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Vendor: Oracle

Code: 1Z0-497

Exam: Oracle Database 12c Essentials

<https://www.examsnest.com/exam/1z0-497/>

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

DEMO VERSION

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DEMO VERSION
(LIMITED CONTENT)

Question: 1

Which statement about CDB architecture is true?

- A. Oracle-supplied metadata resides only in the root container.
- B. A seed PDB can sometimes be opened for particular operations.
- C. Multiple PDBs with the same name can reside in the same CDB.
- D. A CDB can have an infinite number of PDBs.
- E. You can create common users in PDBs.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E16655_01/server.121/e17633/cdbovrvw.htm#CNCPT89235

Question: 2

As part of your Oracle Database 12c post-installation tasks, you run these commands:

`Cd $ORACLE_HOME/bin`

`srvctl stop database -d myDb`

`chopt enable dm`

`srvctl start database -d myDb`

What does this do?

- A. It enables the Oracle Data Mining option in your Oracle binary files.
- B. It creates the Fast Recovery Area disk group.
- C. It generates Client Static Library.
- D. It configures one of the Oracle user accounts.
- E. It configures Oracle Net Services.
- F. It configures Oracle Messaging Gateway.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E16655_01/install.121/e17889/postinst.htm#RILIN1049 (see 4.4)

Question: 3

Exhibit below:

Examine the command below:

```
SELECT SID, SERIAL#, STATUS
FROM V$SESSION
WHERE USERNAME = 'SCOTT';
```

SID	SERIAL#	STATUS
7	15	ACTIVE
12	63	INACTIVE

Which three statements are true about terminating a session?

- A. Without any error, you can terminate the active session by executing:
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM KILL SESSIOU '7, 15';
- B. You can terminate the active session by executing:
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM KILL SESSIOU "7, 15";
But you also get the error message:
ORA-00028: your session has been killed
- C. You cannot terminate the active session. You have to wait until that session becomes inactive.
- D. Without any error, you can terminate the inactive session by executing:
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM KILL SESSION '12, 63';
- E. When an inactive session is killed, the status of that session remains visible in V\$SESSION with status KILLED. The row of the terminated session is removed from V\$SESSION after the user attempts to use the session again.
- F. You cannot terminate the inactive session. You have to wait until that session becomes active again.

Answer: D,E,F

Reference:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/manproc008.htm#ADMIN11192

Question: 4

Which two statements are true about shared server sessions?

- A. No Program Global Area (PGA) is allocated for shared server processes.
- B. User Global Area is stored in System Global Area (SGA).
- C. Shared SQL Area is allocated from Program Global Area (PGA).
- D. Private SQL Area is allocated from Library Cache.
- E. Large Pool is used for SQL work areas.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14220/memory.htm (see library cache)

Question: 5

Which targets can be managed by using Enterprise Manager Cloud Control?

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- A. Hosts and databases
- B. Hosts, databases, and application servers
- C. Application servers and web applications
- D. Databases, Oracle Management Server (OMS), and Oracle Management Repository (OMR)
- E. Databases, application servers, and web applications
- F. Hosts, databases, application servers, web applications, OMS, and OMR

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference:

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/oem/framework-infra/wp-em12c-security-bestpracticesv2-1493383.pdf> (page 3, second bulleted point, last couple of sentences)

Question: 6

Which two statements are true regarding SQL*Plus?

- A. It has commands for performing database administration operations.
- B. It can be used in interactive but not batch mode for SQL commands.
- C. It has to be installed separately after the Oracle Database 12c installation.
- D. Operating system commands can be executed from the SQL*Plus command prompt.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B14117_01/server.101/b12170/qstart.htm

Question: 7

Which two statements about the Process Monitor (PMON) process are true?

- A. PMON performs process recovery when a client process fails.
- B. During instance startup, PMON takes care of instance recovery.
- C. PMON performs listener registration.
- D. PMON restarts background and dispatcher processes when they fail.
- E. PMON resolves failures of distributed transactions.

Answer: A,C

Question: 8

Which statement is true about loading data by using the conventional path of SQL*Loader?

- A. Redo is not generated while performing conventional path loads.

- B. Only PRIMARY KEY, UNIQUE KEY, and NOT NULL constraints are checked,
- C. No exclusive locks are acquired when the conventional path loads are performed.
- D. Instead of performing transactions, SQL*Loader directly writes data blocks to the data files.
- E. INSERT triggers are disabled before the conventional path load and re-enabled at the end of the load.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/A57673_01/DOC/server/doc/SUT73/ch8.htm#data%20paths(see direct loads, integrity constraints, and triggers)

Question: 9

Identify three key properties of a transaction in Oracle Database 12c.

- A. durability
- B. consistency
- C. concurrency
- D. isolation
- E. scalability
- F. manageability

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

Reference:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E16655_01/server.121/e17633/transact.htm#CNCPT016

Question: 10

Which type of file system is NOT valid for storing data files, online redo log files, and control files for a pluggable database?

- A. Automatic Storage Management (ASM)
- B. OS file system
- C. logical volume (LVM)
- D. clustered file system
- E. RAW

Answer: E

Question: 11

Which two statements about ADDM are true?

- A. Real-Time ADDM uses AWR snapshots of the last 10 minutes.
- B. Real-Time ADDM uses ASH recent activity from SGA data.
- C. Real-Time ADDM analyzes performance in a completely different fashion than regular ADDM.
- D. Regular ADDM uses AWR snapshots that are not yet purged.

Answer: C

Question: 12

Which two items are key for maintaining data consistency in Oracle Database 12c?

- A. undo data
- B. isolation level
- C. lock mechanism
- D. serializability

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e25789/consist.htm#CNCPT88969(overview of the oracle database locking mechanism)

Question: 13

You are about to install Oracle Database 12c Enterprise Edition. Which statement is true?

- A. You should not install the Oracle Database software into an existing Oracle home from a different release.
- B. A multitenant container database (CDB) can have several pluggable databases (PDBs) with different character sets.
- C. Oracle recommends that you back up the root.sh script after you complete the installation.
- D. Cloning an Oracle home is useful if you are performing multiple Oracle Database Installations.
- E. You can stop existing Oracle processes, including the listener and the database running in the Oracle home, before the database software installation.

Answer: E

Question: 14

Which logical storage relationship is correct?

- A. Tablespace < Segment < Extent < Oracle Datablock
- B. Segment < Extent < Oracle Datablock < Tablespace
- C. Tablespace < Extent < Segment < Oracle Datablock
- D. Data File < Tablespace < Segment < Extent < Oracle Datablock

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference:

<http://www.dummies.com/how-to/content/basics-of-logical-structures-in-oracle-12c>

Question: 15

Which two statements about multitenant architecture are true?

- A. Multiple PDBs on a single server need multiple database instances and multiple sets of database files.
- B. Although consolidated into a single physical database, PDBs mimic the behavior of non-CDBs.
- C. A PDB administrator can use Oracle Flashback or point-in-time recovery to retrieve lost data from a PDB, only by shutting down all the PDBs from the CDB.
- D. It is easier to collect performance metrics for many databases in a CDB than individual non-CDB databases.
- E. It takes more time to apply a patch to one CDB that holds hundreds of PDBs than to hundreds of non-CDB databases.

Answer: D



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