1Z0-083^{Q&As}

Oracle Database Administration II

Pass Oracle 1Z0-083 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

https://www.pass4itsure.com/1z0-083.html

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Oracle
Official Exam Center

⚙ **Instant Download** After Purchase

⚙ **100% Money Back** Guarantee

⚙ **365 Days** Free Update

⚙ **800,000+** Satisfied Customers

QUESTION 1

In your Database, the TBS PERCENT USED parameter is set to 60 and the TBS PERCENT FREE parameter is set to 20.

Which two storage-tiering actions might be automated when using information Lifecycle Management (ILM) to automate data movement?

A. The movement of all segments to a target tablespace with a higher degree of compression, on a different storage tier, when the source tablespace exceeds tbs percent used

B. Setting the target tablespace to read-only after the segments are moved

C. The movement of some segments to a target tablespace with a higher degree of compression, on a different storage tier, when the source tablespace exceeds T3S percent used

D. Taking the target tablespace offline after the segments are moved

E. The movement of some blocks to a target tablespace with a lower degree of compression, on a different storage tier, when the source tablespace exceeds tbs percent used

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 2

Which four are true about a Recovery Manager (RMAN) duplication without a TARGET connection? (Choose four.)

A. The NOREDO clause must be used if the backups of the database being duplicated were taken when the database was in NOARCHIVELOG mode.

B. The UNDO TABLESPACE clause is always required when no connection exists to the TARGET instance.

C. RMAN "pushes" the backups of the database to be duplicated over the network to the auxiliary instance.

D. The NOREDO clause can be used if the backups of the database being duplicated were taken when the database was in ARCHIVELOG mode.

E. RMAN SBT-based backups of the database to be duplicated can be used by the auxiliary instance.

F. The UNDO TABLESPACE clause is always required when no connection exists to the recovery catalog and the TARGET database is closed.

G. The UNDO TABLESPACE clause is always required when no connection exists to the recovery catalog and the TARGET database is opened.

H. RMAN disk-based backups of the database to be duplicated can be used by the auxiliary instance.

Correct Answer: ADEH

Reference: http://oradb-srv.wlv.ac.uk/ora12c/RCMRF/rcmsynta020.htm

QUESTION 3

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.

Correct Answer: DF

A common object is defined in either the CDB root or an application root, and can be referenced using metadata links or object links. A local object is every object that is not a common object. Database-supplied common objects are defined in CDB$ROOT and cannot be changed. Oracle Database does not support creation of common objects in CDB$ROOT.

You can create most schema objects-such as tables, views, PL/SQL and Java program units, sequences, and so on—as common objects in an application root. If the object exists in an application root, then it is called an application common object. ACCORDING THE LECTURE, CORRECT ANSWERS ARE: DF

D: they can exist in CDB$ROOT and application root.

F: they can be created only in application root.

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

QUESTION 4

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

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 5

Which two are true about flashback features in Oracle Database 19c and later releases? (Choose two.)

A. Flashback logs are automatically purged when DB_FLASHBACK_RETENTION_TARGET is set lower than the time they have already been retained.

B. Flashback logs are monitored and proactively deleted when beyond the retention period defined in DB_FLASHBACK_RETENTION_TARGET only after there is space pressure.

C. Flashback logs are monitored and proactively deleted when beyond the retention period defined in DB_FLASHBACK_RETENTION_TARGET before there is space pressure.

D. Flashback logs are monitored for being older than the retention period defined in DB_FLASHBACK_RETENTION_TARGET and can be deleted by an administrator written event trigger.

E. Flashback logs are automatically purged whenever the value of DB_FLASHBACK_RETENTION_TARGET is changed.

Correct Answer: AC

Starting with Oracle Database Release 19c, the management of space in the fast recovery area is simplified. Oracle Database monitors flashback logs in the fast recovery area and automatically deletes flashback logs that are beyond the retention period. When the retention target is reduced, flashback logs that are beyond the retention period are deleted immediately.

In scenarios where a sudden workload spike causes a large number of flashback logs to be created, the workload is monitored for a few days before deleting flashback logs that are beyond the retention period. This avoids the overhead of recreating the flashback logs, if another peak workload occurs soon after.

1Z0-083 Practice Test   1Z0-083 Study Guide   1Z0-083 Exam Questions