Oracle 1Z0-076 Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In Oracle Database 19c, you can set the value of database initialization parameters in a database using

the EDIT DATABASE... SET PARAMETER Command:

DGMGRL> EDIT DATABASE 'boston' SET PARAMETER log_archive_trace - 1;

Which THREE statements are TRUE about the command?

Options:

A- The EDIT DATABASE PARAMETER command can be used to set the value of a static parameter in a database.
B- The edit database parameter command can only be used to modify the value of a dynamic parameter in a database.
C- The database must be available when the above command is run.
D- The value set using this command is directly stored in the broker configuration file.
E- The value set using this command is directly applied to the boston database.

Answer:

B, C, E

Explanation:

The EDIT DATABASE...SET PARAMETER command in Data Guard Management (DGMGRL) is used to modify the value of initialization parameters for a database within a Data Guard configuration. This command can be used to modify both static and dynamic parameters, but if a static parameter is changed, the new value will take effect only after the database is restarted. The database must be up and running for the command to execute, and the values set using the command are directly applied to the specified database (in this case, 'boston') .

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You must configure on Oracle Data .....

1. A primary database

2. Three Physical Standby Databases

Examine these requirements:

A designated physical standby database should become the primary database automatically whenever the primary database fails.

2. The chosen protection mode should provide the highest level of protection possible without violating the other requirement.

Which redo transport mode and protection mode would you configure to meet these requirements?

Options:

A- FASTSYNC and Maximum Protection
B- ASYNC and Maximum Performance
C- FASTSYNC and Maximum Availability
D- SYNC and Maximum Protection

Answer:

C

Explanation:

To meet the requirements of automatic failover and the highest level of protection without data loss, the combination of FASTSYNC redo transport mode and Maximum Availability protection mode is appropriate. FASTSYNC ensures that the performance impact on the primary database is minimized while still providing synchronous transport. Maximum Availability protection mode offers the highest level of data protection without compromising the availability of the primary database. In case of a network failure or a standby failure, the primary will not halt, avoiding disruption to the primary database operations.

Reference Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration guide, which details the different protection modes and their respective levels of data protection and impact on database operations.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which three Data Guard monitoring activities may be performed using Enterprise Manager Cloud Control?

Options:

A- You can monitor the redo apply rate on a logical standby database.
B- You can set a critical threshold on the redo generation rate metric for a primary database.
C- You can set a warning threshold on the redo generation rate metric for a physical standby database.
D- You can check if redo apply needs to be tuned.
E- You can check the potential data loss in the event of a disaster.
F- You can monitor the redo apply rate on a snapshot standby database.

Answer:

A, B, E

Explanation:

Enterprise Manager Cloud Control offers comprehensive monitoring capabilities for Oracle Data Guard environments. It enables monitoring the rate at which redo is being applied on a logical standby database (A), which is crucial for ensuring that the standby database is keeping up with the changes from the primary. It also allows setting thresholds on performance metrics, such as the redo generation rate on the primary database (B), to alert administrators when values exceed critical or warning thresholds. Additionally, it provides the capability to estimate the potential data loss in the event of a disaster (E), helping in disaster recovery planning and ensuring business continuity.

Reference: Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control documentation provides extensive information on its monitoring features for Oracle Data Guard, including setting thresholds, estimating potential data loss, and tracking redo apply rates.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two statements are true when using non-rolling release upgrades in a Data Guard environment?

Options:

A- The compatible parameter on a standby database that is applying redo, must be equal to or greater than the compatible parameter on the primary that is shipping redo to that standby.
B- Modifications to the data dictionary on the primary database caused by the upgrade, are applied on a logical standby database.
C- Modifications to the data dictionary on the primary database caused by the upgrade, are applied on a physical standby database.
D- During the upgrade of a logical standby database, standby redo log files must reside on O/S file systems.
E- User equivalence must be established for the owner of the Oracle software on the affected hosts prior to the upgrade.

Answer:

A, C

Explanation:

The compatible parameter on a standby database that is applying redo, must be equal to or greater than the compatible parameter on the primary that is shipping redo to that standby (A): This ensures that the standby database can apply redo from the primary, even after the primary has been upgraded. The COMPATIBLE parameter setting on the standby database should not preclude it from understanding the redo it receives.

Modifications to the data dictionary on the primary database caused by the upgrade, are applied on a physical standby database (C): When the primary database undergoes a non-rolling upgrade, any resulting data dictionary changes are transmitted through redo data and applied to the physical standby database.

Oracle Database Upgrade Guide

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine the procedure that you plan to execute on your logical standby:

SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP(stmt => 'DML', schema_name => 'HR', object_name => 'EMPLOYEE');

What is a prerequisite for execution of this procedure?

Options:

A- Change the redo transport mode if necessary to ASYNC.
B- Stop SQL Apply on the logical standby database.
C- Execute the DBMS_LOGSTDBY.APPLY_SET procedure to record errors that might cause SQL Apply to stop.
D- Stop redo transport to the logical standby database.

Answer:

B

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You have a Data Guard Broker configuration called 'Somewhere' as shown:

DGMGRL> SHOW CONFIGURATION;

Configuration - Somewhere

Protection Mode: MaxPerformance

Databases:

Nearby - Primary database

FS - Far Sync

Farout - Physical standby database

Fast-Start Failover: DISABLED

Configuration Status:

SUCCESS

You then run this command:

DGMGRL> SHOW DATABASE 'Nearby' 'InconsistentProperties';

Which two are true about the output of this DGMGRL command?

Options:

A- A far sync instance cannot have inconsistent properties because it has no database.
B- It shows all properties whose broker configuration values for database Nearby are

inconsistent with the broker configuration values for database Farout.
C- Any inconsistency reported is on an instance-specific basis.
D- It shows all properties whose broker configuration values for database Nearby are inconsistent with the values in the corresponding server parameter file or the runtime values for database instance Nearby.

Answer:

A, D

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Your Data Guard environment has a remote physical standby database with real-time query enabled, which is used for reporting, and a logical standby database used for DSS reporting.

Switchovers or failovers are possible due to testing or in case of a disaster.

Clients use local TNSNAMES.ORA files to define connection strings to the database instances.

Which three will prevent clients from connecting to the wrong database instances?

Options:

A- Oracle Net connectivity to the primary database instance must be established on all the standby database instances.
B- The standby database services must be defined statically with the Listeners running on the standby database hosts.
C- The LOCAL_LISTENER parameter on the primary database instance must always be set.
D- The client applications must use the correct TNS entries when requesting connections to the database instances.
E- Client TNS entries for the databases use the correct service names for the intended service.
F- The DB_NAME and DB_UNIQUE_NAME parameters must be set to the same value for all the databases in the Data Guard environment.
G- A service name is registered with the local listener of each database instance.

Answer:

B, D, E

Explanation:

Based on Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration documents, the three measures that

can prevent clients from connecting to the wrong database instances during switchovers, failovers, or regular operations in a Data Guard environment are:

B . The standby database services must be defined statically with the Listeners running on the standby database hosts.

D . The client applications must use the correct TNS entries when requesting connections to the database instances.

E . Client TNS entries for the databases use the correct service names for the intended service.

In an Oracle Data Guard configuration, correctly configuring Oracle Net Services (including TNS entries and listeners) is crucial for ensuring that clients connect to the appropriate database instance, whether it's the primary or standby. Defining services on the standby database and associating them with listeners ensures that client applications can connect to the standby when needed, especially useful in a role transition or when the standby is open for read-only access or real-time query. It's essential that TNS entries used by client applications specify the correct service names that correspond to the intended database roles, such as primary or standby. This setup facilitates seamless connectivity to the appropriate instance based on the role, especially critical during switchovers and failovers when the roles of the databases change.

Reference: Oracle's Data Guard concepts and administration guide provides extensive information on configuring network services for Data Guard environments, ensuring that applications connect to the correct database instance based on the current role of the databases in the Data Guard configuration.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You must propose an Oracle Data Guard configuration for a database supporting an OLTP workload that meets these permanent requirements:

Data loss is not permitted.

Read-only applications should not connect to the primary database instance.

Additionally, there are these requirements, only one of which is ever done at any one time:

It should be possible to apply and test designated patches with a minimum amount of downtime.

Upgrading to a new database release should be performed with the least possible amount of downtime.

New application software releases should be tested against an exact up-to-date replica of the production database.

You propose a primary database with one physical standby database configured in Maximum

Protection mode.

Which requirements do you meet?

Options:

A- 1 and 2
B- 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
C- Only requirement 5
D- Only requirement 1
E- 2, 3, 4, and 5

Answer:

D

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine the fast-start failover configuration:

```
DGMGRL> show fast_start failover;

Fast-Start Failover: Enabled in Zero

      Protection Mode: MaxAvailability
      Lag Limit: 0 seconds

      Threshold: 180 seconds
      Active Target: South_Sales
      Potential Targets: "East_Sales,
             East_Sales valid
             West_Sales valid
      Observer: observer.example.com
      Shutdown Primary: TRUE
      Auto-reinstate: TRUE
      Observer Reconnect: (none)
      Observer Override: FALSE

Configurable Failover Conditions
   Health Conditions:
      Corrupted Controlfile YES
      Corrupted Dictionary YES
      Inaccessible Logfile NO
      Stuck Archiver YES
```

Options:

A- A failover may occur if the observer has lost connectivity to the primary database, even if the Fast-Start Failover target standby database has a good connection to the primary database
B- If South_Sales develops a problem and cannot be the target of a failover, the broker automatically changes the fast-start failover target to one of the other candidate targets.
C- The observer will initiate a failover when the primary database is unable to produce local archived redo log files.
D- You must disable fast-start failover first to change the fast-start failover target to East sales.
E- The observer is running.

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Answer:

A, C, E

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