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QUESTION 1

Which two statements are true about Resource Manager plans for individual pluggable databases (PDB plans) in a multitenant container database (CDB)?

A. If no PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, then all sessions for that PDB are treated to an equal degree of the resource share of that PDB.

B. In a PDB plan, subplans may be used with up to eight consumer groups.

C. If a PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, then resources are allocated to consumer groups across all PDBs in the CDB.

D. If no PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, then the PDB share in the CDB plan is dynamically calculated.

E. If a PDB plan is enabled for a pluggable database, then resources are allocated to consumer groups based on the shares provided to the PDB in the CDB plan and the shares provided to the consumer groups in the PDB plan.

Correct Answer: AE

A: Setting a PDB resource plan is optional. If not specified, all sessions within the PDB are treated equally. In a non-CDB database, workloads within a database are managed with resource plans. In a PDB, workloads are also managed with resource plans, also called PDB resource plans. The functionality is similar except for the following differences: Non-CDB Database Multi-level resource plans Up to 32 consumer groups Subplans PDB Database Single-level resource plans only Up to 8 consumer groups (Not B) No subplans

QUESTION 2

Which three conditions must be true for unused block compression to be used automatically while performing backups by using RMAN?

A. The compatible initialization parameter is set to 10.2 or higher.

B. There are no guaranteed restore points defined for the database.

C. The default device for the backup must be set to disk.

D. The tablespaces are locally managed.

E. The fast recovery area is less than 50 percent free.

Correct Answer: ABD

About Unused Block Compression When employing unused block compression, RMAN skips reading, and backing up, any database blocks that are not currently allocated to some database object. This is regardless of whether those blocks had previously been allocated. So if a database table is dropped, RMAN will not back up the space that was occupied by that table until new objects are created in that space. Unused block compression is used automatically when the following conditions are true: -The COMPATIBLE initialization parameter is set to 10.2 or higher. -There are currently no guaranteed restore points defined for the database. -The data file is locally managed. -The data file is being backed up to a backup set as part of a full backup or a level 0 incremental backup. -The backup set is created on disk, or Oracle Secure Backup is the media manager. References: http://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/rcmcncpt.htm#BRADV89481

QUESTION 3

For which two requirements would you use the Database Resource Manager?

A. limiting the CPU used per database call

B. specifying the maximum number of concurrent sessions allowed for a user

C. specifying the amount of private space a session can allocate in the shared pool of the SGA

D. limiting the degree of parallelism of operations performed by a user or group of users

E. specifying an idle time limit that applies to sessions that are idle and blocking other sessions

Correct Answer: DE

Limit the degree of parallelism of any operation performed by members of a group of users. Limit the amount of time that a session can be idle. This can be further defined to mean only sessions that are blocking other sessions.

QUESTION 4

Identify three benefits of unified auditing.

A. It helps to reduce disk space used to store an audit trail in a database.

B. It guarantees zero-loss auditing.

C. It reduces overhead on a database caused by auditing, by having a single audit trail.

D. An audit trail cannot be modified because it is read-only.

E. It automatically audits Recovery Manager (RMAN) events.

Correct Answer: CDE

QUESTION 5

Which three statements are true about unplugging a pluggable database (PDB)?

A. The PDB must be open in read only mode.

B. The PDB must be dosed.

C. The unplugged PDB becomes a non-CDB.

D. The unplugged PDB can be plugged into the same multitenant container database (CDB)

E. The unplugged PDB can be plugged into another CDB.

F. The PDB data files are automatically removed from disk.

Correct Answer: BDE

B, not A: The PDB must be closed before unplugging it.

D: An unplugged PDB contains data dictionary tables, and some of the columns in these encode information in an endianness-sensitive way. There is no supported way to handle the conversion of such columns automatically. This means, quite simply, that an unplugged PDB cannot be moved across an endianness difference.

E (not F): To exploit the new unplug/plug paradigm for patching the Oracle version most effectively, the source and destination CDBs should share a filesystem so that the PDB\\\'s datafiles can remain in place.

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