

First-grade Oracle 1z1-076 - Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Reliable Test Camp



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Oracle 1z1-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q52-Q57):

NEW QUESTION # 52

Which three are prerequisites for using Data Guard Broker?

- A. The broker configuration files for a RAC database must reside in shared storage accessible by all the RAC database instances.
- B. If any database in the configuration is a RAC database, then the broker configuration files must reside in shared storage accessible by all database instances for all databases in the broker configuration.
- C. DG_BROKER_START must be set to TRUE for a database instance before adding the database to the broker configuration.
- D. Network connectivity to the primary database instance must be defined on the servers hosting the standby database instances.
- E. The primary and standby databases must run the same version of the Oracle Database server.
- F. A statically defined listener end-point must be registered with the local listener on the servers hosting the standby database instances.

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:

Data Guard Broker is a management tool that simplifies the configuration, management, and monitoring of Data Guard environments. The prerequisites for using Data Guard Broker include:

* The primary and standby databases must run the same version of the Oracle Database server (A):

This ensures compatibility between the primary and standby databases and enables seamless role transitions and data synchronization.

* Network connectivity to the primary database instance must be defined on the servers hosting the standby database instances (B): Proper network connectivity is essential for communication between the primary and standby databases, allowing for the replication of data and the synchronization of changes.

* If any database in the configuration is a RAC database, then the broker configuration files must reside in shared storage accessible by all database instances for all databases in the broker configuration (D): In Real Application Clusters (RAC) environments, shared storage ensures that all instances of the RAC database can access the broker configuration files, facilitating the management of the Data Guard environment across all instances. References:

* Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation

NEW QUESTION # 53

You must configure flashback database for your Oracle 19c databases that will be part of a Data Guard Broker configuration. The databases are all in ARCHIVELOG mode.

You will execute the SQL statement:

```
ALTER DATABASE FLASHBACK ON;
```

Which three are true concerning this command?

- A. If executed successfully on an Oracle 19c primary database, flashback will also be enabled on all physical standby databases that are part of the configuration.
- B. It will execute successfully while an Oracle 19c primary database is open.
- C. It will execute successfully on an Oracle 19c logical standby database while SQL apply is active.
- D. It will execute successfully on an Oracle 19c physical standby database while Real Time Query is active.
- E. If executed successfully on an Oracle 19c primary database, flashback will also be enabled on all logical standby databases that are part of the configuration.
- F. It will execute successfully while an Oracle 19c primary database is mounted.

Answer: B,C,F

Explanation:

The command ALTER DATABASE FLASHBACK ON; enables the Flashback Database feature, which provides a way to quickly revert an entire Oracle database back to a previous point in time. This command can be executed while an Oracle 19c primary database is either open (option A) or mounted (option B). It is also applicable to an Oracle 19c logical standby database while SQL Apply is active (option E). However, it's important to note that enabling Flashback Database on the primary does not automatically enable it on all associated standby databases, whether they are physical or logical. Each database in a Data Guard configuration must have Flashback Database explicitly enabled if desired. Real Time Query being active on a physical standby does not directly relate to the ability to execute this command on the standby. Reference: The explanation is based on Oracle's concepts for Flashback Technology and Data Guard configurations as detailed in the Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide and the Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration guide.

NEW QUESTION # 54

Which three statements are true about redo transport?

- A. With asynchronous redo transport, TTnn processes may read redo from the log buffer or from standby redo logs on the primary database.
- B. Multiple RFS processes may receive redo on one far sync instance.
- C. With synchronous redo transport, LGWR ships redo directly to RFS processes on the standby database instances and waits for an acknowledgment.
- D. Multiple RFS processes may receive redo on one standby database instance.
- E. An RFS process on a standby database instance may receive redo from an archiver process on the primary database instance to perform archive gap resolution.

Answer: C,D,E

NEW QUESTION # 55

Which THREE are among the various tasks performed by the Data Guard Monitor (DMON) process?

- A. performing role transitions when switchover requests are made
- B. communicating with the DMON process of the observer to monitor a primary database in case a fast start failover is required
- C. activating role-based services appropriately in the various database instances of the configuration, based on the database role
- D. maintaining information about all members of the broker configuration in binary configuration files.
- E. communicating with dkon processes in other database instances that are part of the broker configuration

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:

The Data Guard Monitor (DMON) process is a key component of Oracle Data Guard. It plays a crucial role in managing and monitoring the state of both the primary and standby databases in a Data Guard configuration.

Performing role transitions when switchover requests are made (A): DMON is responsible for coordinating the switchover process between the primary and standby databases. This involves safely transitioning the roles of the databases to ensure data protection and availability.

Maintaining information about all members of the broker configuration in binary configuration files (B): DMON maintains detailed information about the databases in the Data Guard configuration, including their roles, states, and network addresses. This information is stored in binary configuration files, which are used by the Data Guard Broker to manage the Data Guard environment.

Activating role-based services appropriately in the various database instances of the configuration, based on the database role (C): DMON activates services that are appropriate for the role of each database in the Data Guard configuration. For example, it may activate different services on a primary database than on a standby database, based on the specific requirements of each role.

Reference:

Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration

Oracle Data Guard Broker documentation

NEW QUESTION # 56

On your logical standby database, you specified these rules:

- After completion of the weekend batch cycle you attempt to delete the SQL Apply filters:
- Which is TRUE regarding the execution of the UNSKIP procedure?

- A. It succeeds only if SQL apply is stopped before deleting the SQL Apply filter.
- **B. It deletes both the SQL Apply filters.**
- C. It succeeds only if all DML statements executed on the primary have been applied on the logical standby deleting the SQL Apply filter.
- D. It succeeds but the SQL Apply filters are not deleted.
- E. It returns an error because the syntax to delete a SQL Apply filter must specify the same object names as specified when the filter was added.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The execution of the UNSKIP procedure is designed to remove SQL Apply filters that have been previously set up on a logical standby database. Based on the provided statements, the UNSKIP procedure is directed to delete any SQL Apply filters for DML statements associated with objects in the 'HR' schema that start with

'EMP'. Since both SKIP procedures had the same schema name ('HR') and statement type ('DML'), and the UNSKIP procedure uses a wildcard (%) for the object name, it will successfully remove both of the SQL Apply filters for 'EMP_NEW' and 'EMP_OLD', as both object names match the pattern provided in the UNSKIP procedure.

References: Oracle's Data Guard documentation and SQL Language Reference provide insights into managing SQL Apply filters on a logical standby database using the DBMS_LOGSTDBY package. This includes adding and removing filters through SKIP and UNSKIP procedures.

NEW QUESTION # 57

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