Oracle

1Z0-083 Exam

Oracle Database Administration II Exam

Questions & Answers
Demo

Version: 6.1

Question: 1

Which three are true about thresholds, metrics, and server-generated alerts? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: BCE

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

Question: 2

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

Question: 3

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

Reference:
https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/12.2/admin/creating-and-removing- pdbs-with-sql-plus.html#GUID-1C47D543-8376-48AE-A1AE-632316731D59

Question: 4

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

Reference:
https://books.google.com.pk/books?id=0iwrL9P25Z0C&pg=PA35&lpg=PA35&dq=FLASHBACK+transaction+query+requires+undo+to+retrieve+all+versions+of+a+row+that+existed+between+two+points+in+time&source=bl&ots=MJnYl5CZ1u&sig=ACfU3U0dWP-NPd-U8uu3zbaoi3YZzT0FTQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwigi5_Jl9joAhXzUBUIHUh4DksQ6AEwAnoECAsQJg#v= onepage&q=FLASHBACK%20transaction%20query%20requires%20undo%20to%20retrieve%20all%20versions%20of%20a%20row%20that%20existed%20between%20two%20points%20in%20time&f=false
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E18283_01/server.112/e17120/tables011.htm

Question: 5

Which three actions are performed by the Oracle Preinstallation RPM, oracle-database-server-xxxx-preinstall, for Oracle Grid Infrastructure, where xxxx is the Oracle version and release? (Choose three.)

A. performing checks to ensure minimum configuration requirements for Oracle Grid Infrastructure are met
B. creating the oracle OS user

C. creating the OSDBA (dba) group
D. creating thte oraInventory (oinstall) group
E. creating the grid OS user
F. configuring the OS for Oracle Automatic Storage Management shared storage access

Answer: BCD

Reference:
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/install.112/e41961/prelinux.htm#CWLIN2932

Question: 6

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

Reference:
https://blog.toadworld.com/2017/08/01/oracle-multi-tenant-application-containers-part-iii-sharing- of-data-in-application-common-objects

Question: 7

Which two are true about the Automatic Database Diasnostic 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

Question: 8

Which two are true about server-generated alerts? (Choose two.)

A. Stateful alerts must be created by a DBA after resolving the problem.
B. Stateless alerts can be purged manually from the alert history.

C. Stateless alerts can be cleared manually.
D. Stateless alerts are automatically cleared.
E. Stateful alerts are purged automatically from the alert history.

Answer: BC

Explanation:
Except for the tablespace space usage metric, which is database related, the other metrics are instance related. Threshold alerts are also referred to as stateful alerts which are automatically cleared when an alert condition clears. Stateful alert appears in DBA_OUTSTANDING_ALERTS and when cleared go to DBA_ALERT_HISTORY. Other server-generated alerts correspond to specific database events such as ORA-* errors, "Snapshot too old" errors, Recovery Area Low on Free Space, Resumable Session Suspended. These are non threshold based alerts, also referred to as stateless alerts. Stateless alerts go directly to the History table. +++ Most alerts (such as "Out of Space") are cleared automatically when the cause of the problem disappears. However, other alerts (such as generic alert log errors) are sent to you for notification and must be acknowledged by you. After taking the corrective measures, you acknowledge an alert by clearing or purging it. Clearing an alert sends the alert to the Alert History which is accessible from Monitoring sub menu. Purging an alert removes it from the Alert History.
Reference:
https://jameshuangsj.wordpress.com/2019/12/01/clears-stateless-alerts-in-oem-by-using-emcli/

Question: 9

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

Question: 10

Which three are true about opatchauto? (Choose three.)

A. It performs a shutdown and then a restart of all processes in both Oracle Grid Infrastructure and Oracle Database home during the patching process.
B. It must be invoked by a user with root user privileges.
C. Patches are applied via opatchauto.
D. Users must always input patch plans to opatchauto.

E. It requires the Oracle Grid Infrastructure and Oracle Database instances to be shut down before being invoked.
F. It applies patches in nonrolling mode by default.
G. It is used to apply interim patches to Oracle Grid Infrastructure and Oracle Database home combinations.

Answer: ABC