

1Z0-083^{Q&As}

Oracle Database Administration II

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QUESTION 1

You plan to install Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a Standalone Server and Oracle Database for the first time on a server.

Examine this command and its outcome:

```
# id oracle
uid=54321 (oracle) gid=54321(oinstall) groups=54321(oinstall), 54322 (dba)
```

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

- A. oracle will be an owner of the Oracle Inventory.
- B. oracle must be the owner of every Oracle Database installation.
- C. oracle can own an Oracle Database installation but not an Oracle Grid Infrastructure installation.
- D. oracle will be granted the SYSASM privilege when installing the Oracle Database software.
- E. The user account, oracle, and group, oinstall, can be used for all Oracle software installations.

Correct Answer: AE

The SYSASM Privilege for Administering Oracle ASM SYSASM is a system privilege that enables the separation of the SYSDBA database administration privilege from the Oracle ASM storage administration privilege. Access to the SYSASM privilege is granted by membership in an operating system group that is designated as the OSASM group. This is similar to SYSDBA and SYSOPER privileges, which are system privileges granted through membership in the groups designated as the OSDBA and OSOPER operating system groups. You can designate one group for all of these system privileges, or you can designate separate groups for each operating system privilege.

QUESTION 2

Which three statements are true about the key store storage framework for transparent data encryption?

- A. It facilitates and helps to enforce keystore backup requirements.
- B. It handles encrypted data without modifying applications.
- C. It enables a keystore to be stored only in a file on a file system.
- D. It enables separation of duties between the database administrator and the security administrator.
- E. It transparently decrypts data for the database users and applications that access this data.
- F. It helps to track encryption keys and implement requirements such as keystore password rotation and master encryption key reset or re-key operations.

Correct Answer: ADF

Reference: http://oradb-srv.wlv.ac.uk/E16655_01/network.121/e17729/asotrans.htm#CHDEABCA (benefits of the keystore storage framework)

QUESTION 3

Which three are true about block media recovery? (Choose three.)

- A. The data file containing the block being recovered remains online.
- B. To use it, Flashback Database must be enabled.
- C. A block being recovered is not accessible.
- D. It can be performed on noncorrupt blocks.
- E. The target database for which one or more blocks are to be recovered must be in the OPEN state.
- F. It cannot repair logical corruption.

Correct Answer: ACF

By default , RMAN searches the flashback logs for good copies of the blocks, and then searches for the blocks in full or level 0 incremental backups. You could use the EXCLUDE FLASHBACK LOG option to restrict RMAN from searching the

flashback logs. (Not B).

A, C main features

You can perform block recovery only on blocks that are marked corrupt or fail a corruption check (Not D)

The target database must run in ARCHIVELOG mode and be open or mounted with a current control file (Not E).

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/backup.112/e10642/rcmblock.htm#BRADV89785

QUESTION 4

Which three resources are always shared among CDB\$ROOT and pluggable databases (PDBs)? (Choose three.)

- A. the data dictionary in CDB\$ROOT
- B. temporary tablespaces
- C. the Process Monitor Process (PMON)
- D. SYSAUX tablespaces
- E. the log writer process (LGWR)
- F. undo tablespaces

Correct Answer: ACE

QUESTION 5

Which three are performed by Oracle Automatic Storage Management (ASM) instances? (Choose three.)

- A. mounting disk groups
- B. managing Allocation Units (AUs) for disk group content
- C. managing extent allocation for Oracle database segments
- D. acting as an I/O server to write data file blocks to ASM disks on behalf of Database Writer processes (DBWn)
- E. managing space allocation for Oracle ASM files
- F. acting as an I/O server to read data file blocks from ASM disks on behalf of database server processes

Correct Answer: ABE

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e18951/asmcon.htm#OSTMG94057

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