

Practice Examples and Dumps & Tips for 2022 Latest 1Z0-083 Valid Tests Dumps [Q112-Q131]



Practice Examples and Dumps & Tips for 2022 Latest 1Z0-083 Valid Tests Dumps
Latest [Jun 06, 2022] 100% Passing Guarantee - Brilliant 1Z0-083 Exam Questions PDF

Average Salary of Oracle Database Administration II Exam Number: 1Z0-083 Certified Professionals
The average salary is between \$69k and \$127k.

NO.112 Which three are true about patchsets? (Choose three.)

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

NO.113 Which two are true about Recovery Manager (RMAN) diagnostic message output? (Choose two.)

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

- * RMAN error stacks should be read from the bottom up as that is the order in which errors are generated.
- * RMAN error stacks should be read from the top down as that is the order in which errors are generated.
- * The RMAN LOG command line clause causes output issued during RMAN command compilation to be written to a log file and to standard output.
- * The RMAN LOG command line clause causes output issued during RMAN command compilation to be written to a log file only.
- * Media Management messages for SBT devices are written to an Oracle trace file.

NO.114 Which three actions are performed by Database Upgrade Assistant (DBUA)? (Choose three.)

- * It recompiles all stored PL/SQL code by using `utlrp.sql`.
- * It empties the RECYCLE BIN.
- * It performs prerequisite checks to verify if the Oracle database is ready for upgrade.
- * It sets all user tablespaces to `read-only` before starting the upgrade.
- * It removes the AUDSYS schema and the AUDIT_ADMIN and AUDIT_VIEWER roles
- * It increases tablespace size, if required, to meet upgrade requirements.

Reference:

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

NO.115 Choose three. Which three are true about configuring CONTROLFILE AUTOBACKUP by using RMAN?

- * The control file is backed up whenever a new tablespace is created.
- * The server parameter file (SPFILE) is automatically backed up each time the control file is backed up.
- * The control file is backed up whenever a new table is created.
- * The control file is backed up whenever an RMAN backup is successfully recorded in the catalog.
- * It requires the use of fast recovery area (FRA).
- * The control file is backed up automatically each time the SPFILE is backed up manually.

NO.116 Which three are true about thresholds, metrics, and server-generated alerts? (Choose three.)

- * All metrics are instance related.
- * Cleared stateful alerts are displayed by querying `DBA_ALERT_HISTORY`.
- * A space usage management alert is automatically cleared after the underlying problem is resolved.
- * They are generated by SMON when a tablespace is 97% full.
- * Metrics are statistical counts for a specific unit.
- * `STATISTICS_LEVEL` must be set to `ALL` to generate alerts.

Explanation/Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e41573/autostat.htm#PFGRF027

<https://blogs.oracle.com/oem/how-to-clear-an-alert-v2>

NO.117 Choose three. Which three are true about upgrading an application in an application container?

- * An application root clone gets created automatically.
- * The upgrade can be performed when connected either to `CDB$ROOT` or to `PDB$SEED`.
- * After an application upgrade, the application container's PDBs remain synchronized with the existing application root.
- * The upgrade must be performed when connected to `CDB$ROOT`.
- * An application name and version number must be specified to upgrade the application.
- * After an application upgrade, the application container's PDBs are automatically synchronized with the application root clone.

NO.118 Which four are true about duplicating a database using Recovery Manager (RMAN)? (Choose four.)

- * Duplication can be done by having the auxiliary database instance pull backup sets from the target database instance.
- * A connection to an auxiliary instance is always required.
- * A subset of the target database can be duplicated.

- * A new DBID is always created for the duplicated database.
- * A connection to the recovery catalog instance is always required.
- * A backup of the target database is always required.
- * Duplication can be done by having the target database instance push copies to the auxiliary database instance.
- * A connection to the target database instance is always required.

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).

NO.119 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'.

While CDB1 is 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 shutdown
RMAN> STARTUP NOMOUNT
RMAN RESTORE CONTROLFILE FROM
'/u01/app/oracle/oradata/CDB1/controlfile/controlfile01.ctl';
```

What will be the outcome?

- * It will create ‘\$/ORACLE_HOME/dbs/cdb1/CDB1/controlfile02.ctl’.
- * It will create ‘/u01/app/oracle/oradata/CDB1/controlfile/controlfile02.ctl’.
- * It will re-create ‘/u02/app/oracle/fast_recover_area/cdb1/CDB1/controlfile02.ctl’.
- * It will create ‘/u01/app/oracle/product/12.2.0.1/db_1/dbs/snapcf_cdb1 control02.ctl’.
- * It will fail because there is no autobackup of the controlfiles.

NO.120 Which two are true about the Oracle database methodology? (Choose two.)

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

NO.121 A schema owner truncated a table in error and must recover the data.

Which Oracle Flashback feature could be used to recover the data?

- * FLASHBACK TRANSACTION
- * FLASHBACK VERSION QUERY
- * FLASHBACK DATA ARCHIVE
- * FLASHBACK TABLE
- * FLASHBACK DATABASE

NO.122 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?

- * The statistics_level parameter is set to all when any of the PDBs is reopened.
- * The statistics_level parameter is set to all only for PDB2 when it is reopened.
- * The statistics_level parameter is set to all when the root database is restarted.
- * The statement is ignored because there is no SPFILE for a PDB.

NO.123 Examine this configuration:

1. CDB1 is a container database.
2. COMMON_USER_PREFIX is C##.
3. PDB1 is a pluggable database contained in CDB1.
4. APP1_ROOT is an application container contained in CDB1.
5. APP1_PDB1 is an application PDB contained in APP1_ROOT.

You execute these commands successfully:

```
$ sqlplus sys/oracle_4U@localhost:1521/cdb1 as sysdba

SQL> CREATE USER c##user1 identified by oracle_4U container=all;
User created.

SQL> ALTER SESSION SET CONTAINER=pdb1;
Session altered.

SQL> CREATE USER p1_user1 identified by oracle_4U;
User Created.

SQL> ALTER SESSION SET CONTAINER=app1_root;
Session altered.

SQL> ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE APPLICATION app1_cdb1_app BEGIN INSTALL '1.0';
Session altered.

SQL> CREATE USER app1_user1 IDENTIFIED BY oracle_4U;
User Created.

SQL> ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE APPLICATION app1_cdb1_app END INSTALL '1.0';
Pluggable database altered.
```

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

- * APP1_USER1 can be created in PDB1.
- * APP1_USER1 can be created in CDB1.
- * APP1_USER1 can have different privileges in each Application PDB contained in APP1_ROOT.
- * C##_APP_USER1 can be created in CDB1.
- * P1_USER1 can be created in CDB1.
- * C##_USER1 will have the same privileges and roles granted in all PDBs in CDB1.

NO.124 1. Which two are prerequisites for creating a backup-based duplicate database?

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

NO.125 Choose two. Which two are prerequisites for using FLASHBACK TABLE?

- * A table's constraints must be disabled before issuing the flashback.
- * The FLASHBACK ANY TABLE system privilege or the FLASHBACK object privilege must be granted to the user performing the flashback.
- * Row Movement must be enabled on the table being flashed back.
- * A table's indexes must be set to unusable before issuing the flashback.
- * The FLASHBACK ANY TABLE system privilege or the FLASHBACK object privilege must be granted to the table owner.

NO.126 Which two are true about an RPM-based Oracle Database installation? (Choose two.)

- * It uses a service configuration script to create a single-instance database as part of the installation.
- * From Oracle Database 18c, a single RPM can be used to install only Oracle Database Server for a single instance.
- * It performs a software-only Oracle Database installation.
- * It includes the Oracle Preinstallation RPM.
- * It requires an Unbreakable Linux Network (ULN) subscription.

NO.127 Which three statements are true about Automatic Workload Repository (AWR)?

- * All AWR tables belong to the SYSTEM schema.
- * The AWR data is stored in memory and in the database.
- * The snapshots collected by AWR are used by the self-tuning components in the database
- * AWR computes time model statistics based on time usage for activities, which are displayed in the v\$SYS time model and V\$SESS_TIME_MODEL views.
- * AWR contains system wide tracing and logging information.

NO.128 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.)

- * oracle will be an owner of the Oracle Inventory.
- * oracle must be the owner of every Oracle Database installation.
- * oracle can own an Oracle Database installation but not an Oracle Grid Infrastructure installation.
- * oracle will be granted the SYSASM privilege when installing the Oracle Database software.
- * The user account, oracle, and group, oinstall, can be used for all Oracle software installations.

NO.129 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 CREATE CATALOG command?

- * 2, 4, 5, 6
- * 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
- * 1, 2, 4, 5
- * 2, 4, 5
- * 1, 3, 4, 5

NO.130 Which are three of the steps taken by Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) to clone a remote pluggable database (PDB) starting from Oracle 19c?

- * creating a database link from CDB\$ROOT in the local database to CDB\$ROOT in the remote system that is to be cloned
- * creating a database link from CDB\$ROOT in the local database to the PDB in the remote system that is to be cloned
- * backing up the cloned PDB
- * opening the cloned PDB
- * leaving the cloned PDB in mount state

NO.131 Which three are true about the SQL Tuning Advisor? (Choose three.)

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

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:

- Using RMAN for Database duplication and transportation- Diagnosing failures using RMAN- Installing, patching and upgrading Oracle Database- Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a standalone server- Managing all aspects of Multitenant container databases, pluggable databases and application containers including the creation

ORACLE 1Z0-083 practice exams and **ORACLE 1Z0-083 practice exams** are designed specifically for candidates to gain an upperhand on experience and knowledge to get through this exam.

1Z0-083 are Available for Instant Access: <https://www.examcollectionpass.com/Oracle/1Z0-083-practice-exam-dumps.html>