



1Z0-497

Oracle Database 12c Essentials
Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions



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Introduction to 1Z0-497 Exam on Oracle Database 12c Essentials

You can use this exam guide to collect all the information about Oracle Database 12c Essentials (1Z0-497) certification. The Oracle 1Z0-497 certification is mainly targeted to those candidates who has some experience or exposure of Oracle Database 12c and want to flourish their career with Oracle Database 12c Certified Implementation Specialist (OCS) credential. The Oracle Database 12c Essentials certification exam validates your understanding of the Oracle Database 12c technology and sets the stage for your future progression. Your preparation plan for Oracle 1Z0-497 Certification exam should include hands-on practice or on-the-job experience performing the tasks described in following Certification Exam Topics table.

Oracle 1Z0-497 Certification Details:

Exam Name	Oracle Database 12c Essentials
Exam Code	1Z0-497
Exam Product Version	Oracle Database 12c
Exam Price	USD \$245 (Pricing may vary by country or by localized currency)
Duration	120 minutes
Number of Questions	85
Passing Score	70%
Validated Against	This exam has been validated against Oracle Database 12c.
Format	Multiple Choice
Recommended Training	Exam Study Guide Oracle Database 12c Implementation Specialist
Schedule Exam	Pearson VUE - Oracle
Recommended Practice	1Z0-497 Online Practice Exam

Oracle 1Z0-497 Exam Syllabus:

Oracle Database Software	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe the key characteristics of a relational database - Summarize locking behavior in an Oracle database - Describe the differences between data concurrency and data consistency - Describe the various steps of a database transaction
Administration & Configuration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Design a database, identify requirements, create the logical design and physical database design - Install and configure a database - Grant Enterprise Manager administrative privileges - Use SQL*Plus and SQL Developer to access your database
Oracle Database 12c New Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Setup a Global Database Service (GDS) - Define declarative policies for Oracle Data Redaction - Apply best practices for running the ADDM Advisor
Maximum Availability Architecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement the various Data Guard configurations available - Explain the architectural differences between Data Guard and Active Data Guard - Implement the various replication options available to the Oracle database - Create an MAA architecture that leverages Active Data Guard and Oracle Golden Gate - Choose the appropriate high availability architecture based on various planned and unplanned scenarios
Backup and Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explain general best practices and guidelines for backups on the Oracle database - Implement recovery procedures for various failure scenarios - Use the Data Recovery Advisor for backup and recovery solutions
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use Oracle Enterprise Manager to view database storage structures - Apply different strategies for interacting with the database using SQL Developer - Describe the EM Cloud Control and EM Express architecture as it relates to the database - Manage structures used to undo changes made to the database and maintain data consistency
Administering Users and Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create and administer users - Grant privileges to users to perform database operations - Create and manage roles
Software Installation and Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Install the Oracle database software - Locate patches for the Oracle database - Apply best practices to patching the database - Apply troubleshooting tasks for planned database maintenance - View and modify the parameters used to configure the Oracle instance

Oracle Data Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Articulate the various schema objects in a relational database - Perform different index scans and relate them to index types - Leverage partitioning in an Oracle database - Use the data dictionary and the dynamic performance views - Identify the various tools for data movement and analysis
Oracle Database Instance Architecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define the main components of an Oracle Instance - Describe the various stages of a database instance - Articulate the various basic memory structures - Describe how a block of data is written to the database - Articulate the mandatory background processes
Oracle Multitenant Architecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explain the benefits of multitenant architecture for database consolidation - Create a pluggable database (PDB) - Articulate the difference between a Container database and a Pluggable database - Perform administration tasks on a container database (CDB) - Manage processes in a CDB - Manage physical and logical structures in a CDB - Describe the various storage options for a PDB
Oracle Network Architecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe the differences between Shared Server and Dedicated Server architecture as it relates to Oracle Connection Manager - Describe the Oracle Database listener architecture - Configure and connect to a database service - Configure a database listener

1Z0-497 Sample Questions:

01. Which three DBA operations can be performed by using Oracle SQL Developer?

- a) database backup and recovery using RMAN
- b) performance tuning operations such as generation of AWR, ADDM, and ASH reports
- c) storage configuration for archive logs and control files
- d) storage configuration for data files and redo log groups
- e) database status view and Data Pump export and import jobs

02. In Oracle Database 12c, when does a transaction begin?

- a) when a transaction ID is allocated for it
- b) when a user explicitly issues a "begin" statement
- c) when a transaction is assigned to an available undo data segment to record undo entries for the new transaction
- d) when the first executable SQL statement is encountered

03. A standby database is in mounted state and you are required to perform a failover to the physical standby. Which solution is best suited for this scenario?

- a) ALTER DATABASE RECOVER MANAGED STANDBY DATABASE statement with the FINISH keyword
- b) ALTER DATABASE PREPARE TO SWITCHOVER and ALTER DATABASE COMMIT TO SWITCHOVER statements

- c) ALTER DATABASE RECOVER TO STANDBY DATABASE statement with the FINISH keyword
- d) ALTER DATABASE PREPARE SWITCHOVER and ALTER DATABASE COMMIT TO SWITCHOVER statements

04. Which three statements about common and local roles are true?

- a) When a role is granted to a user, the privileges in the role are limited to the context of the PDB.
- b) Local roles can be granted only to local users.
- c) Common roles can be granted to both local and common users.
- d) A user can create common roles if the user has the CREATE ROLE privilege, and SET CONTAINER for all PDBs.
- e) Common roles can be created in the root and PDBs.

05. Your customer is looking for zero-data-loss failover with maximum data protection and high availability for their primary database. Which two solutions would you recommend to the customer if the distance between the primary and the standby location is more than 300 miles?

- a) asynchronous redo transport with Data Guard
- b) synchronous redo transport with Data Guard
- c) Active Data Guard Far Sync
- d) Data Guard SQL Apply

06. Which three are initialization parameters for backup and recovery?

- a) CLONEDB
- b) FILESYSTEMIO_OPTIONS
- c) DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST
- d) RECYCLEBIN
- e) TAPE_ASYNCH_IO

07. Which two statements about PDBs and CDBs are true?

- a) There is only one SYSTEM tablespace per CDB.
- b) There is only one instance per PDB.
- c) There is a set of redo log files per PDB.
- d) There is only one UNDO tablespace per CDB.
- e) There is one SYSAUX tablespace per PDB.

08. Which three tasks can you perform in Database Express?

- a) View performance and status information about the database instance.
- b) Start up the database.
- c) Shut down the database.
- d) Create database structures.
- e) Manage users and security.

09. Your database instance is running. MYDB is a net service name. You issue the SQL> CONNECT dba1/dba2@MYDB command. Which component receives the request and establishes the appropriate connection?

- a) listener
- b) user process
- c) service name

d) server process

10. Which three events signal a database writer (DWR) to write buffers to disk?

- a) The database advances a checkpoint.
- b) A client process commits a transaction.
- c) The redo log buffer becomes full.
- d) A server process cannot find non-dirty blocks after scanning a threshold number of buffers.
- e) A tablespace is changed to read-only status.
- f) The database is shut down in immediate mode.

Answers to 1Z0-497 Exam Questions:

QUESTION: 01 Answer: a, b, e	QUESTION: 02 Answer: d	QUESTION: 03 Answer: a	QUESTION: 04 Answer: a, c, d	QUESTION: 05 Answer: b, d
QUESTION: 06 Answer: a, d, e	QUESTION: 07 Answer: d, e	QUESTION: 08 Answer: a, d, e	QUESTION: 09 Answer: a	QUESTION: 10 Answer: a, d, e

Note: If you find any typo or data entry error in these sample questions, we request you to update us by commenting on this page or write an email on feedback@oraclestudy.com