1Z0-083Q&As

Oracle Database Administration II

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QUESTION 1

Which three RMAN persistent settings can be set for a database?

A. backup retention policy

B. default backup device type

C. default section size for backups

D. default destinations for backups

E. multiple backup device types for a single backup

Correct Answer: ABD

QUESTION 2

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 3

Examine this extract from the show parameters command:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
db_16k_cache_size	big integer	0
db_2k_cache_size	big integer	0
db_32k_cache_size	big integer	0
db_4k_cache_size	big integer	0
db_8k_cache_size	big integer	0
db_cache_size	big integer	0
java_pool_size	big integer	0
large_pool_size	big integer	0
memory_max_target	big integer	800M
memory_target	big integer	800M
pga_aggregate_limit	big integer	2G
pga_aggregate_target	big integer	0
sga_max_size	big integer	800M
sga_min_size	big integer	0
sga_target	big integer	0
shared_pool_reserved_size	big integer	7130316
shared_pool_size	big integer	0
statistics_level	string	TYPICAL
workarea_size_policy	string	AUTO

How are System Global Area (SGA) and Program Global Area (PGA) memory managed by an instance using these parameter settings?

A. SGA and PGA memory are manually managed

B. SGA memory is manually managed and PGA memory is managed by using Automated SQL Execution Memory Management

C. SGA memory is managed by using Automatic Shared Memory Management (ASMM) and PGA memory is manually managed

D. SGA memory is managed by using Automatic Shared Memory Management (ASMM) and PGA memory is managed by using Automated SQL Execution Memory Management

E. SGA and PGA memory are managed by using Automatic Memory Management (AMM)

Correct Answer: E

https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/19/admin/managing-memory.html#GUID-0F348EAB-9970-4207-8EF3-0F58B64E959A :

The simplest way to manage instance memory is to allow the Oracle Database instance to automatically manage and tune it for you. To do so (on most platforms), you set only a target memory size initialization parameter

(MEMORY_TARGET) and optionally a maximum memory size initialization parameter (MEMORY_MAX_TARGET).

https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/19/admin/managing-memory.html#GUID-0E201F66-D280-472A-AD80-20AB8F7E9C01 :

You can omit the statements that set the SGA_TARGET and PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET parameter values to zero and leave either or both of the values as positive numbers. In this case, the values act as minimum values for the sizes

of

the SGA or instance PGA.

In addition, you can use the PGA_AGGREGATE_LIMIT initialization parameter to set an instance-wide hard limit for PGA memory. You can set PGA_AGGREGATE_LIMIT whether or not you use automatic memory management. See "Using

Automatic PGA Memory Management".

QUESTION 4

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 shut down

RMAN> STARTUP NOMOUNT

RMAN RESTORE CONTROLFILE FROM
'/u01/app/oracle/oradata/CDB1/controlfile/controlfile01.ctl';
```

What will be the outcome?

A. It will create `$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/cdb1/CDB1/controlfile02.ctl\\'

B. It will create `/u01/app/oralce/oradata/CDB1/controlfile/controlfile02.ctl\\'.

C. It will re-create `/u02/app/oracle/fast_recover_area/cdb1/CDB1/controlfile02.ctl\\'

D. It will create `/u01/app/oracle/product/12.2.0.1/db_1/dbs/snapcf_cdb1control02.ctl\\'.

E. It will fail because there is no autobackup of the controlfiles.

Correct Answer: C

RMAN> restore controlfile from \\'/opt/oracle/oradata/XE/control01.ctl\\';

Starting restore at 15-FEB-21 allocated channel: ORA_DISK_1 channel ORA_DISK_1: SID=38 device type=DISK

channel ORA_DISK_1: copied control file copy output file name=/opt/oracle/oradata/XE/control01.ctl output file name=/opt/oracle/oradata/XE/control02.ctl Finished restore at 15-FEB-21

RMAN> alter database mount;

released channel: ORA_DISK_1 Statement processed

RMAN> alter database open;

Statement processed

QUESTION 5

You must migrate a non-CDB Oracle 11g Database to a CDB without first performing an upgrade to the non-CDB. User-defined objects are stored in several tablespaces in the non-CDB.

Which three methods can you use? (Choose three).

A. Data Pump full database export and import

B. cloning the non-CDB as a PDB

C. replication using GoldenGate

D. Data Pump transportable tablespaces

E. Data Pump full transportable database

F. the DBMS_PDB package

Correct Answer: CDE