



# Oracle

## Exam 1z0-497

### Oracle Database 12c Essentials

Version: 9.0

[ Total Questions: 150 ]

### Question No : 1

Which two statements describe data dictionary views?

- A. They are stored in the SYSTEM tablespace.
- B. They are based on virtual tables.
- C. They are owned by the SYS user.
- D. They speed up query and data manipulation language (DML) operations.
- E. The V\$FIXED\_TABLE view can be queried to list the names of these views.

**Answer: A,C**

**Explanation:** <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/CNCPT/datadict.htm#CNCPT1210>

### Question No : 2

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** <http://oracle-base.com/articles/12c/multitenant-startup-and-shutdown-cdb-and-pdb-12cr1.php>

**Question No : 3**

You want to clone PDB1 and PDB2 into the same CDB. Which statement is correct?

- A. You cannot do this, because you can only clone PDBs into another CDB.
- B. You can clone only one PDB (either PDB1 or PDB2) into the same CDB.
- C. Cloning a PDB can use the source files copy method to the target PDB files.
- D. Cloning a PDB can use the NOCOPY clause if the target PDB files use the source files.

**Answer: C**

**Question No : 4**

Which statement about CDB architecture is true?

- A. Oracle-supplied metadata resides only in the root container.
- B. A seed PDB can sometimes be opened for particular operations.
- C. Multiple PDBs with the same name can reside in the same CDB.
- D. A CDB can have an infinite number of PDBs.
- E. You can create common users in PDBs.

**Answer: A**

Reference:

[http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E16655\\_01/server.121/e17633/cdbovrvw.htm#CNCPT89235](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E16655_01/server.121/e17633/cdbovrvw.htm#CNCPT89235)

**Question No : 5**

You are in the middle of transaction, updating a table. The machine on which the database is running reboots because of a power outage. This causes a database instance failure.

Which statement is true in this situation?

- A. The online redo log files and archived redo log files are required to accomplish a recovery.
- B. The uncommitted transaction is committed at the next startup of the database instance.
- C. The uncommitted transaction is rolled back automatically at the next opening of the

database.

D. The DBA has to perform a recovery on the database to recover the uncommitted transaction.

**Answer: C**

**Question No : 6**

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;
```

- 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: D**

**Question No : 7**

YOU want to move all objects of the CONSULTANT user from the test database to the DB-USER schema of the production database. Which option of IMPDP would you use to accomplish this task?

- A. FULL
- B. SCHEMAS
- C. TRANSFORM
- D. REMAP\_SCHEMA
- E. REMAP\_TABLESPACE

**Answer: D**

**Question No : 8**

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) tablespace mytbs storage (initial 1m),
```

```
partition p2 values less than (MAXVALUE) tablespace mytbs 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?

**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**

**Question No : 9**

Which two items are key for maintaining data consistency in Oracle Database 12c?

- A. undo data
- B. isolation level
- C. lock mechanism
- D. serializability

**Answer: B,C**

Reference:

[http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882\\_01/server.112/e25789/consist.htm#CNCPT88969](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e25789/consist.htm#CNCPT88969)  
(overview of the oracle database locking mechanism)

### Question No : 10

Which three statements are true about managing shared servers?

- A) You can augment shared servers by executing:  
`SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET SHARED_SERVERS=2 SCOPE=BOTH;`
- B) If you have configured your database for shared servers, you cannot connect to a dedicated server process. The two modes are mutually exclusive.
- C) The current setting for a dispatcher is:  
`DISPATCHERS=(prot=tcp) (disp=2), (prot=tcps) (disp=2)`  
`SQL> SELECT name FROM v$dispatcher;`  
NAME  
-----  
D000  
D001  
D002  
D003
- D) You can switch between shared server and dedicated server by executing:  
`SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET SHARED_SERVERS=0 SCOPE=BOTH;`  
`SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET PROCESSES=300 SCOPE=SPFILE;`  
`SQL> STARTUP FORCE;`
- E) Depending on the connection protocol, you can allocate a different number of dispatchers. Example: TCP with three dispatchers and TCPS with two dispatchers:  
`SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET DISPATCHERS=(PROT=TCP) (DISP=3), (PROT=TCPS) (DISP=2) SCOPE=BOTH;`

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D
- E. Option E

**Answer: A,C,E**

### Question No : 11

Which two are client-side components of Oracle Data Guard Broker?

- A. Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control
- B. Oracle Data Guard monitor
- C. Oracle Data Guard command-line interface (DGMGRL)
- D. Oracle Data Guard Broker Manager

**Answer: A,C**

**Explanation:** <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/DGBKR/concepts.htm#DGBKR030>

### Question No : 12

Identify two types of solutions in which you would need to use Active Data Guard and Golden Gate together.

- A. a solution that provides zero-data-loss protection at any distance without impacting database performance
- B. a solution for disaster protection and database rolling upgrades for a mission-critical OLTP database, where you also want to extract data from a data guard primary database for ETL update o' an enterprise data warehouse
- C. a solution requiring minimal planned downtime and risk, using standby first patching, database rolling upgrades, and select platform migrations
- D. a solution that helps with integrated automatic database and client failover between source and target, where you also need to establish advanced replication (such as multi master and bidirectional replication and data transformations)

**Answer: B,C**

Reference: <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/availability/active-data-guard-wp-12c-1896127.pdf> (page 16, last two bulleted points)

<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/UPGRD/deprecated.htm#UPGRD60084>

### Question No : 13

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** 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 No : 14

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.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** \* 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 No : 15**

Which statement about Storage Snapshot Optimization is correct?

- A.** It enables you to use third-party technologies to take a storage snapshot of your database without putting the database in BACKUP mode. You can then use the snapshot to recover all or part of the database.
- B.** It enables you to use RMAN to take a storage snapshot of your database. The database must be in BACKUP mode. You can then use the snapshot to recover all or part of the database.
- C.** It enables you to use RMAN to take a storage snapshot of your database. The database doesn't have to be in BACKUP mode. You can then use the snapshot to recover all or part of the database.
- D.** It enables you to use third-party technologies to take a storage snapshot of your database. The database must be in BACKUP mode. You can then use the snapshot to recover all or part of the database.

**Answer: A**

Reference:

[http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E16655\\_01/backup.121/e17630/release\\_changes.htm#BRADV276](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E16655_01/backup.121/e17630/release_changes.htm#BRADV276) (new features, third bullet)

**Question No : 16**

Which targets can be managed by using Enterprise Manager Cloud Control?

- A.** Hosts and databases
- B.** Hosts, databases, and application servers
- C.** Application servers and web applications
- D.** Databases, Oracle Management Server (OMS), and Oracle Management Repository (OMR)
- E.** Databases, application servers, and web applications
- F.** Hosts, databases, application servers, web applications, OMS, and OMR

**Answer: F**

Reference: <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/oem/framework-infra/wp-em12c-security-best-practicesv2-1493383.pdf> (page 3, second bulleted point, last couple of sentences)

**Question No : 17**

Which two options can you use to list Oracle Database 12c patches by using Queryable Patch Inventory?

- A. select patch from vSoption where opatch\_data=' 333333' ;
- B. select xmltransform(dbms\_qopatch.get\_opatch\_data(3333333), dbms\_qopatch.GET\_OPATCH\_XSLT()) from dual
- C. select opatch from vSpatchsets where opatch\_number = '333333';
- D. opatchlsinventory -xml

**Answer: B,D**

Reference:<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/pt/articles/sql/queryable-patch-inventory-12c-2098576-ptb.html>

**Question No : 18**

Which two statements are true about the B-tree Index?

- A. The leaf blocks in the index are doubly linked.
- B. The leaf node stores a bitmap for each key value.
- C. Rows with a NULL value in key columns also have entries in the Index.
- D. The deletion of a row from the table causes a logical deletion in the index leaf block and the space becomes available for a new leaf entry.

**Answer: A,D**

**Explanation:** <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/CNCPT/indexiot.htm#CNCPT88836>

**Question No : 19**

YOUR database crashes after a user accidentally kills a background process. What are three possible ways to restart your database?

- A. S sqlplus / as sysdba  
SQL> restart;
- B. S sqlplus / as sysdba  
SQL> startup immediate;
- C. S rman target /  
RMAN> Startup
- D. S sqlplus / as sysdba  
SQL> startup open recover;
- E. S srvctl start database -db SORACLE\_SID

**Answer: C,D,E**

**Explanation:** The following command starts an instance, reads the initialization parameters from the default location, and then mounts and opens the database. (You can optionally specify a PFILE clause.)

**STARTUP**

If you know that media recovery is required, you can start an instance, mount a database to the instance, and have the recovery process automatically start by using the STARTUP command with the RECOVER clause:

**STARTUP OPEN RECOVER**

To start or stop your entire cluster database, that is, all of the instances and its enabled services, enter the following SRVCTL commands:

```
$ srvctl start database -db db_unique_name [-startoption start_options]
```

**Question No : 20**

Which statement is true about Enhanced Real-Time ADDM in Oracle Database 12c?

- A. The analyzed result is lost when the database instance is restarted.
- B. It runs every 1 hour automatically.
- C. It is shipped only with Oracle Enterprise Manager 12c.

D. It analyzes high CPU trend and identifies problems before they can threaten application performance.

**Answer: D**

**Question No : 21**

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.

**Answer: B,D**

Reference: Oracle Database Concepts, 12c, Memory Architecture

**Question No : 22**

Which two statements are true about listeners?

- A. Listeners use only the TCP/IP protocol.
- B. Multiple listener processes can run simultaneously on a host.
- C. Multiple database instances can be registered with a single listener,
- D. Listener-related errors can be traced only at the administrative level.
- E. Only one database instance can be registered with a single listener at any time.

**Answer: B,C**

**Explanation:**

[http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882\\_01/network.112/e10835/protocoladd.htm#NETRF179](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/network.112/e10835/protocoladd.htm#NETRF179)

**Question No : 23**

Which tablespace contains the data dictionary, being automatically created at database creation?

- A. USERS
- B. TEMP
- C. SYSAUX
- D. SYSTEM
- E. EXAMPLE

**Answer: D**

Reference: [http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B10500\\_01/server.920/a96524/c04space.htm](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B10500_01/server.920/a96524/c04space.htm)

### Question No : 24

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 GDSMGR utility is a command-line interface for configuring and managing the Global Data Services framework.

**Answer: A,C**

Reference: <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/availability/global-data-services-12c-wp-1964780.pdf> (page 8)

### Question No : 25

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

- 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: C,D,E**

### Question No : 26

Your customer wants all email addresses from the database displayed as [hidden]@company.com. What method of data redaction must you use?

- A. full redaction
- B. partial redaction
- C. regular expressions
- D. random redaction
- E. no redaction

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

[http://docs.oracle.com/database/121/ASOAG/redaction\\_config.htm#ASOAG10563](http://docs.oracle.com/database/121/ASOAG/redaction_config.htm#ASOAG10563)

### Question No : 27

In this SQL statement, what is the partitioning criteria?

```
CREATE TABLE books_part
PARTITION BY RANGE (cell_id) (
PARTITION p01 VALUES LESS THAN (2),
PARTITION p02 VALUES LESS THAN (3) ,
...
PARTITION p14 VALUES LESS THAN (15),
```

```
PARTITION p15 VALUES LESS THAN (16),  
PARTITION p16 VALUES LESS THAN (MAXVALUE)  
)  
  
AS SELECT * FROM books;
```

- A. books
- B. pxx
- C. MAXVALUE
- D. cell\_id
- E. There is no partitioning criteria.

**Answer: D**

### Question No : 28

You execute some DML commands, followed by a COMMIT Statement.

Which option correctly describes how the logwriter (LGWR) process takes part in the transaction commit?

- A. 1. LGWR writes the commit record to disk.  
2. LGWR writes all redo entries from Redo Log Buffer to disk.
- B. 1. LGWR writes only the transaction's redo entries from Redo Log Buffer to disk.  
2. LGWR writes the commit record to disk.
- C. 1. LGWR puts the commit record to Redo Log Buffer.  
2. LGWR writes all redo entries from Redo Log Buffer to disk.
- D. 1. LGWR puts the commit record to Redo Log Buffer.  
2. If the activity is high, LGWR waits three seconds for other transactions to commit.  
3. LGWR writes all redo log entries from Redo Log Buffer to disk.
- E. 1. LGWR puts the commit record to Redo Log Buffer.  
2. LGWR signals the database writer (DBW) process to write dirty blocks to disk.  
3. LGWR writes all redo entries from Redo Log Buffer to disk.

**Answer: A**

### Question No : 29

Which statement is true regarding this connect string?

```
(DESCRIPTION
(FAILOVER=on)
(ADDRESS_LIST=
(LOAD_BALANCE=ON)
(ADDRESS=(host=sales-east1) (port=1522) )
(ADDRESS=(host=sales-east2)(port=1522))
(ADDRESS=(host=sales-east3) (port=1522) ))
(ADDRESS_LIST=
(LOAD_BALANCE=ON)
(ADDRESS=(host=sales-west1) (port=1522) )
(ADDRESS=(host=sales-west2) (port=1522))
(ADDRESS=(host=sales-west3) (port=1522) ) )
(CONNECT_DATA=
(SERVICE_NAME=sales)
(REGION=east)))
```

- A. It contains three global service managers in the client's local region (east).
- B. Client-side load balancing has been enabled only for the global service managers within the client's buddy (west).
- C. Connect-time failover between regions has not been enabled.
- D. The REGION parameter is optional.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/GSMUG/globser.htm#GSMUG650>

### Question No : 30

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?



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

**Answer: B**

**Question No : 31**

You connect to a database instance and execute a DML command that changes one data block. The block is read from the buffer cache, modified, and modified, and marked as dirty. You commit the transaction. What must take place before the block can be written to disk?

- A. The buffer must be written to flash cache.
- B. A log writer (LGWR) must write all redo entries that have been copied into the buffer since the last time it wrote.
- C. The modified data block must be moved from the LRU list to the write queue.
- D. The database must advance the checkpoint.

**Answer: B**

**Question No : 32**

Which three statements about replication options are true?

- A. The Oracle Streams information flow consists of three components: capture, redo transfer, and consumption.
- B. Oracle Streams is deprecated in Oracle Database 12c Release 1.
- C. Oracle Database Advanced Replication is deprecated in Oracle Database 12c Release 1, including multimaster replication, updatable materialized views, multitier materialized views, and deployment templates.
- D. Oracle Database Advanced Queuing is independent of Oracle Streams.
- E. The Oracle GoldenGate software architecture is composed of three primary components: capture, propagate, and trail files.

**Answer: B,C,E**

**Explanation:**

[http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882\\_01/server.112/e10705/rep\\_prep.htm#STREP220](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e10705/rep_prep.htm#STREP220)

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/multitenant/overview/index.html>

<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/UPGRD/deprecated.htm#UPGRD60159>

<http://www.oracle.com/us/products/middleware/data-integration/oracle-goldengate-ds-2030490.pdf>

### Question No : 33

John is a CDB administrator, and Mike and Tim are PDB administrators of their respective databases- John takes a complete CDB backup by using RMAN>Backup Database. Mike and Tim may need point-in-time recovery of their PDBs. Which statement is true?

- A. Recovery of individual PDBs is not possible, because John did not back up by using RMAN>Backup Pluggable database pdb1 pdb2. However, complete CDB recovery is still possible.
- B. Mike and Tim need to individually take backups of their respective PDBs, because CDB-level backup does not include PDB data dictionary objects.
- C. Mike and Tim do not need to worry, because recovery of individual PDBs is possible.
- D. Recovery of individual PDBs is not possible at all.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

[http://www.oracle.com/webfolder/technetwork/tutorials/obe/db/12c/r1/pdb/pdb\\_pitr/pdb\\_pitr.html](http://www.oracle.com/webfolder/technetwork/tutorials/obe/db/12c/r1/pdb/pdb_pitr/pdb_pitr.html)

<http://docs.oracle.com/database/121/BRADV/rcmflash.htm#BRADV640>

### Question No : 34

Which two statements about Database Express are true?

- A. It uses internal infrastructure components, such as XDB and SQL\*Net.
- B. It can perform actions outside the database.
- C. It has background tasks and processes that periodically collect information via FTP.
- D. It has two new features: Performance Hub and Composite Active Reports.
- E. It is not supported on Standard Edition (SE) and Express Edition (XE).

**Answer: A,D**

Reference: <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/manageability/emx-intro-1970113.html>

**Question No : 35**

There are two listeners, LISTENER1 and LISTENER2, and one service name ORCL available for your database. The database is running and currently, only LISTENER1 is started. You issue the command:

```
lsnrctl start listener2
```

What would be the outcome?

- A. It starts the second listener without affecting current sessions.
- B. It starts the second listener and terminates all current sessions.
- C. It gives an error because multiple listeners cannot run simultaneously.
- D. It gives an error because multiple listeners can run simultaneously only if there are multiple net service names.

**Answer: A**

Reference: [https://blogs.oracle.com/rtsai/entry/how\\_to\\_configure\\_multiple\\_oracle](https://blogs.oracle.com/rtsai/entry/how_to_configure_multiple_oracle)

**Question No : 36**

Consider an application in which memory required for each session is 400 KB and memory required for each server process is 4 MB. The pool size is 100 and the number of shared servers used is 100. If there are 5000 client connections, what is the amount of memory used by a dedicated server?

- A. 615 MB
- B. 2.5 GB
- C. 4 GB
- D. 12 GB

E. 22 GB

**Answer: E**

**Explanation:**

[http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882\\_01/server.112/e25494/manproc.htm#ADMIN12483](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e25494/manproc.htm#ADMIN12483)

**Question No : 37**

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?

- 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: A**

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

**Question No : 38**

Your customer has two CDBs: one for Production and one for development. You are asked to create a new development PDB (salesdev) from an existing production PDB (salesprd).

Which two options would accomplish this?

**A.** You copy all the PDBSEEDdata files from the production CDB into the development CDB and execute this on the development CDB;

SQL> CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE salesdev ADMIN USER salesdm IDENTIFIED by password;

**B.** You alter the salesprd source database to open in read-only mode, and start cloning the source database:

SQL> ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE salesprd OPEN READ ONLY;

SQL> CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE salesdev FROM salesprd;

**C.** You alter the salesprd source database to open in read-only mode:

SQL> ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE salesprd OPEN READ ONLY;

In the development CDB, you create a databaselink "PRD" that connects to the root of the source CDB, and start cloning the source PDB:

SQL> CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE salesdevFROM salesprd@prd;

**D.** Connected as the salesprd local DBA, you create an XML using:

SQL> ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE salespdb UNPLUG INTO ' /tmp/salesprd-xml' ;

Copy the XML file and all salesprd-related files to the target CDB and start plugging the copy into the development CDB using:

SQL> CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE salesdev USING' /tmp/salesprd.xml';

**Answer: C,D**

**Explanation:** A: Creating a PDB Using the Seed

You can use the CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE statement to create a PDB in a CDB using the files of the seed.

D: Plugging In an Unplugged PDB

To plug in an unplugged PDB, the following prerequisites must be met:

\* Complete the prerequisites described in "Preparing for PDBs".

\* The XML file that describes the PDB must exist in a location that is accessible to the CDB.

The USING clause must specify the XML file.

Etc

### Question No : 39

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),
```

```
enamo 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.

**Answer: C**

#### **Question No : 40**

Which three statements about Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) are true?

- A. It requires the database to be open.
- B. It analyzes the performance of specified objects.
- C. It implements all recommendations automatically.
- D. It recommends solutions and quantifies expected benefits.
- E. It retains snapshots in the SYSAUX tablespace until the database is restarted.
- F. It analyzes the snapshots stored in the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR).

**Answer: A,D,F**

Reference: [http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306\\_01/server.102/b14211/diagnosis.htm](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14211/diagnosis.htm)

#### **Question No : 41**

Which normalization level is adopted in real-world database systems?

- A. 1NF
- B. 2NF
- C. 3NF
- D. BCNF

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** <http://docs.oracle.com/database/121/DWHSG/ch2logdes.htm#DWHSG9225>

### Question No : 42

Which three background processes are mandatory in a database Instance started with a minimally configured Initialization parameter file?

- A. Process Monitor Process (PMON)
- B. Flashback Data Archive process (FBDA)
- C. Space Management Coordinator process (SMCO)
- D. Recoverer process (RECO)
- E. Listener Registration process (LREG)
- F. Checkpoint Process

**Answer: D,E,F**

Reference: Oracle Database Concepts 12c, Mandatory Background Processes

<http://docs.oracle.com/database/121/CNCPT/process.htm#CNCPT008>

### Question No : 43

You are about to apply a patch to a database. Which recommended action is incorrect?

- A. You should check the patch conflict with installed patches before applying the patch.
- B. You should make sure that you have a good backup of the software, database, and configuration files.
- C. You should install the latest O patch before applying the patch.
- D. You should check the fifth digit of the release information to confirm that the Patch Set Update (PSU) is applied successfully.
- E. You should stop all applications running from the software directory that is being