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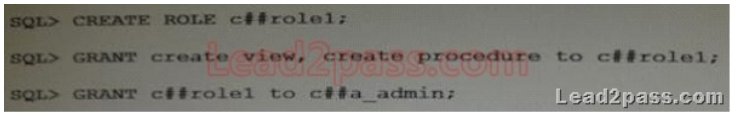
QUESTION 111
In your multitenant container database (CDB) containing same pluggable databases (PDBs), you execute the following commands in the root container:



Which two statements are true?

A. The C # # ROLE1 role is created in the root database and all the PDBs.
B. The C # # ROLE1 role is created only in the root database because the container clause is not used.
C. Privileges are granted to the C##A_ADMIN user only in the root database.
D. Privileges are granted to the C##A_ADMIN user in the root database and all PDBs.
E. The statement for granting a role to a user fails because the CONTAINER clause is not used.

Answer: BC
Explanation:
*You can include the CONTAINER clause in several SQL statements, such as the CREATE USER, ALTER USER, CREATE ROLE, GRANT, REVOKE, and ALTER SYSTEM statements.
* * CREATE ROLE with CONTAINER (optional) clause
/CONTAINER = ALL
Creates a common role.
/ CONTAINER = CURRENT
Creates a local role in the current PDB.

QUESTION 112
The persistent configuration settings for RMAN have default for all parameters.
Identify four RMAN commands that produce a multi-section backup.

A. BACKUP TABLESPACE SYSTEM SECTION SIZE 100M;
B. BACKUP AS COPY TABLESPACE SYSTEM SECTION SIZE 100M;
C. BACKUP ARCHIVELOG ALL SECTION SIZE 25M;
D. BACKUP TABLESPACE "TEMP" SECTION SIZE 10M;
E. BACKUP TABLESPACE "UNDO" INCLUDE CURRENT CONTROLFILE SECTION SIZE 100M;
F. BACKUP SPFILE SECTION SIZE 1M;
G. BACKUP INCREMENTAL LEVEL 0 TABLESPACE SYSAUX SECTION SIZE 100M;

Answer: ACDE
Explanation:
Incorrect:
Not B:An image copy is an exact copy of a single datafile, archived redo log file, or control file. Image copies are not stored in an RMAN-specific format. They are identical to the results of copying a file with operating system commands. RMAN can use image copies during RMAN restore and recover operations, and you can also use image copies with non-RMAN restore and recovery techniques.
Not G: You cannot use section size for a full database backup.
Note:

*If you specify the SECTION SIZE parameter on the BACKUP command, then RMAN produces a multisection backup. This is a backup of a single large file, produced by multiple channels in parallel, each of which produces one backup piece. Each backup piece contains one file section of the file being backed up.
*Some points to remember about multisection backups include:

QUESTION 113
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 flashback back schema?

A. Only 1
B. Only 2
C. Only 3
D. 3 and 1
E. 1 and 2

Answer: C
Explanation:
Example (see step23):
Step 1:
Run the RMAN FLASHBACK DATABASE command.
You can specify the target time by using a form of the command shown in the following examples:
FLASHBACK DATABASE TO SCN 46963;
FLASHBACK DATABASE
TO RESTORE POINT BEFORE_CHANGES;
FLASHBACK DATABASE TO TIME
"TO_DATE('09/20/05','MM/DD/YY')";
When the FLASHBACK DATABASE command completes, the database is left mounted and recovered to the specified target time.
Step 2:
Make the database available for updates by opening the database with the RESETLOGS option. If the database is currently open read-only, then execute the following commands in SQL*Plus:
SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE
STARTUP MOUNT
ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS;

QUESTION 114
Examine the commands executed to monitor database operations:
$> conn sys oracle/oracle@prod as sysdba
SQL > VAR eid NUMBER
SQL > EXEC: eid := DBMS_SQL_MONITOR.BEGIN_OPERATION (`batch_job' , FORCED_TRACKING => `Y');
Which two statements are true?

A. Database operations will be monitored only when they consume a significant amount of resource.
B. Database operations for all sessions will be monitored.
C. Database operations will be monitored only if the STATISTICS_LEVEL parameter is set to TYPICAL and CONTROL_MANAGEMENT_PACK_ACCESS is set DIAGNISTIC + TUNING.
D. Only DML and DDL statements will be monitored for the session.
E. All subsequent statements in the session will be treated as one database operation and will be monitored.

Answer: CE
Explanation:
C:Setting the CONTROL_MANAGEMENT_PACK_ACCESS initialization parameter to DIAGNOSTIC+TUNING (default) enables monitoring of database operations. Real-Time SQL Monitoring is a feature of the Oracle Database Tuning Pack.
Note:
*The DBMS_SQL_MONITOR package provides information about Real-time SQL Monitoring and Real-time Database Operation Monitoring.
*(not B)BEGIN_OPERATION Function
starts a composite database operation in the current session.
/(E)FORCE_TRACKING - forces the composite database operation to be tracked when the operation starts. You can also use the string variable 'Y'.
/ (not A)NO_FORCE_TRACKING - the operation will be tracked only when it has consumed at least 5 seconds of CPU or I/O time. You can also use the string variable 'N'.

QUESTION 115
Which three statements are true about the working of system privileges in a multitenant control database (CDB) that has pluggable databases (PDBs)?

A. System privileges apply only to the PDB in which they are used.
B. Local users cannot use local system privileges on the schema of a common user.
C. The granter of system privileges must possess the set container privilege.
D. Common users connected to a PDB can exercise privileges across other PDBs.
E. System privileges with the with grant option container all clause must be granted to a common user before the common user can grant privileges to other users.

Answer: ACE
Explanation:
A, Not D:In a CDB, PUBLIC is a common role. In a PDB, privileges granted locally to PUBLIC enable all local and common users to exercise these privileges in this PDB only.
C:A user can only perform common operations on a common role, for example, granting privileges commonly to the role, when the following criteria are met:
The user is a common user whose current container is root.
The user has the SET CONTAINER privilege granted commonly, which means that the privilege applies in all containers.
The user has privilege controlling the ability to perform the specified operation, and this privilege has been granted commonly
Incorrect:
Note:
*Every privilege and role granted to Oracle-supplied users and roles is granted commonly except for system privileges granted to PUBLIC, which are granted locally.

QUESTION 116
You are about to plug a multi-terabyte non-CDB into an existing multitenant container database (CDB) as a pluggable database (PDB).

The characteristics of the non-CDB are as follows:
- Version:Oracle Database 12c Releases 1 64-bit
- Character set: WE8ISO8859P15
- National character set: AL16UTF16
- O/S: Oracle Linux6 64-bit
The characteristics of the CDB are as follows:
- Version: Oracle Database 12c Release 1 64-bit
- Character set: AL32UTF8
- O/S:OracleLinux 6 64-bit
Which technique should you use to minimize down time while plugging this non-CDB into the CDB?

A. Transportable database
B. Transportable tablespace
C. Data Pump full export / import
D. The DBMS_PDB package
E. RMAN

Answer: D
Explanation:
Note:
*Generating a Pluggable Database Manifest File for the Non-CDB Execute the dbms_pdb.describe procedure to generate the manifest file.
exec dbms_pdb.describe(pdb_descr_file=>'/u01/app/oracle/oradata/noncdb/noncdb.xml');
Shut down the noncdb instance to prepare to copy the data files in the next section.
shutdown immediate
exit

QUESTION 117
Your database has the SRV1 service configured for an application that runs on middle-tier application server. The application has multiple modules. You enable tracing at the service level by executing the following command:
SQL > exec DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_ENABLE (`SRV1');
The possible outcome and actions to aggregate the trace files are as follows:
1. The command fails because a module name is not specified.
2. A trace file is created for each session that is running the SRV1 service.
3. An aggregated trace file is created for all the sessions that are running the SRV1 service.
4. The trace files may be aggregated by using the trcess utility.
5. The trace files be aggregated by using the tkprof utility.
Identify the correct outcome and the step to aggregate by using tkprof utility?

A. 1
B. 2 and 4
C. 2 and 5
D. 3 and 4
E. 3 and 5

Answer: B
Explanation:
Tracing information is present in multiple trace files and you must use the trcsess tool to collect it into a single file.
Incorrect:
Not 1: Parameterservice_name

Name of the service for which tracing is enabled.
module_name
Name of the MODULE. An optional additional qualifier for the service.
Note:
* The procedure enables a trace for a given combination of Service, MODULE and ACTION name. The specification is strictly hierarchical: Service Name or Service Name/MODULE, or Service Name, MODULE, and ACTION name must be specified. Omitting a qualifier behaves like a wild- card, so that not specifying an ACTION means all ACTIONs. Using the ALL_ACTIONS constant achieves the same purpose.
*SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_ENABLE Procedure
This procedure will enable SQL tracing for a given combination of Service Name, MODULE and ACTION globally unless an instance_name is specified.
*DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_ENABLE(
service_name IN VARCHAR2,
module_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT ANY_MODULE,
action_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT ANY_ACTION,
waits IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
binds IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
instance_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

QUESTION 118
Your multitenant container database (CDB) contains pluggable databases (PDBs), you are connected to the HR_PDB. You execute the following command:
SQL > CREATE UNDO TABLESPACE undotb01
DATAFILE `u01/oracle/rddb1/undotbs01.dbf' SIZE 60M AUTOEXTEND ON;
What is the result?

A. It executes successfully and creates an UNDO tablespace in HR_PDB.
B. It falls and reports an error because there can be only one undo tablespace in a CDB.
C. It fails and reportsan error because the CONTAINER=ALL clause is not specified in the command.
D. It fails and reportsan error because the CONTAINER=CURRENT clause is not specified in the command.
E. It executes successfully but neither tablespace nor the data file is created.

Answer: E
Explanation:
Interesting behavior in 12.1.0.1 DB of creating an undo tablespace in a PDB. With the new Multitenant architecture the undo tablespace resides at the CDB level and PDBs all share the same UNDO tablespace.
When the current container is a PDB, an attempt to create an undo tablespace fails without returning an error.

QUESTION 119
Which three statements are true about SQL plan directives?

A. They are tied to a specific statement or SQL ID.
B. They instruct the maintenance job to collect missing statistics or perform dynamic sampling to generate a more optimal plan.
C. They are used to gather only missing statistics.
D. They are created for a query expression where statistics are missing or the cardinality estimates by the optimizer are incorrect.
E. They instruct the optimizer to create only column group statistics.
F. Improve plan accuracy by persisting both compilation and execution statistics in the SYSAUX tablespace.

Answer: BDE
Explanation:
During SQL execution, if a cardinality misestimate occurs, then the database creates SQL plan directives. During SQL compilation, the optimizer examines the query corresponding to the directive to determine whether missing extensions or histograms exist(D).
The optimizer records any missing extensions. Subsequent DBMS_STATS calls collect statistics for the extensions.
The optimizer uses dynamic sampling whenever it does not have sufficient statistics corresponding to the directive.(B, not C)
E:Currently, the optimizer monitors only column groups. The optimizer does not create an extension on expressions.
Incorrect:
Not A:SQL plan directives are not tied to a specific SQL statement or SQL ID.
Note:
*A SQL plan directive is additional information and instructions that the optimizer can use to generate a more optimal plan. For example, a SQL plan directive can instruct the optimizer to record a missing extension.

QUESTION 120
You want to flash back a test database by five hours.
You issue this command:
SQL > FLASHBACK DATABASE TO TIMESTAMP (SYSDATE - 5/24);
Which two statements are true about this flashback scenario?

A. The database must have multiplexed redo logs for the flashback to succeed.
B. The database must be MOUNTED for the flashback to succeed.
C. The database must use block change tracking for the flashback to succeed.
D. The database must be opened in restricted mode for the flashback to succeed.
E. The database must be opened with the RESETLOGSoption after the flashback is complete.
F. The database must be opened in read-only mode to check if the database has been flashed back to the correct SCN.

Answer: BD
Explanation:
B:The target database must be mounted with a current control file, that is, the control file cannot be a backup or have been re-created.
D: You must OPEN RESETLOGS after running FLASHBACK DATABASE. If datafiles are not flashed back because they are offline, then the RESETLOGS may fail with an error.
Note:
*RMAN uses flashback logs to undo changes to a point before the target time or SCN, and then uses archived redo logs to recover the database forward to make it consistent. RMAN automatically restores from backup any archived logs that are needed.
*SCN: System Change Number
*FLASHBACK DATABASE to One Hour Ago: Example
The following command flashes the database by 1/24 of a day, or one hour:
RMAN> FLASHBACK DATABASE TO TIMESTAMP (SYSDATE-1/24);

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