



1Z0-497^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 12c Essentials

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QUESTION 1

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)

Correct Answer: BC

Reference: <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/availability/active-data-guard-wp-12c1896127.pdf> (page 16, last two bulleted points)

QUESTION 2

Why does performance degrade when many UPDATE, INSERT, or DELETE statements are issued on a table that has an associated bitmap index?

- A. The DML operations re-create the bitmap index blocks.
- B. The bitmap index is rebuilt automatically after a DML operation.
- C. The smallest amount of a bitmap that can be locked is a bitmap segment.
- D. Additional time is taken to remove NULL values from the bitmap index after a DML operation.

Correct Answer: C

Bitmap indexes in currently "supported" versions of Oracle are maintained in a much more efficient manner than they were previously, to the point where the need for frequently rebuilds has been much reduced, even in tables in which such indexes are not dropped during heavy loads.

That said, Bitmap indexes are still unsuitable in OLTP type environments (even in 11g or later) due to the locking implications associated with them.

Note: bitmap indexes are only suitable for static tables and materialized views which are updated at night and rebuilt after batch row loading.

Not B: Like b-tree indexes, bitmap indexes should be rebuilt (ALTER INDEX . . . REBUILD) if there is a lot of DML (UPDATE, INSERT, DELETE) activity.

Not A: Since 10g, Oracle is significantly more efficient and where possible will simply adjust the current



rowid range of the Bitmap index entry and modify the bitmap string accordingly to accommodate a new row value (resulting in an overall increase of just 2 bytes overall in this example) rather than create a totally new index entry (which required an additional 21 bytes in the 9i example).

QUESTION 3

Which statement is true about loading data by using the conventional path of SQL*Loader?

- A. Redo is not generated while performing conventional path loads.
- B. Only PRIMARY KEY, UNIQUE KEY, and NOT NULL constraints are checked,
- C. No exclusive locks are acquired when the conventional path loads are performed.
- D. Instead of performing transactions, SQL*Loader directly writes data blocks to the data files.
- E. INSERT triggers are disabled before the conventional path load and re-enabled at the end of the load.

Correct Answer: B

Reference: [http://docs.oracle.com/cd/A57673_01/DOC/server/doc/SUT73/ch8.htm#data %20paths](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/A57673_01/DOC/server/doc/SUT73/ch8.htm#data%20paths) (see direct loads, integrity constraints, and triggers)

QUESTION 4

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.

Correct Answer: DE

QUESTION 5

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.

Correct Answer: A

Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E16655_01/server.121/e17633/cdbovrvw.htm#CNCPT89235

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