Oracle

Exam 1z0-497

Oracle Database 12c Essentials

Verson: Demo

[Total Questions: 10]

Question No : 1

Identify two types of solutions in which you would need to use Active Data Guard and Golden Gate together.

A. a solution that provides zero-data-loss protection at any distance without impacting database performance
B. a solution for disaster protection and database rolling upgrades for a mission-critical OLTP database, where you also want to extract data from a data guard primary database for ETL update o' an enterprise data warehouse
C. a solution requiring minimal planned downtime and risk, using standby first patching, database rolling upgrades, and select platform migrations
D. a solution that helps with integrated automatic database and client failover between source and target, where you also need to establish advanced replication (such as multi master and bidirectional replication and data transformations)

Answer: B,C
Reference: http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/availability/active-data-guard-wp-12c-1896127.pdf (page 16, last two bulleted points)

https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/UPGRD/deprecated.htm#UPGRD60084

Question No : 2

Examine the command below:

LSNRCTL> SERVICES LISTENER2

Connecting to (DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS= (PROTOCOL=TCP) (HOST=estb. us. abc.com) (PORT=1525)))

Services Summary. . .

Service "orcl.oracle.com" has 1 instance(s).

Instance "oracle", status UNKNOWN, has 1 handler(s) for this service... Handler(s):

"DEDICATED" established:2 refused:0 LOCAL SERVER The command completed successfully

Which two statements are true about LISTENER2?

A. The ORCL instance is registered dynamically with the listener.

B. The ORCL instance is registered statically in the listener.ora file.

C. The number of current client connections handled by the service handler is two.

D. The total number of client connections handled so far by the service handler is two.

Answer: B,D

Question No : 3

Your customer has two CDBs: one for Production and one for development. You are asked to create a new development PDB (salesdev) from an existing production PDB (salesprd). Which two options would accomplish this?

A. You copy all the PDBSSEEDdata files from the production CDB into the development CDB and execute this on the development CDB;

SQL> CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE salesdev ADMIN USER salesdm IDENTIFIED by password;

B. You alter the salesprd source database to open in read-only mode, and start cloning the source database:

SQL> ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE salesprd OPEN READ ONLY;

SQL> CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE salesdev FROM salesprd;

C. You alter the salesprd source database to open in read-only mode:

SQL> ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE salesprd OPEN READ ONLY;

In the development CDB, you create a databaselink "PRD" that connects to the root of the source CDB, and start cloning the source PDB:

SQL> CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE salesdevFROM salesprd@prd;

D. Connected as the salesprd local DBA, you create an XML using:

SQL> ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE salespdb UNPLUG INTO ' /tmp/salesprd-xml' ;

Copy the XML file and all salesprd-related files to the target CDB and start plugging the copy into the development CDB using:

SQL> CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE salesdev USING' /tmp/salesprd.xml';

Answer: C,D

Explanation: A: Creating a PDB Using the Seed

You can use the CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE statement to create a PDB in a CDB using the files of the seed.

D: Plugging In an Unplugged PDB

To plug in an unplugged PDB, the following prerequisites must be met:

* Complete the prerequisites described in "Preparing for PDBs".

* The XML file that describes the PDB must exist in a location that is accessible to the CDB.

The USING clause must specify the XML file.

Etc

Question No : 4

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: C
Reference: http://www.orafaq.com/wiki/SQL*Loader

Question No : 5

Your customer is planning for a maximum-availability architecture at their data center to address their planned downtime, unplanned downtime, and replication needs.

Consider these options:

- Instance, site recovery, and heterogeneous setup

- Inter-region and intra-region load balancing across replicated databases

- Fine-grained error investigation of incorrect results

- Integrated client and application failover

- Fastest and simplest database replication

Which four options would you recommend?

A. Oracle GoldenGate
B. Global Data Services
C. Oracle Data Guard
D. Data Recovery Advisor
E. Oracle Flashback technology
F. Oracle Advanced Queuing

Answer: A,B,C,E
Reference:
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E16655_01/server.121/e17601/unplanned.htm#HAOVW11824

Question No : 6

What must you do to an application for it to take advantage of partitioning?

A. recompile it
B. rewrite its SQL queries
C. relink
D. rework the applications schema
E. nothing; it is transparent

Answer: E
Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14220/partconc.htm

Question No : 7

Identify two solutions that Oracle provides for patch conflict.

A. merge patch
B. combine patch
C. overlay patch
D. dual patch
E. super patch

Answer: A,C

Question No : 8

What happens if you execute these SQL statements?

SQL> show con_name

CON_NAME

CDB$ROOT

SQL> create user 1_freed identified by y container=current;

A. A common user is created in the root container.
B. A local user is created in the root container.
C. A local user is created in all the PDBs.
D. The second SQL statement fails because a local user cannot be created in the root container.

Answer: D

Question No : 9

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 & restore, upgrade & patch, and replication.

Answer: E
Explanation: 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 No : 10

Which three statements about replication options are true?

A. The Oracle Streams information flow consists of three components: capture, redo transfer, arid consumption.
B. Oracle Streams is deprecated in Oracle Database 12c Release 1.
C. Oracle Database Advanced Replication is deprecated in Oracle Database 12c Release 1, including multimaster replication, updatable materialized views, multitier materialized views, and deployment templates.
D. Oracle Database Advanced Queuing is independent of Oracle Streams.
E. The Oracle GoldenGate software architecture is composed of three primary components: capture, propagate, and trail files.

Answer: B,C,E

Explanation:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e10705/prep_rep.htm#STREP220
http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/multitenant/overview/index.html
https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/UPGRD/deprecated.htm#UPGRD60159
http://www.oracle.com/us/products/middleware/data-integration/oracle-goldengate-ds-2030490.pdf