



1Z0-083^{Q&As}

Oracle Database Administration II

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QUESTION 1

Oracle Data Redaction is active on the SCOTT.EMP table.

You queried the table twice.

SQL> SELECT ENAME, SAL, COMM, MGR, HIREDATE FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO=30;

ENAME	SAL	COMM	MGR	HIREDATE
ALLEN	0	300	9998	10-SEP-18
WARD	0	500	9998	15-OCT-15
MARTIN	0	1400	9998	10-FEB-19
BLAKE	0		9999	11-MAY-49
TURNER	0	0	9998	20-MAY-21
JAMES	0		9998	04-JUN-24

SQL> SELECT ENAME, SAL, COMM, MGR, HIREDATE FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO=30;

ENAME	SAL	COMM	MGR	HIREDATE
ALLEN	0	300	9998	26-NOV-77
WARD	0	500	9998	04-JUN-29
MARTIN	0	1400	9998	21-DEC-10
BLAKE	0		9999	25-DEC-95
TURNER	0	0	9998	01-JAN-33
JAMES	0		9998	15-JAN-47

Which is guaranteed to be true concerning the redaction policy?

- A. FULL redaction is active on the SAL column
- B. RANDOM redaction is active on the MGR column
- C. RANDOM redaction is active on the HIREDATE column
- D. PARTIAL redaction is active on the MGR column.
- E. PARTIAL redaction is active of the HIREDATE column.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

Which three are true about Oracle pluggable databases (PDBs)? (Choose three)

- A. A PDB can be plugged into a CDB only if both are of the same Oracle Database release.



- B. An unplugged PDB can be plugged into multiple CDBs simultaneously by sharing data files.
- C. A PDB unplugged from a container database (CDB) can be plugged into a different CDB without altering any of its schemas.
- D. A non-CDB can be converted into a PDB.
- E. A PDB in a remote CDB can be accessed transparently there by aggregating results from local and remote PDBs.
- F. A PDB created from PDB\$SEED must be set to READ WRITE after loading data.
- G. A PDB created from PDB\$SEED must be set to READ ONLY after loading data.

Correct Answer: CDE

QUESTION 3

You take regular backups of one of your production databases by using RMAN with a recovery catalog. You have added two new tablespaces to this database which must be included in future backups. Which process occurs which allows the new backups to contain the new datafiles?

- A. The target database control file is synchronized from the recovery catalog with a partial resync at the next backup.
- B. The recovery catalog is synchronized from the target database control file with a full resync at the next backup.
- C. The target database control file is synchronized from the recovery catalog with a full resync at the next backup.
- D. The recovery catalog is synchronized from the target database control file with a partial resync at the next backup.

Correct Answer: B

Target database control file is always up-to-date. RMAN stores the information of the backup in the target database control file, and then it is pushed into the catalog once it is in place. Adding a tablespace or adding a new datafile to a tablespace. For any action like this, the --full resynchronization-- is initiated by RMAN.

QUESTION 4

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

- A. RMAN encryption keys are stored in a database keystore.
- B. RMAN can encrypt the Oracle Database password file.
- C. Dual-mode encrypted backups can be restored only if both the password and the keystore used for encryption are available.
- D. The SET ENCRYPTION command overrides encryption settings specified by the CONFIGURE ENCRYPTION command.
- E. Password encryption can be persistently configured using the CONFIGURE ENCRYPTION command.

Correct Answer: AD



A. RMAN encryption keys are stored in a database keystore.

D. The SET ENCRYPTION command overrides encryption settings specified by the CONFIGURE ENCRYPTION command.

Reference: <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/rcmconfa.htm#BRADV89476>

QUESTION 5

You are managing this configuration:

1.

CDB1 is a container database.

2.

PDB1 and PDB2 are two pluggable databases in CDB1.

3.

USER1.EMP is a table in PDB1 and USER2.DEPT is a table in PDB2. CDB1 user SYS executes these commands after connecting successfully to PDB2:

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

```
SQL> INSERT INTO user1.emp VALUES(100, 'Alan', 1);  
1 row created.
```

```
SQL> INSERT INTO user1.emp VALUES(101, 'Ben', 1);  
1 row created.
```

```
SQL> ALTER SESSION SET CONTAINER=pdb2;  
Session altered.
```

```
SQL> INSERT INTO user2.dept VALUES(1, 'IT');
```

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

A. The inserts on USER1.EMP remain uncommitted when the session connected to PDB2.

B. The inserts on USER1.EMP were committed when the session inserted a row into USER2.DEPT.

C. The insert on USER2.DEPT fails because of the active transaction in the parent container.

D. The insert on USER2.DEPT is a recursive autonomous transaction by the child session and is committed.

E. The inserts on USER1.EMP were rolled back when the session connected to PDB2.



F. The insert on USER2.DEPT is uncommitted.

G. The inserts on USER1.EMP were committed when the session connected to PDB2.

Correct Answer: AC

other session to check any transaction

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SQL>

SQL> alter session set container=ELC20MIG;

Session altered.

SQL> select * from user1.emp;

no rows selected

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