

1Z0-497^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 12c Essentials

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QUESTION 1

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

- 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.

Correct Answer: ABE

QUESTION 2

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?

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

Correct Answer: B

Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/statements_5005.htm

QUESTION 3

Which command do you use to check for block corruption by validating the database?

- A. RMAN> VALIDATE CHECK LOGICAL
- B. RMAN> VALIDATE BACKUP
- C. RMAN> VALIDATE CORRUPT BLOCKS

D. RMAN> VALIDATE DATABASE

Correct Answer: D

since 11g the syntax got changed to

RMAN> validate [check logical] database;

Example:

DGMGRL> validate database verbose d1

output include:

Block Corruptions found NO NO

QUESTION 4

Which two statements about Global Data Services (GDS) are correct?

- A. GDS allows scaling replication-aware application workloads beyond the cluster (that is, across replicated clusters).
- B. GDS helps in performing data replication.
- C. GDS works seamlessly with any combination of Oracle RAC databases, single-instance databases, Oracle Data Guard, Oracle Active Data Guard, and Oracle Golden Gate.
- D. GDS helps to perform database failovers, and does not require Data Guard Broker.
- E. The GDSMGRL utility is a command-line interface for configuring and managing the Global Data Services framework.

Correct Answer: AC

Reference: <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/availability/global-data-services-12c-wp1964780.pdf> (page 8)

QUESTION 5

Identify three key properties of a transaction in Oracle Database 12c.

- A. durability
- B. consistency
- C. concurrency
- D. isolation
- E. scalability
- F. manageability

Correct Answer: ABD

Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E16655_01/server.121/e17633/transact.htm#CNCPT016

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