

1Z0-497^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 12c Essentials

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QUESTION 1

Which statement regarding Oracle Active Data Guard 12c is false?

- A. Any application compatible with a read-only database can run on an Oracle Active Data Guard standby.
- B. It provides new support for DML to global temporary tables and the use of sequences in the standby database.
- C. It repairs block corruptions detected in the primary or standby database.
- D. It supports different software patch levels between a primary database and its physical standby database for the purpose of applying and validating Oracle patches in a rolling fashion.
- E. It supports multi master and bidirectional replication architectures where there are multiple databases that all contain the same data, even if they are not synchronized.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

Which two statements about multi section backup are true?

- A. It is available only for full backups.
- B. It supports incremental backups and image copies.
- C. Backup for each data file is divided into sections and is backed up in parallel. However, for image copies, sections are backed up sequentially.
- D. For image copies, sections are backed up in parallel and recomposed at the end.

Correct Answer: BD

B (Not A): Starting with Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1), RMAN supports multisection incremental backups D (not C): Starting with Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1), you can create multisection full backups that are stored as image copies. While the image copy is being created, multiple channels are used to write files sections. However, the output of this operation is one copy for each data file.

Reference: [Specifying Multisection Incremental Backups Making Multisection Backups Using Image Copies](#)

QUESTION 3

Which statement about Oracle patches is false?

- 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.

Correct Answer: B

Starting with Oracle Database version 12.1.0.1, Oracle only provides Patch Set Updates (PSU) to meet the Critical Patch Update (CPU) program requirements for security patching. Security Patch Updates (SPU) will no longer be available.

QUESTION 4

After a _____ statement is issued, a transaction ends. (select three)

- A. COMMIT
- B. ROLLBACK
- C. SAVEPOINT
- D. SELECT
- E. CREATE

Correct Answer: ABE

A transaction ends when any of the following actions occurs:

*

(AB) A user issues a COMMIT or ROLLBACK statement without a SAVEPOINT clause.

*

(E) A user runs a DDL command such as CREATE, DROP, RENAME, or ALTER.

Etc.

Reference: Oracle Database Concepts, 12c, End of a Transaction

QUESTION 5

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 FALS E enab1e_dd1_1ogging boolean FALS E 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?

- 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.

Correct Answer: A

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