Free Questions for 1Z0-076 by certsinside

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are using Data Guard in conjunction with Global Database Services.

You have a Data Guard Broker configuration called Sales and a GDS pool called Prod.

Which three are true concerning the management of the broker configuration when using GDS?

Options:

A- DGMGRL may be used to add the Sales configuration to the Prod pool in gds.

B- Performing a role change with DGMGRL automatically notifies GDS which in turn activates the appropriate services.

C- DGMGRL may be used to add a single database to the Sales configuration even if Sales is a member of the Prod pool.

D- Adding a database to the Sales configuration with DGMGRL automatically adds the database to the Prod Pool.

E- Adding a database to the Sales configuration with DGMGRL requires that the Sales configuration be disabled first. It must then be enabled after the new database is added to the configuration.

Answer:

A, B, C

Explanation:

In the context of Oracle Data Guard and Global Database Services (GDS):

DGMGRL may be used to add the Sales configuration to the Prod pool in gds (A): Data Guard Broker's command-line interface DGMGRL can be utilized to manage configurations with GDS, allowing the addition of Data Guard Broker configurations to GDS pools.

Performing a role change with DGMGRL automatically notifies GDS which in turn activates the appropriate services (B): When a role change is executed using DGMGRL, GDS is automatically notified, and it then activates the services that are appropriate for the new database roles.

DGMGRL may be used to add a single database to the Sales configuration even if Sales is a member of the Prod pool (C): DGMGRL provides the capability to manage individual databases within a broker configuration, including adding databases to a configuration that is already part of a GDS pool. Reference:

Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation

Oracle Global Data Services documentation

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Suppose that you manage the following databases in your environment:

* boston: Primary database with a single PDB called DEVI

* london: Physical standby database protecting the PDB called DEVI

* orcl: Stand-alone database with a single PDB called PDB1 as a remote clone source

You are planning to run the following command to create a remote clone in the primary database (boston) using pdbi in orcl:

Which are the THREE prerequisites for automating instantiation of the PDB in the standby database (london)?

Options:

A- Open PDBI (remote clone source) in Read Only.

B- Open PDBI (remote clone source) in Read Write.

C- Set STANDBY_PDB_SOURCE_FILE_DIRECTORY to <location of the PDB> in the london database.

D- Set standby_pdb_source_file_dblink to clone_link in the london database.

E- Enable Active Data Guard in the _ondon database.

F- Set STANDBY_FILE_MANAGEMENT to auto in the london database.

Answer:

A, C, F

Explanation:

To automate the instantiation of a PDB in the standby database after creating a remote clone in the primary database, certain conditions must be met:

Open PDBI (remote clone source) in Read Only (A): The source PDB from which the clone is created must be open in read-only mode to ensure a consistent state during cloning.

Set STANDBY_PDB_SOURCE_FILE_DIRECTORY to <location of the PDB> in the london database (C): This parameter specifies the location on the standby database where the files from the source PDB should be placed.

Set STANDBY_FILE_MANAGEMENT to auto in the london database (F): This parameter automates the management of file changes on the standby database when structural changes occur on the primary database, ensuring that the clone operation is reflected automatically on the standby. Reference:

Oracle Multitenant Administrator's Guide

Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine the following parameter settings of the physical standby database:

* STANDBY_FILE_MANAGEMENT=AUTO

* ENABLED_PDBS_ON_STANDBY=

During which TWO tasks are files automatically created in the physical standby database after structure changes on the primary database?

Options:

A- Performing transportable tablespaces

B- Adding or dropping a redo file group

C- Adding a data file or creating a tablespace

D- Creating a PDB from the existing PDB within the same CDB

E- Renaming a data file in the primary database

Answer:

C, D

Explanation:

When STANDBY_FILE_MANAGEMENT is set to AUTO, the Oracle Data Guard automatically creates, deletes, and renames files on the standby database to match the changes made on the primary database. The tasks that lead to the automatic creation of files on the standby include:

Adding a data file or creating a tablespace (C): When a new tablespace is created or a new data file is added on the primary database, the standby database automatically replicates this action, maintaining structural consistency with the primary database.

Creating a PDB from the existing PDB within the same CDB (D): Creating a new Pluggable Database (PDB) within a Multitenant Container Database (CDB) on the primary database triggers an automatic creation of the corresponding PDB within the standby CDB.
Reference:

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

Question 4

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Which THREE statements are true about snapshot standby databases?

Options:

A- A snapshot standby database may be opened read-only.

B- FLASHBACK DATABASE is enabled automatically on a snapshot standby database after converting it from a physical standby database if not already enabled.

C- FLASHBACK DATABASE is enabled automatically on a physical standby database as part of the conversion into a snapshot standby database, if not already enabled.

D- A snapshot standby database can have Real-Time apply enabled.

E- A snapshot standby database may be opened read-write.

F- FLASHBACK DATABASE must be manually enabled on a physical standby database before converting it into a snapshot standby database.

Answer:

B, C, E

Explanation:

Snapshot standby databases are a feature of Oracle Data Guard that allows a physical standby database to be temporarily converted into a read-write database for testing or other purposes. The true statements about snapshot standby databases are:

FLASHBACK DATABASE is enabled automatically on a snapshot standby database after converting it from a physical standby database if not already enabled (B): When a physical standby is converted to a snapshot standby, FLASHBACK DATABASE is automatically enabled to allow the database to be easily reverted back to its original state.

FLASHBACK DATABASE is enabled automatically on a physical standby database as part of the conversion into a snapshot standby database, if not already enabled (C): As part of the conversion process, FLASHBACK DATABASE is turned on to ensure that changes made while the database is in snapshot standby mode can be undone.

A snapshot standby database may be opened read-write (E): Once a physical standby is converted to a snapshot standby, it can be opened for read-write operations, allowing for testing and other tasks that require a writable database.

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration

Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide

Question 5

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

A customer has these requirements for their proposed Data Guard implementation:

1. Zero data loss must still be guaranteed through the loss of any one configuration component.

2. The primary database must be protected against a regional disaster.

3. Performance overheads on the primary should be minimized as much as possible given these requirements.

4. Downtime on the primary database for any reason must be kept to a minimum.

Components referred to in the broker commands are:

prima	the primary database
fs1	the Far Sync instance in the primary region
physt	a physical standby database in a remote region
physt1	a physical standby database in the primary
physt2	a physical standby database in a remote region

A)

```
EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(LOCAL:fs1 ASYNC)';
EDIT FAR_SYNC fs1 SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(prima:physt FASTSYNC)';
EDIT CONFIGURATION SET PROTECTION MODE AS MAXPROTECTION;
```

B)

```
EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(LOCAL:fs1 SYNC)';
EDIT FAR_SYNC fs1 SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(prima:physt ASYNC)';
EDIT CONFIGURATION SET PROTECTION MODE AS MAXAVAILABILITY;
```

C)

```
EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(LOCAL:physt1 FASTSYNC)';
EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(LOCAL:fs1 SYNC)';
EDIT FAR_SYNC fs1 SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(prima:physt2 SYNC)';
EDIT CONFIGURATION SET PROTECTION MODE AS MAXAVAILABILITY;
```

D)

```
EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(LOCAL:physt1
FASTSYNC)';EDIT DATABASE prima SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(LOCAL:fs1
FASTSYNC)';
EDIT FAR_SYNC fs1 SET PROPERTY REDOROUTES='(prima:physt2 ASYNC)';
EDIT CONFIGURATION SET PROTECTION MODE AS MAXAVAILABILITY;
```

Options:

A- Option A

B- Option B

C- Option C

D- Option D

Answer:

C

Explanation:

According to the requirements stated:

Zero data loss must be guaranteed despite the loss of any one component: This necessitates synchronous redo transport to at least one standby database (for no data loss).

The primary database must be protected against a regional disaster: This implies that there must be a standby database in a different region.

Performance overhead on the primary should be minimized: This suggests that asynchronous transport should be used where possible to reduce the performance impact on the primary.

Downtime on the primary for any reason must be kept to a minimum: This is indicative of a requirement for a fast failover mechanism, possibly with a fast-start failover (FSFO) and high availability.

Given these requirements, the appropriate option that fulfills all these is:

Option C, where 'prima' is the primary database, 'fs1' is the Far Sync instance in the primary region, and 'physt' and 'physt2' are physical standby databases in the primary and remote regions, respectively. In this configuration:

'prima' is set to send redo to 'fs1' using SYNC to guarantee zero data loss.

'fs1' is set to send redo to 'physt' (local standby) using FASTSYNC, which is a low-latency synchronous transport that is optimized for performance.

The Data Guard configuration's protection mode is set to MAXAVAILABILITY to provide the highest level of data protection that is possible without compromising the availability of the primary database.

This configuration ensures that there is zero data loss even if the primary region is completely lost, maintains performance by limiting the synchronous transport to the local region with a Far Sync instance, and has a remote standby database in a separate region for disaster recovery purposes.

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration

Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which THREE are true about using flashback database in a Data Guard environment?

Options:

A- When a flashback database operation is performed on a primary database, a physical standby database is also flashed back automatically.

B- You can use it when real-time apply is enabled in case the phylt may not be used to flash back a primary database after a failover to a logical standby.

C- It may be used to flash back a physical standby that receives redo from a far sync instance.

D- You can use it when real-time apply is enabled in case the physical standby suffers from logical corruption.

E- It may not be used to flash back a primary database after a failover to a physical standby.

F- When a flashback database operation is performed on a primary database, a logical standby database is also flashed back automatically.

Answer:

C, D, E

Explanation:

Flashback Database is a feature that allows reverting a database to a previous point in time, which is extremely useful in various Data Guard configurations:

It may be used to flash back a physical standby that receives redo from a far sync instance (C): Flashback Database can be used on a physical standby database to revert it to a past point in time, even when it is receiving redo data from a far sync instance. This can be particularly useful to recover from logical corruptions or unwanted changes.

You can use it when real-time apply is enabled in case the physical standby suffers from logical corruption (D): Even when real-time apply is enabled, which allows redo data to be applied to the standby database as soon as it is received, Flashback Database can be used to revert the physical standby database to a point in time before the logical corruption occurred.

It may not be used to flash back a primary database after a failover to a physical standby (E): After a failover has occurred from a primary to a physical standby database, making the standby the new primary, Flashback Database cannot be used to revert the old primary database to a state before the failover because the failover operation makes irreversible changes to the database role and configuration. Reference:

Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which THREE steps are prerequisites for the creation of a physical standby database on a separate server using the RMAN active database duplication method?

Options:

A- Configure Oracle Net connectivity on the primary host to the standby database instance.

B- Establish user equivalence for the database software owner between the primary host and standby host.

C- startup nomount the standby database instance.

D- Set the DB_UNIQUE_NAME parameter on the primary database to a different value than that of the DB_NAME name parameter.

E- Put the primary database into archivelog mode.

Answer:

A, B, C

Explanation:

Creating a physical standby database using RMAN active database duplication requires certain prerequisites to ensure a successful and seamless operation:

Configure Oracle Net connectivity on the primary host to the standby database instance (A): Proper Oracle Net connectivity between the primary and standby servers is essential for communication and data transfer during the duplication process. Oracle Net services provide the network foundation for Oracle Database, Oracle Net Listener, and Oracle applications.

Establish user equivalence for the database software owner between the primary host and standby host (B): User equivalence ensures that the user who owns the Oracle Database software on the primary server has the same privileges on the standby server. This is crucial for RMAN to perform operations on both servers without encountering permission issues.

Startup nomount the standby database instance (C): The standby database instance needs to be started in the NOMOUNT stage before the duplication can begin. This prepares the environment for creating the control file and restoring the database without mounting it, which is a necessary step in the RMAN duplication process. Reference:

Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are licensed to use Oracle Active Data Guard.

Which TWO statements are true after enabling block change tracking on a physical standby database?

Options:

A- It starts the RVWR process on the physical standby database instance.

B- It starts the CTWR process on the primary database instance.

C- It allows fast incremental backups to be offloaded to a snapshot standby database, when the physical standby database is converted.

D- It starts the CTWR process on the physical standby database instance.

E- It allows fast incremental backups to be offloaded to the physical standby database.

F- It allows fast incremental backups to be taken on the primary database.

Answer:

A, E

Explanation:

Block change tracking is a feature that enhances the efficiency of incremental backups by recording changed blocks in a tracking file. When used with Oracle Active Data Guard:

It starts the RVWR process on the physical standby database instance (A): When block change tracking is enabled on a physical standby database, the Recovery Writer (RVWR) process is initiated. This process is responsible for recording the changes to blocks in the block change tracking file, which is then used to optimize incremental backups.

It allows fast incremental backups to be offloaded to the physical standby database (E): With block change tracking enabled on the physical standby database, fast incremental backups can be offloaded from the primary database. This reduces the workload on the primary database and utilizes the standby database for backup operations, improving overall system performance and efficiency. Reference:

Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide

Oracle Active Data Guard documentation