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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two statements are true regarding Data Guard environments in an Oracle Multi-tenant architecture?

Options:

- A-** Different redo transport methods can be configured for different pluggable databases within one Data Guard environment.
- B-** The Data Guard broker may be used for multi-tenant databases.
- C-** PDB_FILE_NAME_CONVERT must be set to enable creation of standby databases if they are created on the same host as the primary.
- D-** Standby redo log files are required for each pluggable database that is protected with Data Guard.
- E-** A Data Guard environment with a multi-tenant primary database can operate in any Protection mode.

Answer:

B, E

Explanation:

Oracle Multi-tenant architecture and Data Guard have several interactions, but specific aspects hold true in such environments:

The Data Guard broker may be used for multi-tenant databases (B): Data Guard Broker simplifies the management and monitoring of Data Guard configurations and is fully compatible with the Oracle Multi-tenant architecture, allowing for easy management of Data Guard configurations that include multi-tenant container databases (CDBs) and their pluggable databases (PDBs).

A Data Guard environment with a multi-tenant primary database can operate in any Protection mode (E): Data Guard can be configured to operate in Maximum Performance, Maximum Availability, or Maximum Protection mode, regardless of whether the primary database is a multi-tenant database. This flexibility ensures that Data Guard can meet various data protection and availability requirements in multi-tenant environments. Reference:

Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation

Oracle Multitenant Administrator's Guide

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which THREE are always benefits of using a logical standby database?

Options:

- A-** It provides a disaster-recovery solution with switchover and failover options that can recover any data updated on the primary database.
- B-** It can be used for reporting workloads requiring additional indexes or materialized views or both.
- C-** It can be used for testing patchsets without affecting the primary database.
- D-** It can be used for database rolling release upgrades.
- E-** It can be used to replicate a single pluggable database (PDB) in a multitenant container database.
- F-** It can be used as an updatable database for Real Application Testing and then converted back to a standby database without affecting the updates.

Answer:

A, B, D

Explanation:

Logical standby databases are a key feature of Oracle Data Guard and offer several distinct advantages, especially in terms of flexibility for reporting, upgrades, and disaster recovery:

Disaster-recovery solution with switchover and failover options (A): Logical standby databases provide a robust disaster-recovery solution, ensuring that any data updated on the primary database can be recovered. They support both switchover and failover operations, allowing for smooth role transitions between the primary and standby databases.

Used for reporting workloads requiring additional indexes or materialized views (B): Logical standby databases can be opened for read-write operations and can have additional indexes or materialized views that are not present in the primary database. This makes them ideal for offloading reporting and querying workloads from the primary database.

Database rolling release upgrades (D): Logical standby databases can be used to perform rolling upgrades of the Oracle Database software. This allows the database to be upgraded with minimal downtime, as the standby database is upgraded first, followed by a switchover to make it the new primary. Reference:

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

Oracle Database High Availability Overview

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which four requirements can be met by deploying a logical standby database?

Options:

A- Support for workloads requiring additional materialized views.

- B-** It must have the same physical structure as the primary database.
- C-** It can be used to create additional tables.
- D-** It must provide a disaster-recovery solution that protects all data with capability of performing switchovers and failovers.
- E-** It can be used for Real Application Testing without affecting the disaster recovery capabilities.
- F-** Support for workloads requiring additional indexes.
- G-** It can be used to create additional schemas.

Answer:

A, C, E, F

Explanation:

A logical standby database is part of Oracle Data Guard and allows the standby database to be open for read-write operations, providing additional flexibility. The requirements met by a logical standby database include:

Support for workloads requiring additional materialized views (A): Logical standby databases can support materialized views, allowing for complex data summarization and reporting workloads.

It can be used to create additional tables (C): Unlike physical standby databases, logical standby databases allow for the creation of additional tables that do not exist in the primary database, enabling custom workloads and reporting.

It can be used for Real Application Testing without affecting the disaster recovery capabilities (E): Logical standby databases can be used to test application changes, patches, and upgrades while still maintaining their role as part of the disaster recovery strategy.

Support for workloads requiring additional indexes (F): Logical standby databases allow for the creation of additional indexes to optimize query performance for reporting and analytical workloads. Reference:

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration

Oracle Database High Availability Overview

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which three are prerequisites for using Data Guard Broker?

Options:

- A-** The primary and standby databases must run the same version of the Oracle Database server.
- B-** Network connectivity to the primary database instance must be defined on the servers hosting the standby database instances.
- C-** `DG_BROKER_START` must be set to `TRUE` for a database instance before adding the database to the broker configuration.
- D-** If any database in the configuration is a RAC database, then the broker configuration files must reside in shared storage accessible by all database instances for all databases in the broker configuration.

- E-** The broker configuration files for a RAC database must reside in shared storage accessible by all the RAC database instances.
- F-** A statically defined listener end-point must be registered with the local listener on the servers hosting the standby database instances.

Answer:

A, B, D

Explanation:

Data Guard Broker is a management tool that simplifies the configuration, management, and monitoring of Data Guard environments. The prerequisites for using Data Guard Broker include:

The primary and standby databases must run the same version of the Oracle Database server (A): This ensures compatibility between the primary and standby databases and enables seamless role transitions and data synchronization.

Network connectivity to the primary database instance must be defined on the servers hosting the standby database instances (B): Proper network connectivity is essential for communication between the primary and standby databases, allowing for the replication of data and the synchronization of changes.

If any database in the configuration is a RAC database, then the broker configuration files must reside in shared storage accessible by all database instances for all databases in the broker configuration (D): In Real Application Clusters (RAC) environments, shared storage ensures that all instances of the RAC database can access the broker configuration files, facilitating the management of the Data Guard environment across all instances. Reference:

Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which THREE are among the various tasks performed by the Data Guard Monitor (DMON) process?

Options:

- A-** performing role transitions when switchover requests are made
- B-** maintaining information about all members of the broker configuration in binary configuration files.
- C-** activating role-based services appropriately in the various database instances of the configuration, based on the database role
- D-** communicating with the DMON process of the observer to monitor a primary database in case a fast start failover is required
- E-** communicating with dkon processes in other database instances that are part of the broker configuration

Answer:

A, B, C

Explanation:

The Data Guard Monitor (DMON) process is a key component of Oracle Data Guard. It plays a crucial role in managing and monitoring the state of both the primary and standby databases in a Data Guard configuration.

Performing role transitions when switchover requests are made (A): DMON is responsible for coordinating the switchover process between the primary and standby databases. This involves safely transitioning the roles of the databases to ensure data protection and availability.

Maintaining information about all members of the broker configuration in binary configuration files (B): DMON maintains detailed information about the databases in the Data Guard configuration, including their roles, states, and network addresses. This information is stored in binary configuration files, which are used by the Data Guard Broker to manage the Data Guard environment.

Activating role-based services appropriately in the various database instances of the configuration, based on the database role (C): DMON activates services that are appropriate for the role of each database in the Data Guard configuration. For example, it may activate different services on a primary database than on a standby database, based on the specific requirements of each role.

Reference:

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration

Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are planning to perform block comparison using the dbms comp package:

```
SQL> exec sys.dbms_dbcomp.dbcomp('1','BlockCompare',:retval)
```

Which TWO statements are true?

Options:

- A-** The databases should be at least mounted before block comparison.
- B-** Logical standby databases can be the target database for the dbms_dbcomp.dbcomp procedure.
- C-** It requires that the DB_LOST_WRITE_protect initialization parameter be enabled.
- D-** You can monitor the progress of an ongoing block comparison operation by querying V\$SESSION_LONGOPS.
- E-** It can be used to detect lost writes and inconsistencies between the primary database and the cascaded standbys.

Answer:

A, D

Explanation:

The DBMS_COMPARISON package, used for comparing and converging data objects within a single database or between databases, requires that the databases involved in the block comparison be at least mounted (A). This allows the procedure to access the data blocks for comparison. Additionally, the progress of long-running operations such as block comparison can be monitored using the dynamic performance view V\$SESSION_LONGOPS (D), which provides information on the operation's progress and estimated completion time.

Reference: Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference provides comprehensive details on the DBMS_COMPARISON package, including its procedures and how to monitor their progress. Additionally, Oracle Database Reference explains the V\$SESSION_LONGOPS view, which is commonly used for monitoring long operations in the database.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Your Data Guard configuration consists of these components and settings:

1. A primary database
2. A remote physical standby database
3. Real-time query is enabled
4. Redo transport mode is synchronous

5. Protection mode is maximum availability

6. The Data Guard broker is used

You notice that the standby destination fails to acknowledge reception of redo within net_timeout period of time.

Which is true in this scenario?

Options:

A- Real-time query will be disabled on the physical standby.

B- The protection mode will automatically change to Maximum Performance.

C- Synchronous redo transport mode connections to the standby database are terminated.

D- The physical standby database instance is shut down by the Data Guard broker.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

In a Data Guard configuration where the protection mode is set to Maximum Availability and synchronous redo transport is enabled, if the standby destination fails to acknowledge the reception of redo within the net_timeout period, the primary database will terminate the

synchronous redo transport mode connections to the standby database to protect the primary database from hanging (C). The primary database then operates in a Maximum Performance mode until the issue is resolved. This behavior ensures that the primary database can continue to process transactions even when the standby database is temporarily unavailable.

Reference: The Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation and Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration guide detail the behavior of different protection modes and the response to network timeouts, including the fallback to asynchronous redo transport to maintain primary database availability.

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