

1Z0-497^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 12c Essentials

Pass Oracle 1Z0-497 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.pass2lead.com/1z0-497.html>

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Oracle
Official Exam Center

- ⚙️ **Instant Download** After Purchase
- ⚙️ **100% Money Back** Guarantee
- ⚙️ **365 Days** Free Update
- ⚙️ **800,000+** Satisfied Customers



QUESTION 1

Which two statements are true about shared server sessions?

- A. No Program Global Area (PGA) is allocated for shared server processes.
- B. User Global Area is stored in System Global Area (SGA).
- C. Shared SQL Area is allocated from Program Global Area (PGA).
- D. Private SQL Area is allocated from Library Cache.
- E. Large Pool is used for SQL work areas.

Correct Answer: AD

A: The PGA is memory specific to an operating process or thread that is not shared by other processes or threads on the system. Because the PGA is process-specific, it is never allocated in the SGA.

The PGA is a memory heap that contains session-dependent variables required by a dedicated or shared server process. The server process allocates memory structures that it requires in the PGA.

D: The library cache is a shared pool memory structure that stores executable SQL and PL/SQL code. This cache contains the shared SQL and PL/SQL areas and control structures such as locks and library cache handles. In a shared server architecture, the library cache also contains private SQL areas.

Incorrect:

Not B: The SGA is a read/write memory area that, along with the Oracle background processes, form a

database instance. All server processes that execute on behalf of users can read information in the instance SGA. Several processes write to the SGA during database operation. not C: A private SQL area (PGA) holds information about a parsed SQL statement and other session-specific information for processing. When a server process executes SQL or PL/SQL code, the process uses the private SQL area to store bind variable values, query execution state information, and query execution work areas.

Reference: Oracle Database Concepts, 12c, Memory Architecture

QUESTION 2

Your database is open and the listener is running. The DBA stops the listener by using the command:

```
LSNRCTL> STOP
```

What happens to the sessions that are currently connected to the database instance?

- A. They can perform only queries.
- B. They are not affected and continue to function normally.
- C. They are terminated and the active transactions are rolled back.
- D. They are not allowed to perform any operations till the listener is started.

Correct Answer: D

Note: Oracle Net Listener is a separate process that runs on the database server. It receives incoming client connection requests and manages the traffic of these requests to the database server.

QUESTION 3

Which statement about the Queryable Patch inventory feature is false?

- A. It is used to retrieve installed patch information from a SQL prompt.
- B. It uses the PREPROCESSOR feature, which allows users to preprocess input data before it is sent to the access drivers.
- C. DBMS_QOPATCH provides a PL/SQL or SQL interface to view the database patches installed.
- D. It works in an Oracle database instance that is mounted. Therefore, it works in ASM instances and DG instances.

Correct Answer: B

*

New in Oracle 12c is queryable Opatch. Oracle offers a set of tables and a PL/SQL packages to query the Oracle Inventory. Prior to Oracle 12c, it was not easy to List Oracle patches. Now from Oracle 12c and beyond, you can use the DBMS_QOPATCH package to list all patches.

*

Using DBMS_QOPATCH feature, users can do:

Query what patches are installed from SQL*Plus.

Write wrapper programs to create reports and do validation checks across multiple environments. Check patches installed on Oracle RAC nodes from a single location instead of having to log onto each one in turn.

QUESTION 4

When you start up a CDB, which operations are performed automatically and in what order?

- a - The instance is started.
- b - Control files are opened.
- c - The root container is opened (redo logs and root data files).
- d - Seed pluggable database is in READ ONLY mode.
- e - Other PDBs are still in MOUNTED mode.

f - Triggers may fire if they exist to open other PDBs.

A. a, b, c, d, e, f

B. b, c, a, d, e, f

C. c, b, a, d, f, e

D. a, b, c, d

E. b, c, a, d

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 5

Which three options correctly match environment variables with their specific functionality?

A. ORACLE_SID specifies the instance name.

B. ORACLE_SID specifies the global database name.

C. ORACLE_BASE specifies the root of the Oracle Database directory tree in all platforms.

D. ORACLE_BASE specifies the root of the Oracle Database directory tree only in UNIX and Linux platforms.

E. ORACLE_HOME specifies the directory containing the Oracle software executables and network files.

F. ORACLE_HOME specifies the directory containing only the Oracle software executables, but not the network files.

Correct Answer: ACE

[1Z0-497 PDF Dumps](#)

[1Z0-497 Exam Questions](#)

[1Z0-497 Braindumps](#)