdb.html#GUID-12ADA04D-F81D-4579-A68C-0958CC7D6C2F

#### **QUESTION 5**

Which statement correctly describes the SQL profiling performed by the SQL Tuning Advisor?

A. It is a set of recommendations by the optimizer to create new indexes.

- B. It is a set of recommendations by the optimizer to restructure a SQL statement to avoid suboptimal execution plans.
- C. It is auxiliary information collected by the optimizer for a SQL statement to help use better joins orders.
- D. It is auxiliary information collected by the optimizer for a SQL statement to eliminate estimation error.
- E. It is a set of recommendations by the optimizer to change the access methods used.

Correct Answer: D

#### **QUESTION 6**

You are administering a multitenant container database (COB) that contains two pluggable databases (PDBs), pdb1 and pdb2.

You are connected to pdb2 as a common user with DBA privileges.

The statistics\_level parameter is PDB modifiable. As the user sys, execute the following command on pdb2:

SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET STATISTICS\_LEVEL=ALL SID=\\'\*\\' SCOPE=SPFILE;

Which statement is true about the result of this command?



- A. The statistics\_level parameter is set to all when any of the PDBs is reopened.
- B. The statistics\_level parameter is set to all only for PDB2 when it is reopened.
- C. The statistics\_level parameter is set to all when the root database is restarted.
- D. The statement is ignored because there is no SPFILE for a PDB.

Correct Answer: B

#### **QUESTION 7**

Which two are true about Recovery Manager (RMAN) diagnostic message output? (Choose two.)

A. Media Management messages for SBT devices are always written to sbtio.log.

B. RMAN error stacks should be read from the bottom up as that is the order in which errors are generated.

C. RMAN error stacks should be read from the top down as that is the order in which errors are generated.

D. The RMAN LOG command line clause causes output issued during RMAN command compilation to be written to a log file and to standard output.

E. The RMAN LOG command line clause causes output issued during RMAN command compilation to be written to a log file only.

F. Media Management messages for SBT devices are written to an Oracle trace file.

Correct Answer: BE

[oracle@rac1 admin]\$ rman target / log \\'/tmp/log.txt\\'

RMAN> list backup summary;

RMAN> exit

[oracle@rac1 admin]\$ cat /tmp/log.txt

Recovery Manager: Release 19.0.0.0.0 - Production on Mon Jun 22 15:48:39 2020

Version 19.6.0.0.0

Copyright (c) 1982, 2019, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

connected to target database: TST193 (DBID=1785824688)

RMAN>

using target database control file instead of recovery catalog

List of Backups

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RMAN>

Recovery Manager complete.

#### **QUESTION 8**

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

## **QUESTION 9**

Examine the RMAN commands:

RMAN> CONNECT TARGET "sbu@prod AS SYSBACKUP";

RMAN>CONNECT AUXILIARY "sbu@dup\_db AS SYSBACKUP";

RMAN >DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE TO dup\_db

FROM ACTIVE DATABASE

PASSWORD FILE

SECTION SIZE 400M;

Which statement is true about the DUPLICATE command?

- A. It succeeds and creates multisection backup sets that are used for active database duplication.
- B. It fails because no parallel channels are allocated for the auxiliary database.

C. It succeeds only if the target database is in MOUNT state.

D. It fails because there is no connection to a recovery catalogue.



Correct Answer: A

# **QUESTION 10**

In one of your databases, unified auditing is enabled and an SH.SALES table exists.

You successfully execute these commands:

SQL> CREATE AUDIT POLICY sales\_pol ACTIONS select on sh.sales;

SQL> AUDIT POLICY sales\_pol;

Which statement is true about SALES\_POL?

A. It is enabled for all users having SELECT privilege on SH.SALES.

B. Only successful queries of SH.SALES are written to the audit trail.

C. It is only enabled for user SH.

D. Audit records are always stored in an external audit file.

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Correct Answer: A
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## **QUESTION 11**

Which two are true about the Oracle dataabse methodology? (Choose two.)

- A. The Oracle Database time model should be used to find the database and instance areas most in need of tuning.
- B. Tuning activities should stop once the user is satisfied with performance.
- C. Tuning activities should stop once agreed service levels for performance have been met.
- D. The database instance memory should always be tuned before tuning any file systems.
- E. SQL statements should always be tuned before tuning any file systems.
- F. The alert log should be used to find the database and instance areas most in need of tuning.

#### Correct Answer: AE

Reference: https://flylib.com/books/en/4.322.1.9/1/

#### **QUESTION 12**

Which two are true about SQL Performance Analyzer (SPA)? (Choose two.)

A. It is integrated with the SQL Access Advisor.



B. It predicts the impact of system changes on SQL workload response time.

C. It provides before and after execution statistics for each SQL statement in the analysis task

D. It offers fine-grained analysis of all the SQL statements in the analysis task as a group.

E. SQL statements that were originally run concurrently are run concurrently by SPA.

Correct Answer: BC

Oracle Real Application Testing ... enables businesses to fully assess the outcome of a system changes in test or production. Oracle Real Application Testing is comprised of the following features: Performance Analyzer (SPA), SPA ...

C:

SQL Performance Analyzer executes the SQL statements captured in the SQL Tuning Set and generates execution plans and execution statistics for each statement

For D, though group (summary) view is shown during analysis, i dont think that what they mean by fine grained

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

### **QUESTION 13**

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

- A. It recompiles all stored PL/SQL code by using utlrp.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

#### **QUESTION 14**

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.

Correct Answer: CE

A is NOT correct - DB can be even NOT MOUNTED.

B is NOT correct - you can close it whenever you want, eventually new check will find the failure again.

C has to be CORRECT despite it is not fully clear, anyway Recovery Advisor can be used when database is even NOT mounted, hence it is CLOSED while instance is STARTED.

D is NOT correct because of ONLY word. Change Failure can CLOSE or CHANGE PRIORITY.

E is CORRECT - Data Recovery Advisor can potentially detect, analyze, and repair data failures BEFORE a database process discovers the corruption and signals an error. Early warnings help limit damage caused by corruption.

The health assessment is known as a data integrity check and can be invoked reactively or PROACTIVELY.

#### **QUESTION 15**

Which two are true about backup encryption? (Choose two).

- A. The Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) keystore is backed up using RMAN.
- B. Vendor-specific media management software can be used for making encrypted RMAN backups to media.
- C. The BACKUP BACKUPSET command can encrypt and decrypt backup sets.
- D. Image copies can be encrypted.
- E. Keystore-based encryption is the default mode for RMAN backup encryption.
- F. Backup encryption can be enabled selectively for specific tablespaces.

Correct Answer: CE

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