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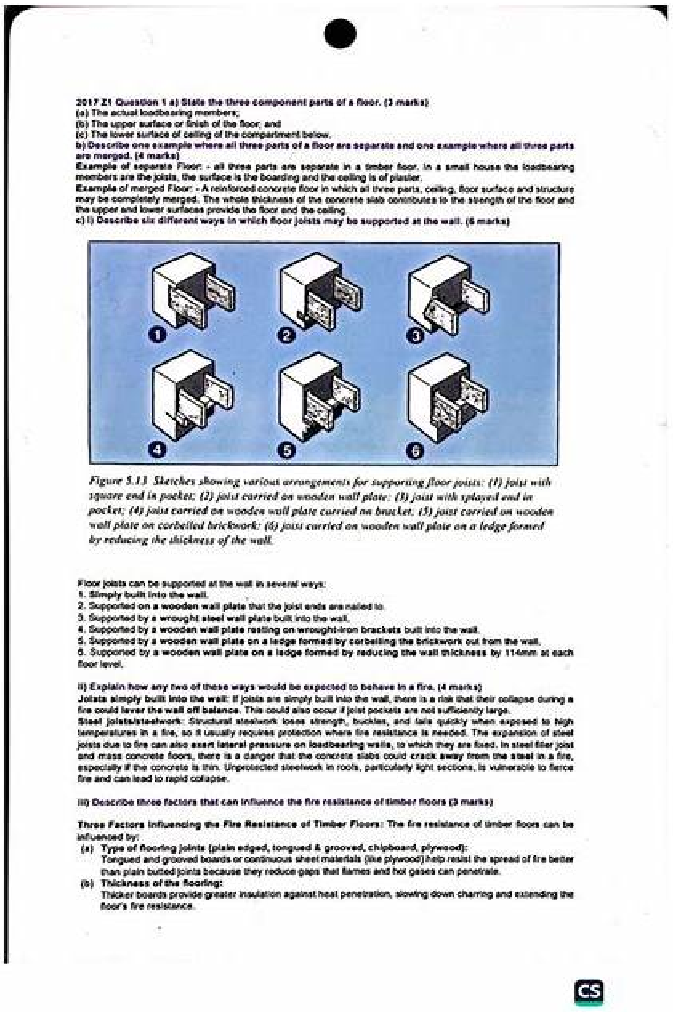

2017 Z1 Question 1 a) State the three component parts of a floor. (3 marks)
(a) The actual loadbearing members;
(b) The upper surface or finish of the floor; and
(c) The lower surface of ceiling of the compartment below.
b) Describe one example where all three parts of a floor are separate and one example where all three parts are merged. (4 marks)
Example of separate Floor: - all three parts are separate in a timber floor. In a small house the loadbearing members are the joists, the surface is the boarding and the ceiling is of plaster.
Example of merged Floor: - A reinforced concrete floor in which all three parts, ceiling, floor surface and structure may be completely merged. The whole thickness of the concrete slab contributes to the strength of the floor and the upper and lower surfaces provide the floor and the ceiling.
c) i) Describe six different ways in which floor joists may be supported at the wall. (6 marks)

Figure 5.13 Sketches showing various arrangements for supporting floor joists: (1) joist with square end in pocket; (2) joist carried on wooden wall plate; (3) joist with splayed end in pocket; (4) joist carried on wooden wall plate carried on bracket; (5) joist carried on wooden wall plate on corbelled brickwork; (6) joist carried on wooden wall plate on a ledge formed by reducing the thickness of the wall.

Floor joists can be supported at the wall in several ways:
1. Simply built into the wall.
2. Supported on a wooden wall plate that the joist ends are nailed to.
3. Supported by a wrought steel wall plate built into the wall.
4. Supported by a wooden wall plate resting on wrought-iron brackets built into the wall.
5. Supported by a wooden wall plate on a ledge formed by corbelling the brickwork out from the wall.
6. Supported by a wooden wall plate on a ledge formed by reducing the wall thickness by 114mm at each floor level.

ii) Explain how any two of these ways would be expected to behave in a fire. (4 marks)
Joists simply built into the wall: If joists are simply built into the wall, there is a risk that their collapse during a fire could lever the wall off balance. This could also occur if joist pockets are not sufficiently large.
Steel joists/steelwork: Structural steelwork loses strength, buckles, and fails quickly when exposed to high temperatures in a fire, so it usually requires protection where fire resistance is needed. The expansion of steel joists due to fire can also exert lateral pressure on loadbearing walls, to which they are fixed. In steel filler joist and mass concrete floors, there is a danger that the concrete slabs could crack away from the steel in a fire, especially if the concrete is thin. Unprotected steelwork in roofs, particularly light sections, is vulnerable to fierce fire and can lead to rapid collapse.

iii) Describe three factors that can influence the fire resistance of timber floors (3 marks)

Three Factors Influencing the Fire Resistance of Timber Floors: The fire resistance of timber floors can be influenced by:
(a) Type of flooring joints (plain edged, tongued & grooved, chipboard, plywood):
Tongued and grooved boards or continuous sheet materials (like plywood) help resist the spread of fire better than plain butted joints because they reduce gaps that flames and hot gases can penetrate.
(b) Thickness of the flooring:
Thicker boards provide greater insulation against heat penetration, slowing down charring and extending the floor's fire resistance.

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Oracle 1z1-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• Monitoring a Data Guard Broker Configuration: The topic covers the use of Enterprise Manager and DGMGRL to monitor Data Guard configurations and explains the various data protection modes available.
Topic 5	• 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.
Topic 6	• 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 7	• 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 8	• Managing Physical Standby Files After Structural Changes on the Primary Database: The topic covers managing structural changes in the primary database and their impact on physical standby files.
Topic 10	• 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 11	• 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 12	• 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 13	• Creating a Data Guard Broker Configuration: This section delves into the practical aspects of creating and managing a Data Guard broker configuration, including command-line and Enterprise Manager approaches.

Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q26-Q31):

NEW QUESTION # 26
Examine the Data Guard configuration:

What happens if you issue "switchover to sheep;" at the DGMGRL prompt?

- A. The switchover succeeds and Dogs becomes the new failover target.
- B. The switchover succeeds but Dogs needs to be reinstated.
- C. The switchover succeeds and Cats becomes the new failover target.
- D. It results in an error indicating that a switchover is not allowed.
- E. The switchover succeeds and Fast-Start Failover is suspended.

Answer: A

Explanation:
When issuing a "switchover to sheep;" command in a Data Guard configuration, the primary database (Dogs) transitions to a standby role, and the target standby database (Sheep) becomes the new primary database.
Fast-Start Failover (FSFO) remains enabled, but its target changes according to the new roles of the databases.
Since Cats is also a physical standby database, it does not become the failover target by default unless it is specified in the broker configuration. After the switchover, the original primary (Dogs) becomes the new standby database and thus the new failover target for FSFO.References:Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation provides detailed procedures and explanations of switchover operations, including how FSFO targets are affected post-switchover. This behavior is consistent across different Oracle Database versions that support Data Guard and FSFO.

NEW QUESTION # 27
Your Data Guard environment consists of these components and settings:
1. A primary database
2. Two remote physical standby databases
3. The redo transport mode is set to sync
4. Real-time query is enabled for both standby databases
5. The DB_BLOCK_CHECKING parameter is set to TRUE on both standby databases You notice an increase in redo apply lag time on both standby databases.
Which two would you recommend to reduce the redo apply lag on the standby databases?

- A. Increase the size of standby redo log files on the standby databases.
- B. Lower DB_BLOCK_CHECKING to MEDIUM or low on the standby databases.
- C. Increase the number of standby redo log files on the standby databases.
- D. Decrease the redo log file size on the primary database.
- E. Increase the size of the buffer cache on the physical standby database instances.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
To reduce the redo apply lag on standby databases, one could increase the size of the standby redo log files.
Larger redo log files can accommodate more redo data, which may reduce the frequency of log switches and allow for more continuous application of redo data. Additionally, lowering the DB_BLOCK_CHECKING parameter to MEDIUM or LOW on the standby databases can help improve redo apply performance. High block checking can impose additional CPU overhead during the application of redo data, potentially increasing apply lag times. By reducing the level of block checking, you can lessen this overhead and help reduce the apply lag .

NEW QUESTION # 28
Which three statements are true about Data Guard database modes and states?

- A. The Primary Database can operate in noarchivelog mode.
- B. Force Logging Mode is not required for a primary database but is recommended.
- C. A Logical Standby Database can be in MOUNT state while applying changes.
- D. Databases in a Data Guard Configuration need not operate in Flashback Logging mode.
- E. A primary database may ship redo directly to more than nine standby databases.

Answer: B,C,D

NEW QUESTION # 29
You are planning to perform block comparison using the dbms comp package:

Which TWO statements are true?

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

Answer: A,C

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$SESSION_LONGOPS (D), which provides information on the operation's progress and estimated completion time.
References:Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference provides comprehensive details on the DBMS_COMPARISON package, including its procedures and how to monitor their progress. Additionally, Oracle Database Reference explains the V$SESSION_LONGOPS view, which is commonly used for monitoring long operations in the database.

NEW QUESTION # 30
Your Data Guard environment has one physical standby database using Real-Time Query. Two sequences have been created by these SQL statements:
Neither sequence has been used since being created.
Session 1 connects to the primary database instance and issues these two SQL statements:
SELECT a.nextval FROM DUAL; SELECT b.nextval FROM DUAL;
Then session 2 connects to the physical standby database instance and issues the same SQL statements. Which output will be seen for session 2?
Then session 2 connects to the physical standby database instance and issues the same SQL statements. Which output will be seen for session 2?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In Oracle, a sequence created with the GLOBAL keyword is available and can produce values across all sessions and instances. However, a sequence created with the SESSION keyword is only specific to the session it was created in. When the NEXTVAL is called for a sequence, it will increment according to the sequence's properties set during its creation.
Given the sequence creation statements and the actions performed:
* The a sequence is global, which means it is available across the entire database, including the standby database with Real-Time Query enabled. So, when session 2 calls a.nextval, it will get the next value in the sequence, which is 21 since session 1 already retrieved 1.
* The b sequence is session-specific, so when session 2 calls b.nextval, it will get the value 1 because for this new session on the standby, this is the first time the sequence is being accessed.
Therefore, the output for session 2 will be a output as 21 and b output as 1, which corresponds to Option C.
References: The behavior of global vs session-specific sequences is outlined in Oracle's SQL Language Reference under the CREATE SEQUENCE statement documentation.

NEW QUESTION # 31
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