

**Oracle**  
**1Z0-076 Exam**  
**Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration**



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# Version: 4.0

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## Question: 1

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Which two are true about database roles in an Oracle Data Guard configuration?

- A. A Physical Standby Database can be converted into a Logical Standby Database.
- B. A Snapshot Standby Database can be a fast-start failover target.
- C. A Logical Standby Database can be converted to a Snapshot Standby Database.
- D. A Logical Standby Database can cascade redo to a terminal destination.
- E. A configuration consisting only of a primary and one or more physical standby databases can support a rolling release upgrade.

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**Answer: A, E**

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Explanation:

A Physical Standby Database can indeed be converted into a Logical Standby Database, providing flexibility in a Data Guard configuration. This allows for the database to switch roles and supports SQL apply operations, enabling more granular control over the data and transactions being replicated and applied. Additionally, having a configuration with a primary database and one or more physical standby databases allows for rolling upgrades to be performed. This means that each database in the Data Guard configuration can be upgraded in a phased manner, minimizing downtime and ensuring high availability during the upgrade process.

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## Question: 2

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You must design an Oracle Data Guard configuration for a DSS database that meets these permanent requirements:

1. Creating and maintaining bitmap indexes should not impact the performance of the primary database.
2. Creating and maintaining materialized views should not impact the performance of the primary database.

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

1. It should be possible to apply designated patches with a minimum amount of downtime.
2. Upgrading to a new database release should be performed with the least possible amount of downtime.
3. New application software releases should be tested against an exact and up-to-date replica of the primary database.

Which configuration meets these requirements with the fewest of databases?

- A. a primary database with one logical standby database
- B. a primary database with two logical standby databases
- C. a primary database with one physical standby database
- D. a primary database with two physical standby databases
- E. A primary database with one logical and one physical standby database

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**Answer: A**

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Explanation:

Logical standby databases allow the execution of DDL and DML operations, which makes them suitable for maintaining bitmap indexes and materialized views without affecting the performance of the primary database .

Logical standby databases can be used for performing rolling upgrades and patching with minimum downtime, meeting another requirement .

They also enable the testing of new application software releases against an up-to-date replica of the primary database, fulfilling the last requirement.

Other configurations involving physical standby databases or combinations of logical and physical standby databases might not meet all the specified requirements as efficiently or with the same level of performance isolation for the primary database.

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### Question: 3

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You created two remote physical standby databases using SQL and RMAN.

The primary database is a four-instance RAC database and each physical standby database has two instances.

Roles-based services are used for client connectivity and have been defined in the Grid Infrastructure.

Consider these operational requirements:

- The ability to manage multiple standby databases with a single tool
- The simplification of switchovers, failovers, reinstatements, and conversions to and from snapshot standby databases
- The automation of failovers to a specified target standby database

Which TWO tools can be used to fulfill these requirements?

- A. RMAN
- B. SQL\*Plus
- C. CRSCTL
- D. Enterprise Manager Cloud Control
- E. DGMGRL
- F. SRVCTL
- G. GDCCTL

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**Answer: D, E**

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Explanation:

Enterprise Manager Cloud Control provides a graphical interface to manage multiple standby

databases, simplify switchovers and failovers, and automate failover processes to a specified target standby database. It offers a comprehensive view and control over the Data Guard configuration, making complex operations more manageable.

DGMGRL is a command-line tool specifically designed for managing Data Guard configurations. It allows the administration of multiple standby databases, simplifies the execution of switchovers and failovers, reinstatements, and conversions to and from snapshot standby databases, and supports the automation of failover processes to a specified standby database.

Other options like RMAN, SQL\*Plus, CRSCTL, SRVCTL, and GDCCTL do not provide the same level of integrated management functionality for Data Guard environments as Enterprise Manager Cloud Control and DGMGRL.

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**Question: 4**

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The Oracle database 19c Observer is currently running on host1 and you wish to have it running on host2.

Examine this list of possible steps:

- 1) Stop the observer on host1
- 2) Disable Fast-Start Failover
- 3) Update the broker configuration with the new observer hostname
- 4) Enable Fast-Start Failover
- 5) Start the Observer on host2

Which contains the minimum required steps to move the observer to host2?

- A. Execute tasks 1 and 5
- B. Execute only task 5
- C. Execute tasks 1, 3, and 5
- D. Execute tasks 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5

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**Answer: C**

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Explanation:

Stop the Observer on host1 to ensure that there are no conflicts between the instances of the Observer running on different hosts.

Update the Data Guard Broker configuration with the new hostname for the Observer. This step is crucial to redirect the Data Guard Broker to communicate with the Observer on the new host.

Start the Observer on host2 to resume its operations in the new environment.

Disabling and re-enabling Fast-Start Failover (steps 2 and 4) are not strictly necessary for moving the Observer to a new host. These steps would be more relevant if changes to the configuration of Fast-Start Failover itself were required, which is not the case when simply relocating the Observer.

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**Question: 5**

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Examine this query and its output:

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SQL> select fs_failover_status, fs_failove
2      fs_failover_observer_present, fs
3 from v$database;

FS_FAILOVER_STATUS FS_FAILOVER_CU
FS_FAILOVER_OBSERVER_HOST
-----
BYSTANDER          cats          N

```

Which two statements are true?

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

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**Answer: D, E**

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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.

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