



# 1Z0-497<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Database 12c Essentials

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### QUESTION 1

Which two statements about PDBs and CDBs are true?

- A. There is only one SYSTEM tablespace per CDB.
- B. There is only one instance per PDB.
- C. There is a set of redo log files per PDB.
- D. There is only one UNDO tablespace per CDB.
- E. There is one SYSAUXtablespace per PDB.

Correct Answer: DE

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### QUESTION 2

Identify three outcomes of using the Oracle Multitenant option in Oracle Database 12c.

- A. less instance overhead
- B. increased storage cost
- C. minor application changes
- D. fast and easy provisioning
- E. same time needed for patching and upgrade as in the previous release
- F. isolation

Correct Answer: ADE

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### QUESTION 3

Which two statements about Database Express are true?

- A. It uses internal infrastructure components, such as XDB and SQL\*Net.
- B. It can perform actions outside the database.
- C. It has background tasks and processes that periodically collect information via FTP.
- D. It has two new features: Performance Hub and Composite Active Reports.
- E. It is not supported on Standard Edition (SE) and Express Edition (XE).



Correct Answer: AD

Reference: <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/manageability/emx-intro-1970113.html>

#### QUESTION 4

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 SESSION '\\7, 15\\';
- B. You can terminate the active session by executing: SQL> ALTER SYSTEM KILL SESSION "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 for 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.

Correct Answer: BDE

B (not A, Not C):

\* You terminate a current session using the SQL statement ALTER SYSTEM KILL SESSION. The following statement terminates the session whose system identifier is 7 and serial number is

15:

\* Terminating an Active Session If a user session is processing a transaction (ACTIVE status) when you terminate the session, the transaction is rolled back and the user immediately receives the following message:

ORA-00028: your session has been killed

```
ALTER SYSTEM KILL SESSION '\\7,15\\';
```

E (not F): Terminating an Inactive Session

If the session is not making a SQL call to Oracle Database (is INACTIVE) when it is terminated, the ORA00028 message is not returned immediately. The message is not returned until the user subsequently attempts to use the terminated session.



When an inactive session has been terminated, the STATUS of the session in the V\$SESSION view is KILLED. The row for the terminated session is removed from V\$SESSION after the user attempts to use the session again and receives the ORA-00028 message.

Reference: Oracle Database Administrator's Guide, Terminating Sessions URL: [http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359\\_01/server.111/b28310/manproc008.htm#ADMIN11192](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/manproc008.htm#ADMIN11192)

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## QUESTION 5

For which use case would you use a rolling upgrade with the Oracle Active Data Guard feature?

- A. when upgrading from Oracle Database 12c to the first patch set of Oracle Database 12c
- B. when upgrading from Oracle Database 10g to Oracle Database 12c
- C. when upgrading from Oracle Database 11g to Oracle Database 12c
- D. when upgrading from any previous version of Oracle Database to Oracle Database 12c

Correct Answer: A

You will be able to use this feature to perform database version upgrades starting with the first patchset of Oracle Database 12c (that is, you cannot use it to upgrade from any version earlier than the first Oracle Database 12c patchset). This means that the manual Transient Logical Standby upgrade procedure must still be used when upgrading from Oracle Database 11g to Oracle Database 12c, or when upgrading from the initial Oracle Database 12c release to the first patchset of Oracle Database 12c.

Reference: Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration, 12c, Using DBMS\_ROLLING to Perform a Rolling Upgrade

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