1Z0-083^{Q&As}

Oracle Database Administration II

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QUESTION 1

Unified auditing is enabled in your database. The HR_ADMIN and OE_ADMIN roles exist and are granted system privileges.

You execute the command:

SQL>CREATE AUDIT POLICY tab1e_aud PRIVILEGES CREATE ANY TABLE, DROP ANY TABLE ROLES hr_admin, oe_admin;

Which statement is true?

A. It succeeds and needs to be enabled to capture all SQL statements that require either the specified privileges or any privilege granted to the HR_ADMIN or OE_ADMIN role.

B. It fails because the command does notspecify when the unified audit policy should be enforced.

C. It succeeds and starts capturing only successful SQL statements for all users who have either the specified privileges or roles granted to them.

D. It fails because system privileges cannot be granted with roles in the same audit policy.

Correct Answer: A

After you create the policy, you must enable it by using the AUDIT statement.

AUDIT POLICY { policy_auditing } [WHENEVER [NOT] SUCCESSFUL];

QUESTION 2

Which two are true about an RPM-based Oracle Database installation? (Choose two.)

A. It uses a service configuration script to create a single-instance database as part of the installation.

B. From Oracle Database 18c, a single RPM can be used to install only Oracle Database Server for a single instance.

C. It performs a software-only Oracle Database installation.

D. It includes the Oracle Preinstallation RPM.

E. It requires an Unbreakable Linux Network (ULN) subscription.

Correct Answer: BC

B True: "Starting with Oracle Database 18c, you can install a single-instance Oracle Database..."

C True: "An RPM-based installation performs a software-only Oracle Database installation and creates an Oracle home. After the Oracle home is created, you can then use Oracle Database Configuration Assistant (Oracle DBCA) to create an Oracle Database"

QUESTION 3

Which three are true about using Database Upgrade Assistant (DBUA) to upgrade a database? (Choose three.)

A. The Pre-Upgrade Information Tool script is executed by DBUA.

B. DBUA must be launched from the target Oracle Home.

C. All pluggable databases are automatically upgraded as part of a container database upgrade.

D. A whole database backup must exist before upgrade

E. The database must be opened in read-only mode.

F. Multiple databases with the same ORACLE_HOME can be upgraded simultaneously.

Correct Answer: ABC

QUESTION 4

A container database, CDB1, contains a pluggable database PDB1. Another container database is called CDB2. You want to relocate PDB1 from CDB1 to CDB2 with near-zero down time. Which three are required?

A. CDB2 must be in shared UNDO mode only.

B. CDB2 must be in archivelog mode.

C. CDB1 must be in archivelog mode.

D. CDB1 and CDB2 must both be in local UNDO mode.

E. CDB1 must be in shared UNDO mode only.A container database, CDB1, contains a pluggable database PDB1.

F. CDB1 and CDB2 must be in shared UNDO mode.

Correct Answer: BCD

QUESTION 5

While backing up to the Oracle Fast Recovery Area (FRA), you determined the backup is taking too long and suspect a performance bottleneck. Which three are true about diagnosing and tuning these problems? (Choose three.)

A. If an RMAN BACKUP VALIDATE command takes roughly the same time as an actual backup, then both read and write I/O are likely bottlenecks.

B. Setting DBWR_IO_SLAVES to a non zero value can improve backup performance when using synchronous I/O.

C. If an RMAN BACKUP VALIDATE command takes noticeably less than an actual backup, then write I/O is a likely bottleneck.

D. If an RMAN BACKUP VALIDATE command takes roughly the same time as an actual backup, then read I/O is a likely bottleneck.

E. Data files with a high value in V$BACKUP_SYNC_IO.DISCRETE_BYTES_PER_SECOND are a potential performance bottleneck when synchronous I/O is used.

F. Setting DBWR_IO_SLAVES to a non zero value can improve backup performance when using asynchronous I/O/

G. Data files with a high value in V$BACKUP_ASYNC_IO.SHORT_WAITS are a potential performance bottleneck when asynchronous I/O is used.

Correct Answer: BCD

One reliable way to determine whether the output device or input disk I/O is the bottleneck in a given backup job is to compare the time required to run backup tasks with the time required to run BACKUP VALIDATE of the same tasks.

BACKUP VALIDATE of a backup performs the same disk reads as a real backup but performs no I/O to an output device.

D -> If the time for the BACKUP VALIDATE to tape is about the same as the time for a real backup to tape, then reading from disk is the likely bottleneck.

C -> If the time for the BACKUP VALIDATE to tape is significantly less than the time for a real backup to tape, then writing to the output device is the likely bottleneck.

B -> Some operating systems support native asynchronous I/O. If and only if your disk does not support asynchronous I/O, then set DBWR_IO_SLAVES. Any nonzero value for DBWR_IO_SLAVES causes a fixed number of disk I/O slaves to

be used for backup and restore, which simulates asynchronous I/O.

G -> incorrect - The simplest way to identify the bottleneck is to find the data file that has the largest ratio for LONG_WAITS divided by IO_COUNT

Reference: https://web.stanford.edu/dept/itss/docs/oracle/10gR2/backup.102/b14191/rcmtunin003.htm

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