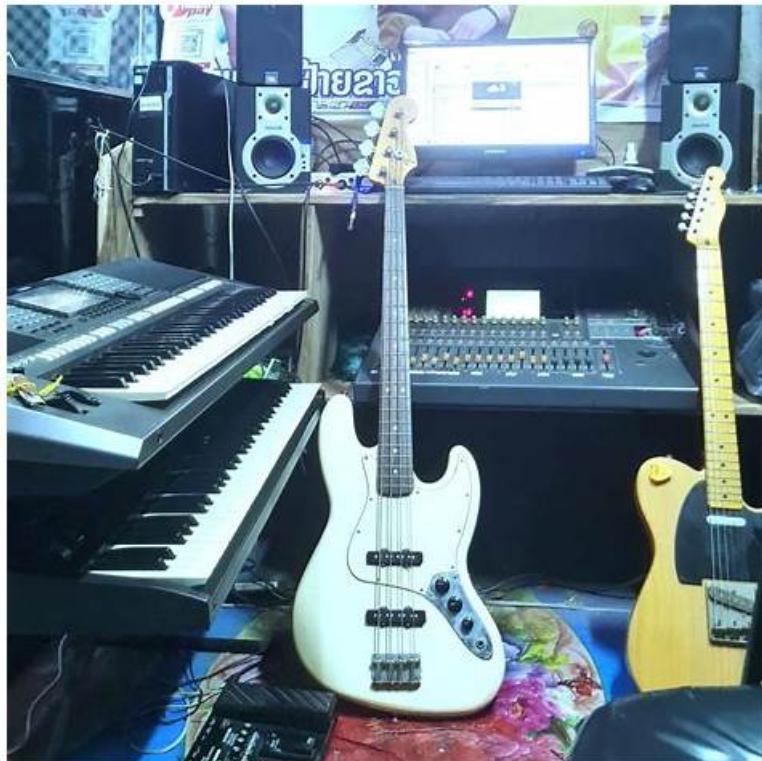# Reliable 1z0-076 Exam Tutorial | 1z0-076 Sample Questions Answers

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Oracle 1z0-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Using Oracle Active Data Guard: Supported Workloads in Read-Only Standby Databases: Here, the usage of physical standby databases for real-time queries is discussed.

Topic 2	• Managing Oracle Net Services in a Data Guard Environment: The section focuses on Oracle Net Services and its role in Data Guard networking setup.
Topic 3	• Performing Role Transitions: Here, the concept of database roles is explained, along with the steps for performing switchovers, failovers, and maintaining physical standby sessions during role transitions.
Topic 4	• Enhanced Client Connectivity in a Data Guard Environment: This topic focuses on enhancing client connectivity in a Data Guard setup and implementing failover procedures for seamless client redirection. It also covers application continuity to ensure uninterrupted operations during role transitions.
Topic 6	• Backup and Recovery Considerations in an Oracle Data Guard Configuration: In this topic, Backup and recovery procedures in a Data Guard configuration are discussed, including RMAN backups, offloading to physical standby, and network-based recovery.
Topic 7	• Creating a Logical Standby Database: This topic guides users through the process of creating and managing a logical standby database, including SQL Apply filtering.
Topic 8	• Using Flashback Database in a Data Guard Configuration: This topic covers the configuration and advantages of using Flashback Database in a Data Guard setup, as well as the process of enabling fast-start failover for seamless role changes.
Topic 9	• Patching and Upgrading Databases in a Data Guard Configuration: This section provides guidance on patching and upgrading databases in a Data Guard environment, along with performance optimization techniques and monitoring considerations.
Topic 10	• Oracle Data Guard Basics: This topic covers the essential architecture and concepts of Oracle Data Guard. It includes sub-topics such as the physical and logical standby database comparison, benefits of Data Guard, and its integration with multi-tenant databases.
Topic 11	• Oracle Data Guard Broker Basics: An overview of the Data Guard broker, its architecture, components, benefits, and configurations, is provided here. It serves as an introduction to the tool used for managing Data Guard configurations.

Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

NEW QUESTION # 15
You created the PRODSBY1 physical standby database for the PROD primary database using gql and RMAN.
You are planning to create a Data Guard Broker configuration. You execute the command:

Which three statements are true regarding the execution of the command?

- A. The Data Guard Broker configuration files is automatically created in the destinations specified by the DG_BROKER_CONFIG_FILEn initialization parameters on the primary database.
- B. The command will execute successfully only if Oracle Net connectivity to the PROD and PRODSBYl database instances are defined on the primary host.
- C. The command will execute successfully only if the DG_BROKER_START initialization parameter is set to TRUE for the PROD database instance.
- D. The PRODSBY1 standby database is automatically added to the configuration if DG_BROKER_START is TRUE for PRODSBYl.
- E. The command will execute successfully only if Oracle Net connectivity to the PROD database instance is defined on the primary host.
- F. The PRODSBYI standby database is automatically added to the configuration if Oracle Net connectivity to the PRODSBYl database instance is defined on the primary host.

Answer: A,C,E

Explanation:
The command executed (CREATE CONFIGURATION 'DGConfig' AS PRIMARY DATABASE IS ' PROD' CONNECT

IDENTIFIER IS PROD;) is used to create a Data Guard Broker configuration named
'DGConfig'. The successful execution of this command depends on several conditions:
* A: The DG_BROKER_START parameter must be set to TRUE on the primary database to start the Data Guard Broker
processes. Without the broker processes running, the configuration cannot be created.
* D: Oracle Net connectivity to the PROD database instance must be established on the primary host. This is because the Data
Guard Broker requires network accessibility to communicate with the primary database and manage the configuration.
* E: When the configuration is created, the Data Guard Broker configuration files are indeed automatically created in the locations
specified by the DG_BROKER_CONFIG_FILEn parameters on the primary database.
It's important to note that the command will not automatically add the PRODSBY1 standby database to the configuration (thus B
and C are not correct), and there is no requirement for the standby database to have Oracle Net connectivity defined on the primary
host for the execution of this command (making F incorrect as well).
References: This information can be validated in Oracle's Data Guard Broker documentation, which outlines the requirements for
setting up and managing a Data Guard configuration using the Data Guard Broker.

NEW QUESTION # 16
Which THREE statements are TRUE about the supported workload in Active Data Guard standby databases?

- A. Read-mostly reporting applications that use global temporary tables for storing temporary data can be offloaded.
- B. PL/SQL blocks that you run on Active Data Guard standby databases can be always redirected to and run on the primary database.
- C. You might have to use sequences with global temporary tables to support read-mostly applications by using Active Data Guard.
- D. The DML operations on a standby can be transparently redirected to and run on the primary database
- E. The DDL operations on private temporary tables are transparently redirected to the primary database.

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:
In an Oracle Active Data Guard environment:
B: Read-mostly reporting applications that utilize global temporary tables to store session-specific data can be effectively offloaded
to an Active Data Guard standby database, reducing the load on the primary database.
C: Sequences can be used with global temporary tables on an Active Data Guard standby database to support certain types of
read-mostly applications, though some restrictions on sequence use may apply.
E: In Oracle Database 19c and later, DML redirection allows DML operations performed on an Active Data Guard standby
database to be transparently redirected to the primary database. This is part of the DML Redirection feature.
Option A is incorrect because not all PL/SQL blocks run on an Active Data Guard standby database can be redirected to the
primary database. Some PL/SQL executions, specifically those that would attempt to make changes to the database, are not
supported on the standby.
Option D is incorrect because DDL operations on private temporary tables are not redirected; instead, private temporary tables are
session-specific and are not persisted on disk, so they do not generate redo and are not applicable to an Active Data Guard
standby.

NEW QUESTION # 17
Which THREE are always benefits of using a logical standby database?

- 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 database rolling release upgrades.
- C. It can be used for reporting workloads requiring additional indexes or materialized views or both.
- D. It can be used for testing patchsets without affecting the primary database.
- 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,C

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.References:
* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide
* Oracle Database High Availability Overview

NEW QUESTION # 18
Which three actions are performed by the START PLAN procedure of the DBMS ROLLING package?

- A. building a LogMiner dictionary on the primary database instance
- B. starting media recovery on all the Leading Group Standby databases
- C. creating a guaranteed restore point on the standby databases
- D. creating a guaranteed restore point on the primary database
- E. switching the primary database to the logical standby role
- F. converting the designated physical standby database into a logical standby database

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:
The DBMS_ROLLING package facilitates a rolling upgrade process across a Data Guard configuration. The START PLAN procedure in particular handles several critical actions, including:
Creating a guaranteed restore point on the standby databases (B): This ensures that the standby databases can be reverted to their state before the rolling upgrade process in case of any issues.
Building a LogMiner dictionary on the primary database instance (C): This is necessary for logical standby databases to interpret redo data during the SQL Apply process.
Creating a guaranteed restore point on the primary database (D): Similar to the standby databases, this ensures that the primary database can be reverted to a known good state if necessary.
Reference:
Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference
Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

NEW QUESTION # 19
Examine this query and its output:
Which two statements are true?

- A. The master observer is not connected to the database on which the query was executed.
- B. Cats is a bystander database.
- C. The master observer is currently running on ol7.example.com.
- D. The master observer is not running, but should run on ol7.example.com.
- E. The master observer is connected to the database on which the query was executed.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
D . The database role indicated by FS_FAILOVER_STATUS as BYSTANDER implies that the database is a standby database in the Data Guard configuration. This means the database is neither a primary database nor an active failover target.
E . Since the FS_FAILOVER_OBSERVER_HOST column shows cats, it suggests that this is the host on which the observer would run. However, because the FS_FAILOVER_OBSERVER_PRESENT column is not shown, we cannot definitively state if the observer is currently connected or not. If FS_FAILOVER_OBSERVER_PRESENT is 'YES', the observer is connected, if 'NO', then it's not. In the absence of this column's output, the best assumption based on the available data is that the observer is not connected.
The output shows that the FS_FAILOVER_STATUS is BYSTANDER, which indicates that the database in question is not actively

involved in a fast-start failover configuration as a primary or standby. It is in a bystander role, meaning that while it is part of a Data Guard configuration, it is neither a target for failover nor actively participating in failover operations. Additionally, FS_FAILOVER_OBSERVER_HOST shows 'cats', which indicates the host where the observer process is expected to run. However, since there is no information about the observer being present, we can infer that although 'cats' is designated for the observer to run, the observer is not currently connected to this database.

Reference

Oracle documentation on Data Guard configurations and the V$DATABASE view which provides information about the fast-start failover status and observer host.

NEW QUESTION # 20

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