1Z0-083^{Q&As}

Oracle Database Administration II

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QUESTION 1

Which three are true in Oracle 19c and later releases? (Choose three.)

A. If the password file location changes, then the new location is used automatically by the Oracle Server.

B. Schema Only accounts can be granted administrator privileges.

C. All the Oracle-supplied accounts are Schema Only accounts.

D. Privilege Analysis is included in Oracle Enterprise Edition and no longer requires Database Vault.

E. Unified Auditing can be configured to audit only events that are issued indirectly by an audited user.

F. Unified Auditing can be configured to audit only events that are issued directly by an audited user.

Correct Answer: BDF

https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/19/newft/new-
features.html#GUID-5490FE65-562B-49DC-9246-661592C630F9

QUESTION 2

Your SALES_ROOT application container has two application PDBs.

The SALES_APP application has a common table, FIN.REVENUE, in the two PDBs.

Examine this query and its output:

```
SELECT containers_default, container_map, table_name
  FROM dba_tables WHERE owner='FIN';

CONTAINERS_DEFAULT    CONTAINER_MAP    CONTAINER_MAP_OBJECT    TABLE_NAME
------------------    -------------    --------------------    ----------
NO                    YES              NO                      REVENUE
NO                    NO               YES                     MAPTABLE
```

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

A. The CONTAINERS clause cannot be used in queries on the REVENUE table.

B. The REVENUE table must be a list-partitioned table.

C. The MAPTABLE tables defines a logical partition key on a commonly used column for the REVENUE table.

D. The MAPTABLE table is a metadata-linked table.

E. A container map exists for the REVENUE table, but is not enabled.

F. The REVENUE table partitions are not pruned across the PDBs automatically.

Correct Answer: CF

C and F are correct.

Tested in lab with exact same setting like in the output shown.

A. -> incorrect - The CONTAINERS clause can be used.

B. -> incorrect - It can be also a range based.

C. -> CORRECT - https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/19/multi/administering-application-containers-with-sql-plus.html#GUID-AAF93A02-7C70-4024-8758-E351C213543E

D. -> incorrect - Regular table

E. -> incorrect - shown in the output CONTAINER_MAP = YES

F. -> CORRECT - because CONTAINERS_DEFAULT is not enabled for the revenue table.

QUESTION 3

The USERS tablespace consists of data files 3 and 4 and must always be online in read/write mode.

Which two are true about using RMAN to perform an open database back up of this tablespace? (Choose two.)

A. Backups must be done incrementally.

B. Backups must be contained in backup sets.

C. Backups can be taken only if the database is in ARCHIVELOG mode.

D. Backups can be done incrementally.

E. The database must be registered in an RMAN catalog.

F. Only consistent backups can be created.

Correct Answer: CD

A good example of how Oracle mixes up CAN/MUST to confuse us, in tests, as all answers sound correct!

A - FALSE. It CAN be done incrementally, not MUST B - FALSE. They CAN be contained in backup sets, not MUST C - TRUE. By definition, you can only take online backups in ARCHIVELOG mode D - TRUE. Yes, they CAN be done incrementally. They don\'t have to be. E - FALSE. You CAN register in an RMAN catalog, you don\'t have to F - FALSE. An online backup is INCONSISTENT.

QUESTION 4

Which two are true about the character sets used in an Oracle database? (Choose two.)

A. Single-byte character sets provide better performance than multibyte character sets.

B. Unicode enables information from any language to be stored using a single character set.

C. Unicode is the only supported character set for Oracle databases created using Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA).

D. Single-byte character sets always use 7-bit encoding schemes.

E. Multibyte character sets allow more efficient space utilization than single byte character sets.

F. Single-byte character sets always use 8-bit encoding schemes.

Correct Answer: AB

A > Single-byte character sets result in better performance than multibyte character sets, and they also are the most efficient in terms of space requirements.

B> Unicode is a universal encoded character set that enables information from any language to be stored using a single character set.

Reference:

https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/NLSPG/ch2charset.htm#NLSPG166

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14225/ch6unicode.htm#:~:text=Unicode%20is%20a%20universal% 20encoded%20character%20set%20that,been%20adopted%20by%20many%20software%20and%20hardware%

20vendors.

QUESTION 5

Which three are true about managing memory components in an Oracle database instance? (Choose three.)

A. With Automatic Shared Memory Management, the database instance can increase the Large Pool size by reducing the Shared Pool size.

B. With Automatic Memory Management, the database instance can increase the System Global Area size by reducing the Program Global Area size.

C. Automatically tuned and resized System Global Area components will always revert to their initial sizes after an instance restart.

D. Automatic Memory Management must be used together with locking the System Global Area into physical memory.

E. With Automatic Shared Memory Management, the database instance can increase the Program Global Area size by reducing the System Global Area size.

F. On Line Transaction Processing systems often use less Program Global Area than Decision Support Systems.

Correct Answer: ABF

in AMM the instance exchanges memory between the SGA and the instance PGA as needed (B is correct)

In ASMM the instance automatically distributes this memory among the various SGA components (JUST SGA) (A is correct, E incorrect)

After a restart the instance return to the SGA values before the shutdown (not the initial values) (C incorrect)

https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/19/admin/managing-memory.html#GUID-8F54391B-D42A-4FDA-9D12-E1F81FD113EA

F is also correct:

For OLTP systems, the PGA memory typically makes up a small fraction of the available memory, leaving most of the remaining memory for the SGA.

For DSS systems running large, memory-intensive queries, PGA memory can typically use up to 70% of the available memory.

Reference:

https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/TGDBA/tune_shared_pool.htm

https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/TGDBA/tune_pga.htm#TGDBA472

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