

**Exam Number/Code:**1Z0-457

**Exam Name:**Oracle Enterprise  
Manager 12c Essentials

**Version:** Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

You have experienced a service failure and want to evaluate the availability status of the subservices and key components to determine why the service failed. What technique will allow you to do this?

- A. Root cause analysis
- B. Analysis of the <servicename>.log file
- C. Analysis of the soapct1.log file
- D. Analysis of emct1.log

Answer: A

Explanation:

Root Cause Analysis: Diagnostic tool to help determine the possible cause of service failure.

Reference:Oracle Enterprise Manager Concepts

QUESTION NO: 2

What is the key time model statistics that is gathered by the Automatic Workload Repository?

- A. Query time
- B. User response time
- C. Database time
- D. Wait event time

Answer: C

Explanation:

The most important of the time model statistics is DB time. This statistics represents the total time spent in database calls and is a indicator of the total instance workload.

Reference:Overview of the Automatic Workload Repository,Time Model Statistics

QUESTION NO: 3

Which three components are part of the Oracle Enterprise Manager infrastructure?

- A. Oracle Management Service (OMS)
- B. Management Agent
- C. 10g Reporting Database
- D. Real User Experience Insight
- E. Repository Database
- F. Oracle Universal Installer

Answer: A,B,E

Explanation:

A:The Oracle Management Service (OMS) provides the services used to coordinate the storage of management information and the automation of management activities for all entities managed in the network. It also includes facilities for serving the web-based user interface, which is the Cloud Control console.

B:The Management Agent is the lightweight process that acts as a proxy for Enterprise Manager on the various hosts in the network where entities that Enterprise Manager manages are located.

It communicates with the OMS to collect and deliver monitoring information and to coordinate management activities executed against the management entities.

E:The Management Repository is the Oracle Database that stores all important management information for the entities managed by Enterprise Manager. The Oracle Management Service (OMS) uses the Management Repository to store and retrieve key information, such as monitoring data.

Reference: Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control Extensibility Programmer's Guide

QUESTION NO: 4

What three capabilities does Oracle Enterprise manager Application Management Pack for Fusion Provide?

- A. Oracle Fusion Application Lifecycle Automation
- B. Oracle Fusion Application Discovery and Monitoring
- C. Oracle Fusion Application Dynamic SQL Tuning
- D. Oracle Fusion Application Clustering
- E. Oracle Fusion Application Performance Diagnostics
- F. Oracle Fusion Application Network Tuning

Answer: A,B,E

Explanation:

A:Lifecycle Automation Enhancements

Application Management Suite for Oracle E-Business Suite provides a centralized view to monitor and orchestrate changes (both functional and technical) across multiple Oracle E-Business Suite systems.

B:Automatic Discovery of E-Business Suite Systems

Grid Control has the ability to discover Oracle E-Business Suite systems automatically. This swift and easy discovery process is quite useful when monitoring large number of Oracle EBusiness Suite instances on the Grid.

E:Built-in Diagnostic Ability: This release has numerous major enhancements that provide the necessary intelligence to determine if the product has been installed and configured correctly.

There are diagnostics for Discovery, Cloning, and User Monitoring that will validate if the appropriate patches, privileges, setups, and profile options have been configured.

Reference:Oracle Enterprise Manager 11g Application Management Suite for Oracle E-Business Suite Now Available

#### QUESTION NO: 5

When you use the Oracle Enterprise manager Cloud Control single system upgrade method, backup of the Oracle Management Repository (OMR) is not necessary \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. When all the practice upgrades on the test system are successful
- B. When you already have daily backup
- C. When disk space is not available
- D. When flashback is enabled
- E. But recommended as a best practice

Answer: E

Explanation:

Note:

\*Oracle Management Repository (Repository) is responsible for data storage, rollup and purging

#### QUESTION NO: 6

Which three are key elements in the plugin.xml file for Oracle Enterprise Management?

- A. CredentialInfo
- B. CredentialType
- C. CredentialSet
- D. CredentialSetRow
- E. CredentialMember

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

Key elements in a plugin.xml file

\*CredentialInfo

\*CredentialType

\*CredentialSet

\* CredentialSetColumn

Reference: Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control Extensibility Programmer's Reference

QUESTION NO: 7

Which role is needed to create Incident Rules in Oracle Enterprise Manager?

- A. EM\_ALL\_ADMINISTRATOR
- B. EM\_CBA\_ADMIN
- C. EM\_SYSMAN
- D. EM\_CLOUD\_ADMINISTRATOR
- E. EM\_USER

Answer: D

Explanation:

Enterprise Manager contains three built-in roles for the Database Cloud Service Portal, namely:

M\_CLOUD\_ADMINISTRATOR: Users with this role can set up and manage the cloud infrastructure. This role is responsible for deploying the cloud infrastructure (servers, zones, storage, and networks) and infrastructure cloud operations for performance and configuration management.

EM\_SSA\_ADMINISTRATOR: Users with this role can define quotas and constraints for the self service users and grant them access privileges. Users with this role also have provisioning and patching designer privileges that allow them to create and save deployment procedures, create and view patch plans, and support the plug-in lifecycle on the Management Agent.

EM\_SSA\_USER: Users with this role, by default, can only access the Self Service Portal. An administrator with the EM\_SSA\_ADMINISTRATOR role can provide additional privileges that allow users with the EM\_SSA\_USER role to access other features in Enterprise Manager.

Note:

M\_CLOUD\_ADMINISTRATOR

Enterprise Manager user for setting up and managing the infrastructure cloud. This role could be responsible for deploying the cloud infrastructure (servers, pools, zones) and infrastructure cloud operations for performance and configuration management.

Incorrect:

Not A: EM\_ALL\_ADMINISTRATOR

Role has privileges to perform Enterprise Manager administrative operations. It provides Full privileges on all secure resources (including targets)

Not B: EM\_CBA\_ADMIN

Role has privileges to manage Chargeback Objects. It provides the ability to create and view chargeback plans, chargeback consumers, assign chargeback usage, and view any CaT targets.

Not E:EM\_USER

Role has privilege to access Enterprise Manager Application.

Reference:OracleEnterprise Manager Cloud Administration Guide

QUESTION NO: 8

Which feature provides real-time change detection?

- A. Grid Control
- B. Configuration Change Console
- C. Application Configuration Console
- D. Database Control

Answer: B

Explanation: Configuration Change Console adds:

- \*Real-time change detection

- \*Out-of-box policies, compliance assessment and compliance dashboard

- \*Reconciliation with change management systems

- \*Helps ensure compliance with regulatory and industry standards such as Sarbanes-Oxley and PCI

Reference:Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Configuration Management Pack

QUESTION NO: 9

Which three metrics are monitored by Oracle Enterprise Manager Business Transaction Management?

- A. Availability
- B. Memory usage
- C. Throughput
- D. Faults
- E. SQL executes

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:

The User Experience Monitoring products capture very rich RAFT (Response,

Availability, Fault, Throughput).

Reference:Enterprise Manager 12c Cloud ControlApplication Performance Management

QUESTION NO: 10

Which one would you import from an LDAP directory to use in Oracle Enterprise manager Cloud Control Chargebacks?

- A. Server names
- B. IP addresses
- C. Cost centers
- D. Database account names
- E. Subsidiaries

Answer: E

Explanation:

You can import a business hierarchy from an LDAP server.

A successfully imported LDAP cost center hierarchy generates a scheduled repeatable job to run at the beginning of each report cycle (typically the first of the month) to sync the hierarchy with its counterpart on the LDAP server.