



Free Questions for 1Z0-497 by certsdeals

Shared by Casey on 22-07-2024

For More Free Questions and Preparation Resources

Check the Links on Last Page

Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine the command:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE orders(oid NUMBER (6) PRIMARY KEY, odate DATE, ccode NUMBER (6), oamt NUMBER (10, 2))  
TABLESPACE users ;
```

Which two statements are true about the execution of the command?

Options:

- A-** A CHECK constraint is created on the OID column.
- B-** A NOT NULL constraint is created on the OID column.
- C-** The ORDERS table is the only object created in the USERS tablespace.
- D-** The ORDERS table and a unique index are created in the USERS tablespace.
- E-** The ORDERS table is created in the USERS tablespace and a unique index is created on the OID column in the SYSTEM tablespace.

Answer:

B, D

Explanation:

B: A NOT NULL constraint is put on the primary key.

D:

* To enable a unique or primary key constraint, you must have the privileges necessary to create an index on the table. You need these privileges because Oracle Database creates an index on the columns of the unique or primary key in the schema containing the table.

* TABLESPACE Specify the tablespace in which Oracle Database creates the table, object table OIDINDEX, partition, LOB data segment, LOB index segment, or index-organized table overflow data segment. If you omit TABLESPACE, then the database creates that item in the default tablespace of the owner of the schema containing the table.

Oracle Database SQL Language Reference 12c , CREATE TABLE

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The session of user SCOTT receives the following error after executing an UPDATE command on the EMP table:

ERROR at line 1:

ORA-00060: deadlock detected while waiting for resource

You find out that a session opened by user JIM has a transaction that caused the deadlock. Which two statements are true about SCOTT's session in this scenario?

Options:

- A- The session is terminated after receiving the error and JIM can continue with his transaction.
- B- SCOTT should perform a COMMIT or ROLLBACK to allow JIM to continue with his transaction.
- C- The session is rolled back after receiving the error and JIM can continue with his transaction.
- D- SCOTT has to re-execute the last command in the transaction after he commits the transaction.

Answer:

B, D

Explanation:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JitJRb5x9vl>

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

- 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.

Answer:

A, B, C

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which statement about Oracle patches is false?

Options:

- A-** Interim patches, also known as 'one-off' patches, are created to provide a specific fix between the releases of patch sets.
- B-** Security Patch Update (SPU) is the primary means of releasing security fixes for Oracle products. SPUs are cumulative with respect to prior SPUs and generally contain only security fixes.
- C-** Patch Set Update (PSU) is a collection of proactive, stabilizing, cumulative patches for a particular product version (base release or patch set). PSUs are cumulative and include all the security fixes from CPU patches, plus additional fixes.
- D-** Patch Set is the main way in which Oracle provides bug fixes in between releases. Oracle bundles a number of fixes, tests them thoroughly together, and packages, then together for easy download and installation.
- E-** Terminal Patch Set is an unsupported patch set by Oracle Lifetime Support policies.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two statements about Automatic Data Optimization (ADO) are true?

Options:

- A-** ADO policies can automatically compress data when it qualifies.
- B-** ADO policies can automatically move segments when necessary.
- C-** ADO is not dependent on Heat Map, and works even if Heat Map is disabled.
- D-** You cannot compress at block level, but you can compress at segment level.
- E-** You can compress at row level only for QUERY LOW.

Answer:

A, B

Explanation:

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/options/compression/advanced-compression-wp-12c-1896128.pdf>

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

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';
```

Answer:

B, C, D

To Get Premium Files for 1Z0-497 Visit

<https://www.p2pexams.com/products/1z0-497>

For More Free Questions Visit

<https://www.p2pexams.com/oracle/pdf/1z0-497>

