

考試編碼:1Z0-497

**考試名稱: Oracle Database 12c
Essentials**

版本: Demo

QUESTION: 1

Which two statements are true about Oracle Data Pump?

- A. EXPDP and IMPDP are the client components of Oracle Data Pump.
- B. DBMS_DATAPUMP PL/SQL packages can be used independently of Data Pump clients.
- C. Oracle Data Pump export and import operations can be performed only by users with the SYSDBA privilege.
- D. Oracle Data Pump imports can be done from the export files generated in Original Export Release 9.x.
- E. EXPDP and IMPDP use the procedures provided by DBMS_METADATA to execute export and import commands.

Answer: A,B

Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14215/dp_overview.htm

QUESTION: 2

For which database operation do you need the database to be in MOUNT state?

- A. renaming the control files
- B. re-creating the control files
- C. dropping a user in your database
- D. dropping a tablespace in your database
- E. configuring the database instance to operate in ARCHIVELOG or NOARCHIVELOG mode

Answer: E

Explanation: To enable or disable archiving, the database must be mounted but not open.

Note: See step 5 below.

Changing the Database Archiving Mode

To change the archiving mode of the database, use the ALTER DATABASE statement with the ARCHIVELOG or NOARCHIVELOG clause. To change the archiving mode, you must be connected to the database with administrator privileges (AS SYSDBA).

The following steps switch the database archiving mode from NOARCHIVELOG to ARCHIVELOG:

1. Shut down the database instance
2. Back up the database.

3. Edit the initialization parameter file to include the initialization parameters that specify the destinations for the archived redo log files

4. Start a new instance and mount, but do not open, the database.

STARTUP MOUNT

To enable or disable archiving, the database must be mounted but not open.

5. Change the database archiving mode. Then open the database for normal operations.

ALTER DATABASE ARCHIVELOG;

ALTER DATABASE OPEN;

6. Shut down the database.

SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE

7. Back up the database.

QUESTION: 3

Which two statements are true when you execute an invoker's rights procedure?

- A. The owner must have the INHERIT PRIVILEGES object privilege on the invoking user, or the INHERIT ANY PRIVILEGES privilege.
- B. Invoking users can control who can access their privileges when they run an invoker's rights procedure.
- C. The calling user must be granted the INHERIT PRIVILEGES object privilege on the user owner of the procedure.
- D. The calling user must grant the INHERIT PRIVILEGES object privilege on the user owner of the procedure.

Answer: A,B

Reference:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E16655_01/network.121/e17607/dr_ir.htm#DBSEG661

QUESTION: 4

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)

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation: The mandatory background processes are present in all typical database configurations. These processes run by default in a database instance started with a minimally configured initialization parameter file.

The following are the mandatory background processes:

- (A) Process Monitor Process (PMON)
- (D) Recoverer Process (RECO)
- (E) Listener Registration Process (LREG)
- System Monitor Process (SMON)
- Database Writer Process (DBW)
- Log Writer Process (LGWR)
- Checkpoint Process (CKPT)
- Manageability Monitor Processes (MMON and MMNL)

Note: The mandatory processes are not the same release 11.

Reference: Oracle Database Concepts 12c, Mandatory Background Processes

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

QUESTION: 5

To revoke unnecessary and unused privileges, you can use Privilege Analysis. Which sequence should you follow?

- 1 - Start the analysis.
- 2 - Set up the analysis policy type (database, role, context).
- 3 - Generate the results.
- 4 - View the results in DBA_USED_PRIVS and DBA_UNUSED_PRIVS.
- 5 - Stop the analysis.

- A. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
- B. 2, 1, 5, 3, 4
- C. 5, 1, 2, 3, 4
- D. 2, 3, 1, 5, 4
- E. 1, 2, 4, 5, 2

Answer: A

QUESTION: 6

Which tool is recommended for moving a PDB to a non-CDB?

- A. RMAN
- B. Cold Backup
- C. Traditional Export / Import
- D. Data Pump
- E. SQL*Plus

Answer: E

Explanation: Creating a PDB by Plugging an Unplugged PDB into a CDB

An unplugged PDB consists of an XML file that describes the PDB and the PDB's files (such as the data files and wallet file). You can use the CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE statement to plug in an unplugged PDB. To do so, you must include a USING clause that specifies the XML file that describes the PDB.

The source CDB is the CDB from which the PDB was unplugged. The target CDB is the CDB into which you are plugging the PDB. The source CDB and target CDB can be the same CDB or different CDBs.

QUESTION: 7

Identify two solutions that Oracle provides for patch conflict.

- A. merge patch
- B. combine patch
- C. overlay patch
- D. dual patch
- E. super patch

Answer: A,C

QUESTION: 8

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: B

QUESTION: 9

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)

QUESTION: 10

Which two statements represent where Oracle Net must reside?

- A. Only on the client for traditional client/server applications
- B. Only on the database server for web-based applications
- C. On both the web server and database server for web-based applications
- D. On both the client and database server for traditional client/server applications.

Answer: B,D

QUESTION: 11

Which two statements about multitenant architecture are true?

- A. It ensures full backward compatibility with non-CDBs.
- B. It fully operates with RAC.
- C. It is integrated with Enterprise Manager, but not with the Resource Manager.

D. It allows central management and administration of single databases.

Answer: C,D

QUESTION: 12

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: B,D,F

Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14211/diagnosis.htm