

**Free Questions for 1Z0-497**

**Shared by McClure on 04-10-2024**

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# Question 1

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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You have two database servers EMP and EXP. A user of the database from the EXP server wants to extract some information from the database in the EMP server for cross-verification. Which schema object enables the user to access the information from the remote database?

**Options:**

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- A- cluster
- B- database link
- C- mapping table
- D- materialized view

**Answer:**

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B

**Explanation:**

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## Question 2

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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An Oracle instance is a combination of\_\_\_\_\_.

### Options:

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- A- database files and parameter file (initialization parameter file or server parameter file)
- B- System Global Area (SGA) and background processes
- C- a listener process, server processes, and background processes
- D- System Global Area (SGA), server processes, and background processes
- E- database files, System Global Area (SGA), and background processes

### Answer:

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B

## Explanation:

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[http://docs.oracle.com/cd/A57673\\_01/DOC/server/doc/SCN73/ch9.htm#o\\_instance](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/A57673_01/DOC/server/doc/SCN73/ch9.htm#o_instance)

## Question 3

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### Question Type: MultipleChoice

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Your customer wants to migrate their production database from Oracle Database 10g on AIX to Oracle Database 12c on Solaris, and is concerned about the downtime. Which Oracle solution would you recommend?

### Options:

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- A- Active Data Guard
- B- Oracle GoldenGate
- C- Oracle Real Application Clusters
- D- Oracle Transportable Tablespaces
- E- Oracle Cloud Platform as a Service

**Answer:**

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B

## Question 4

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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View the current parameter settings shown in the output below.

NAMETYPEVALUE

db\_file\_multiblock\_read\_count integer 107

ddl\_lock\_timeout integer 60

Distributed\_lock\_timeout integer 60

dml\_locks integer 748

lock\_sga boolean FALSE

enable\_ddl\_logging boolean FALSE

resumable\_timeout integer 0

A user logs in to the hrschema and issues the following commands:

```
SQL > CREATE TABLE emp
```

```
(empno NUMBER(3),
```

```
ename VARCHAR2(20),
```

```
sal NUMBER (8, 2));
```

```
SQL > INSERT INTO emp (empno, ename) VALUES(1, 'JAMES');
```

At this moment, a second user also logs in to the hrschema and issues the following command:

```
SQL > ALTER TABLE emp MODIFY salNUMBER(10, 2);
```

What happens in this scenario?

### Options:

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- A-** The second user's session immediately produces a 'resource busy' error.
- B-** The second user's command executes successfully.
- C-** The second user's session waits for a time before producing a 'resource busy' error.
- D-** A deadlock is created.

### Answer:

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C

## Question 5

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which three statements are true about a database instance that has mounted a database but has not opened it?

### Options:

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- A- System administrators and users with the CREATE SESSION system privilege may connect to the instance.
- B- Data files are open in read-only mode.
- C- A control file is open.
- D- System Global Area (SGA) is allocated and background processes are started.
- E- An alert log and trace files are open.
- F- Instance recovery is performed for the database.

### Answer:

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C, D, E

## Question 6

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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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?

### Options:

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- 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:**

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B, D

## Question 7

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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You are installing OracleDatabase 12c on a machine. When you run the installer; Oracle Universal installer (OUI) shows a message that says one of the product-specific prerequisite checks has failed:

Checking available swap space requirements...

Expected result: 1512MB

Actual Result: 1018MB

Check complete. The overall result of this check is: failed

Problem: The system does not have the required swap space.

What happens to the installation in this situation?

### Options:

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- A- It can be continued.
- B- It resizes the swap space automatically when you proceed further.
- C- It can be continued, but the instance cannot be started without increasing swap space.
- D- It shows a message saying one or more prerequisite checks have failed and the installation aborts.

### Answer:

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A

### Explanation:

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[https://bugs.kde.org/show\\_bug.cgi?id=111460](https://bugs.kde.org/show_bug.cgi?id=111460)

## Question 8

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which two statements about Data Recovery Advisor are true?

**Options:**

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- A-** Data Recovery Advisor can be used to diagnose and repair data corruptions in non-CDBs.
- B-** Data Recovery Advisor cannot be used to diagnose and repair data corruptions in the root of a CDB.
- C-** Data Recovery Advisor can be used to diagnose and repair data corruptions in PDBs.
- D-** You can use the ADVISE FAILURE command to display repair options after running LIST FAILURE in an RMAN session.

**Answer:**

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A, D

**Explanation:**

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A (not B): In the current release, Data Recovery Advisor can only be used to diagnose and repair data corruptions in non-CDBs and the root of a multitenant container database (CDB).

Not C: Data Recovery Advisor is not supported for pluggable databases (PDBs).

D: A failure is detected either automatically by the database or through a manual check such as the VALIDATE command. You can use the LIST FAILURE command to view problem statements for failures and the effect of these failures on database operations. Each failure is uniquely identified by a failure number. In the same RMAN session, you can then use the ADVISE FAILURE command to view

repair options, which typically include both automated and manual options.

Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide, 12c, Diagnosing and Repairing Failures with Data Recovery Advisor

## Question 9

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which two statements are true about transactions in Oracle Database 12c?

### Options:

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- A-** Multiple transactions can use the same undo segment.
- B-** A transaction is assigned an undo segment when it is started.
- C-** Multiple transactions cannot share the same extent in an undo tablespace.
- D-** If all the segments in an undo tablespace are used, transactions use system undo segments to store undo data.

### Answer:

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A, B

## Question 10

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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A standby database is in mounted state and you are required to perform a failover to the physical standby. Which solution is best suited for this scenario?

### Options:

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- A- ALTER DATABASE RECOVER MANAGED STANDBY DATABASE statement with the FINISH keyword
- B- ALTER DATABASE PREPARE TO SWITCHOVER and ALTER DATABASE COMMIT TO SWITCHOVER statements
- C- ALTER DATABASE RECOVER TO STANDBY DATABASE statement with the FINISH keyword
- D- D) ALTER DATABASE PREPARE SWITCHOVER and ALTER DATABASE COMMIT TO SWITCHOVER Statements

### Answer:

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A

## Question 11

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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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;
```

### Options:

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- 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:

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D

## Question 12

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Consider 10 scenarios that result in database downtime. Which five of them are considered as planned downtime?

### Options:

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- A- addition or removal of nodes, memory, or disks
- B- changing configuration parameters, upgrading, or patching Oracle software
- C- file deletion
- D- migrating to cluster architecture
- E- dropped database object
- F- table definition changes
- G- runaway processes that consume system resources
- H- adding table partitioning
- I- operating system or storage device / driver failure
- J- database or application deadlocks

### Answer:

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A, B, D, F, H

**Explanation:**

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[http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882\\_01/server.112/e10803/schedule\\_outage.htm#HABPT5083](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e10803/schedule_outage.htm#HABPT5083)



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