1Z0-497 Q&As

Oracle Database 12c Essentials

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QUESTION 1

Which command do you use to create a local role while you are connected as the local user?

A. create local role l_hr;

B. create role c##_hr container=current;

C. create role l_hr container=current;

D. create role l_hr container=all;

Correct Answer: C

You can include CONTAINER=CURRENT in the CREATE ROLE statement to specify the role as a local role.

Reference: Oracle Database Security Guide , Creating a Local Role

QUESTION 2

Your customer is looking for zero-data-loss failover with maximum data protection and high availability for their primary database. Which two solutions would you recommend to the customer if the distance between the primary and the standby location is more than 300 miles?

A. Asynchronous redo transport with Data Guard

B. Synchronous redo transport with Data Guard

C. Active Data Guard Far Sync

D. Data Guard SQL Apply

Correct Answer: BC

B: The synchronous redo transport mode transmits redo data synchronously with respect to transaction commitment. A transaction cannot commit until all redo generated by that transaction has been successfully sent to every enabled redo transport destination that uses the synchronous redo transport mode. Note that although there is no limit on the distance between a primary database and a SYNC redo transport destination, transaction commit latency increases as network latency increases between a primary database and a SYNC redo transport destination.

C: An Oracle Data Guard far sync instance is a remote Oracle Data Guard destination that accepts redo from the primary database and then ships that redo to other members of the Oracle Data Guard configuration. A far sync instance manages a control file, receives redo into standby redo logs (SRLs), and archives those SRLs to local archived redo logs, but that is where the similarity with standbys ends. A far sync instance does not have user data files, cannot be opened for access, cannot run redo apply, and can never function in the primary role or be converted to any type of standby database.

Far sync instances are part of the Oracle Active Data Guard Far Sync feature, which requires an Oracle Active Data Guard license.

Reference:

QUESTION 3

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.

Correct Answer: CD

C: Real-Time ADDM provides an innovative way to analyze problems in unresponsive or hung databases. Using a normal and a diagnostic mode connection Real-Time ADDM runs through a set of predefined criteria to analyze the current performance and helps the DBA to resolve deadlocks, hangs, shared pool contentions and many other exception situations that today forces the administrator to bounce their databases, causing significant loss of revenue. Real-Time ADDM is the only tool available in the market today that can log into a hung database, analyze the problem and recommend a resolution

Note: Real-Time ADDM is an innovative way to analyze problems in extremely slow or unresponsive databases, which would have traditionally required a database restart. Real-Time ADDM can help resolve issues such as deadlocks, hangs, and shared pool contentions, as well as many other exception situations, without resorting to a restart of the database.

D: ADDM builds upon the data captured in AWR.

QUESTION 4

Which type of information is included in dynamic performance views?

1 - System and session parameters 2 - Memory usage and allocation 3 - File states (including RMAN backup files) 4 - Progress of jobs and tasks 5 - SQL execution 6 - Statistics and metrics

A. 3, 4, and 5

B. 1, 2, 5, and 6

C. 1, 2, 3, and 4

D. 2, 3, 5, and 6

E. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6

F. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6

Correct Answer: F

Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E16655_01/server.121/e17633/datadict.htm#CNCPT1213 (overview of dynamic performance views)

QUESTION 5

Which two statements are true about the B-tree Index?

A. The leaf blocks in the index are doubly linked.

B. The leaf node stores a bitmap for each key value.

C. Rows with a NULL value in key columns also have entries in the Index.

D. The deletion of a row from the table causes a logical deletion in the index leaf block and the space becomes available for a new leaf entry.

Correct Answer: BD

Reference: http://www.siue.edu/~dbock/cmis565/module12-indexes.htm