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QUESTION 1

Your multitenant container database (CDB) is running in ARCHIVELOG mode. You connect to the CDB RMAN.

Examine the following command and its output:

```
RMAN> SELECT con_id, name, open_mode FROM V$PDBS;
   CON_ID NAME                                  OPEN_MODE
---------- ----------------------------------- ------------
        2  PBD$SEED                             READ ONLY
        3  PDB2_1                               MOUNTED
        4  PDB2_2                               MOUNTED
```

You execute the following command:

RMAN > BACKUP DATABASE PLUS ARCHIVELOG;

Which data files will be backed up?

A. Data files that belong to only the root container

B. Data files that belong to the root container and all the pluggable databases (PDBs)

C. Data files that belong to only the root container and PDB$SEED

D. Data files that belong to the root container and all the PDBs excluding PDB$SEED

Correct Answer: B

Backing Up a Whole CDB

Backing up a whole CDB is similar to backing up a non-CDB. When you back up a whole CDB, RMAN backs up the root, all the PDBs, and the archived redo logs. You can then recover either the whole CDB, the root only, or one or more PDBs from the CDB backup.

Note:

*

You can back up and recover a whole CDB, the root only, or one or more PDBs.

*

Backing Up Archived Redo Logs with RMAN

Archived redo logs are the key to successful media recovery. Back them up regularly. You can back up logs with BACKUP ARCHIVELOG, or back up logs while backing up datafiles and control files by specifying BACKUP ... PLUS ARCHIVELOG.

QUESTION 2

Flashback is enabled for your multitenant container database (CDB), which contains two pluggable database (PDBs). A local user was accidently dropped from one of the PDBs.

You want to flash back the PDB to the time before the local user was dropped. You connect to the CDB and execute the following commands:

SQL > SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE SQL > STARTUP MOUNT SQL > FLASHBACK DATABASE to TIME "TO_DATE (\\'08/20/12\\',\\'MM/DD/YY\\')";

Examine following commands:

1.

ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE ALL OPEN;

2.

ALTER DATABASE OPEN;

3.

ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS;

Which command or commands should you execute next to allow updates to the flashed back schema?

A. Only 1

B. Only 2

C. Only 3

D. 3 and 1

E. 1 and 2

Correct Answer: D

http://www.oracle-base.com/articles/12c/multitentant-flashback-of-container-database-12cr1.php

QUESTION 3

Examine the query and its output executed In an RDBMS Instance:

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM v$pwfile_users;

USERNAME              SYSDB SYSOP SYSAS SYSBA SYSDG SYSKM    CON_ID
------------------    ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- -----  ----------
SYS                   TRUE  TRUE  FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE            0
C##B_ADMIN            FALSE FALSE FALSE TRUE  FALSE FALSE            0
C##C_ADMIN            FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE TRUE  FALSE            0
C##A_ADMIN            FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE TRUE             0
C##D_ADMIN            FALSE FALSE TRUE  FALSE FALSE FALSE            0
```

Which three statements are true about the users (other than sys) in the output?

A. The C # # B_ADMIN user can perform all backup and recovery operations using RMAN only.

B. The C # # C_ADMIN user can perform the data guard operation with Data Guard Broker.

C. The C # # A_ADMIN user can perform wallet operations.

D. The C # # D_ADMIN user can perform backup and recovery operations for Automatic Storage Management (ASM).

E. The C # # B_ADMIN user can perform all backup and recovery operations using RMAN or SQL* Plus.

Correct Answer: BDE

B: SYSDG administrative privilege has ability to perform Data Guard operations (including startup and shutdown) using Data Guard Broker or dgmgrl.

D: SYSASM The new (introduced in 11g) SYSASM role to manage the ASM instance, variable extent sizes to reduce shared pool usage, and the ability of an instance to read from a specific disk of a diskgroup

E (Not A): SYSDBA is like a role in the sense that it is granted, but SYSDBA is a special built-in privilege to allow the DBA full control over the database

Incorrect Answers:

C: SYSKM. SYSKM administrative privilege has ability to perform transparent data encryption wallet operations.

Note:

Use the V$PWFILE_USERS view to see the users who have been granted administrative privileges.

QUESTION 4

Which four actions are possible during an Online Data file Move operation?

A. Creating and dropping tables in the data file being moved

B. Performing file shrink of the data file being moved

C. Querying tables in the data file being moved

D. Performing Block Media Recovery for a data block in the data file being moved

E. Flashing back the database

F. Executing DML statements on objects stored in the data file being moved

Correct Answer: ACDF

QUESTION 5

In your multitenant container database (CDB) containing pluggable databases (PDB), users complain about performance degradation.

How does real-time Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) check performance degradation and provide solutions?

A. It collects data from SGA and compares it with a preserved snapshot.

B. It collects data from SGA, analyzes it, and provides a report.

C. It collects data from SGA and compares it with the latest snapshot.

D. It collects data from both SGA and PGA, analyzes it, and provides a report.

Correct Answer: B

Note:

*

The multitenant architecture enables an Oracle database to function as a multitenant container database (CDB) that includes zero, one, or many customer-created pluggable databases (PDBs). A PDB is a portable collection of schemas, schema objects, and nonschema objects that appears to an Oracle Net client as a non-CDB. All Oracle databases before Oracle Database 12c were non-CDBs.

*

The System Global Area (SGA) is a group of shared memory areas that are dedicated to an Oracle "instance" (an instance is your database programs and RAM).

*

The PGA (Program or Process Global Area) is a memory area (RAM) that stores data and control information for a single process.

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