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Oracle Database 12c Essentials

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**QUESTION 1**

What happens when you execute these SQL statements?

```
ALTER SYSTEM SET SGA_TARGET = 992M; ALTER SYSTEM SET SHARED_POOL_SIZE = 0; ALTER SYSTEM SET LARGE_POOL_SIZE = 0; ALTER SYSTEM SET JAVA_POOL_SIZE = 0; ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_CACHE_SIZE = 0; ALTER SYSTEM SET STREAMS POOL SIZE = 0;
```

- A. The database stops (shutdown abort).
- B. B) The database Stops (shutdown immediate).
- C. You activate Automatic Shared Memory Management.
- D. You get an error message.

Correct Answer: C

Reference: <http://www.orafaq.com/forum/t/67825/0/> (see the second post)

QUESTION 2

You add the following code in the tnsnames.ora file on a client PC:

```
sales=
```

```
(DESCRIPTION=
```

```
(ADDRESS= (PROTOCOL=TCP)(HOST=salesdata) (PORT=1521) ) (CONNECT_DATA=
```

```
(SERVICE_NAME=sales.acme)))
```

Which statement is true about the code with respect to creating a new connect identifier?

- A. It is created for the SALES database in the network domain ACME on the SALESDATA server.
- B. It is created for the SALESDATA database on the SALES server in the network domain called ACME.
- C. It generates an error because the connect identifier name cannot be a part of SERVICE_NAME.
- D. It generates an error because the server configuration mode (dedicated or shared) is not specified.

Correct Answer: A

*

Example, Basic Format of tnsnames.ora File

```
net_service_name=
```

```
(DESCRIPTION=
```

```
(ADDRESS=(protocol_address_information))
```



```
(CONNECT_DATA=
```

```
(SERVICE_NAME=service_name)))
```

```
*
```

This tnsnames.ora file is a configuration file that contains net service names mapped to connect descriptors for the local naming method, or net service names mapped to listener protocol addresses.

A net service name is an alias mapped to a database network address contained in a connect descriptor. A connect descriptor contains the location of the listener through a protocol address and the service name of the database to which to connect. Clients and database servers (that are clients of other database servers) use the net service name when making a connection with an application.

Reference: Oracle Database Net Services Reference

QUESTION 3

Examine the statements:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLESPACE MYTBS DATAFILE \\disk1/mytbs_1.dbf \\ SIZE 10M;
```

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE mytab (id NUMBER, descr VARCHAR2 (100) ) PARTITION BY RANGE(id) (  
partition p1 values less than (100000) tablespacemytbs storage (initial 1m), partition p2 values less than  
(MAXVALUE) tablespacemytbs storage (initial 1m) );
```

When inserting data, you get the error:

ORA-01688: unable to extend table SYS.MYTAB partition P2 by 128 in tablespace MYTBS

Which three operations would allow you to insert data without getting the error message?

- A. Extend the logical volume by 10 MB where the data files are stored; # lvextend -L+10M /disk1
- B. Add a data file: SQL>ALTER TABLESPACE MYTBS ADD DATAFILE \\ /disk1/mytbs_2 .dbf SIZE 10M;
- C. Move a partition to another tablespace: SQL> CREATE TABLESPACE ADDITIONAL_TBS DATAFILE \\disk1/additional_tbs_1 .dbf\\ SIZE 10M; SQL> ALTER TABLE MYTAB MOVE PARTITION P2 TABLESPACE ADDITIONAL_TBS;
- D. Resize the existing data file: SQL> ALTER DATABASE DATAFILE \\disk1/mytbs_1 .dbf\\ RESIZE 20M; E) Remove a data file: SQL> ALTER TABLESPACE MYTBS DROP DATAFILE \\disk1/mytbs_1 - dbf\\;

Correct Answer: BCD

QUESTION 4

Which option represents a function of Global Data Services (GDS)?



- A. performs data replication
- B. performs database failovers
- C. replaces the functionality of Oracle Clusterware and Oracle RAC
- D. coordinates site failovers
- E. works seamlessly with Oracle Site Guard

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 5

You want to start a global service on your database. Which three conditions must be met?

- A. The database is open and registered with a global service manager.
- B. The service has been disabled on that database.
- C. The database role is different from the role attribute of the service.
- D. The replication lag on the database does not exceed the maximum value specified for the service.
- E. The service has reached its cardinality defined by the number of preferred databases.
- F. No other database in the pool is a better candidate for starting the service.

Correct Answer: ABD

A: To provide global services, a database must be added to a Global Data Services pool. The valid node checking for registration (VNCR) feature provides the ability to configure and dynamically update a set of IP addresses, host names, or subnets from which registration requests are allowed by the global service manager. Database instance registration with a global service manager succeeds only when the request originates from a valid node.

* Starting a Global Service

The `gdsctl start service` command is used to start an existing service on the Global Data Services pool databases.

`GDSCtl>start service -service emp_report1 -gdspool hr` If the `-role` parameter is specified for the service, the service only starts on the databases in which the role matches the specified value (not C). If the `-lag` parameter is specified for the service, the service only starts on the databases for which replication lag does not exceed the specified value (D). Unless `-preferred_all` is specified for the service, the service only starts on the databases that are listed as preferred for the service.

QUESTION 6

Real-Time ADDM detects a high-load performance issue within the database. Which condition triggered it?

- A. The average active sessions were more than three times the number of CPU cores.



- B. Active sessions were more than 10% of total load and CPU utilization was more than 50%.
- C. Memory allocations were more than 95% of physical memory.
- D. Hung sessions were more than 10% of total sessions.
- E. A deadlock was detected.
- F. The session limit was close to 100%.

Correct Answer: A

Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E16655_01/server.121/e15857/pfgrf_diag.htm#TGDBA95369 (table 7-1)

QUESTION 7

Which normalization level is adopted in real-world database systems?

- A. 1NF
- B. 2NF
- C. 3NF
- D. BCNF

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 8

Examine the command: `sqlplus /nolog`

In which scenario would this command execute successfully?

- A. only from the server, if the database instance is not up
- B. from either a client or server, even if the database instance is not up
- C. from either a client or server, only if the database instance is up, and the command connects the session to the instance
- D. from either a client or server, only if the database instance is up, but the command does not connect the session to the instance

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 9



Which two statements are true about a buffer cache?

- A. When a buffer is read from a buffer cache, it may be inconsistent and require undo data to make it consistent.
- B. A buffer cache stores copies of data blocks from all files of the database.
- C. Buffer access is kept efficient by maintaining a least recently used (LRU) list for dirty and clean buffers.
- D. A buffer cache always resides completely in System Global Area (SGA).
- E. A buffer cache contains exactly three pools: default, keep, and recycle pool.

Correct Answer: AE

QUESTION 10

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.

Correct Answer: B

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

QUESTION 11

Which tablespace contains the data dictionary, being automatically created at database creation?

- A. USERS
- B. TEMP
- C. SYSAUX
- D. SYSTEM
- E. EXAMPLE

Correct Answer: D

Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B10500_01/server.920/a96524/c04space.htm



QUESTION 12

Which two statements are true when you execute an invoker's rights procedure?

- A. The owner must have the INHERIT PRIVILEGES object privilege on the invoking user, or the INHERIT ANY PRIVILEGES privilege.
- B. Invoking users can control who can access their privileges when they run an invoker's rights procedure.
- C. The calling user must be granted the INHERIT PRIVILEGES object privilege on the user owner of the procedure.
- D. The calling user must grant the INHERIT PRIVILEGES object privilege on the user owner of the procedure.

Correct Answer: AB

Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E16655_01/network.121/e17607/dr_ir.htm#DBSEG661

QUESTION 13

Which two statements about switchover and failover are true?

- A. A snapshot standby can be the target of a switchover or fast-start failover operation.
- B. Neither a switchover nor a failover is possible to a far sync instance.
- C. For fast-start failover, you must preselect the target standby database that will be used.
- D. You can activate a standby database to test whether it is being updated correctly.

Correct Answer: BC

Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E16655_01/server.121/e17641/sofo.htm#DGBKR3404 http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e17023/sofo.htm#DGBKR3310

QUESTION 14

Which statement about the Oracle Advanced Security Data Redaction feature is true?

- A. It transparently encrypts data at rest in Oracle databases.
- B. It securely manages encryption keys.
- C. It protects against theft or loss of disks and backups.
- D. It prevents OS users from inspecting tablespace files.
- E. It limits the exposure of sensitive data in applications.
- F. It alters data in caches, buffers, and persistent storage.
- G. It impacts operational activities such as backup and restore, upgrade and patch, and replication.



Correct Answer: E

Redacting Sensitive Data for Display Data Redaction provides selective, on-the-fly redaction of sensitive data in query results prior to display by applications so that unauthorized users cannot view the sensitive data. It enables consistent redaction of database columns across application modules accessing the same data. Data Redaction minimizes changes to applications because it does not alter actual data in internal database buffers, caches, or storage, and it preserves the original data type and formatting when transformed data is returned to the application. Data Redaction has no impact on database operational activities such as backup and restore, upgrade and patch, and high availability clusters.

Reference: Oracle Advanced Security, 12c, Oracle Data Sheet

QUESTION 15

Which three statements represent the difference between a container database (CDB) and a non-container database?

- A. A container database has exactly one seed PDB, and a non-container database has no seed PDB.
- B. In a newly created non-CDB that does not yet contain user data, the data dictionary contains only system metadata. When application users create their own objects, this metadata is mixed with the system metadata. In a CDB, the data dictionary metadata is split between the root and the PDBs. The data dictionary in the PDB contains pointers to the data dictionary in the root.
- C. New views are introduced. Next to DBA_views, ALL_-views, and USER_-views, there are CDB_-views. Both CDB and non-CDB databases can access this information.
- D. You are allowed to create only a single HR user in a non-CDB database. This restriction is identical for a CDB database.
- E. Every PDB in a CDB has its own control file. A non-CDB, which has no containers, needs only one control file.

Correct Answer: ABE

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