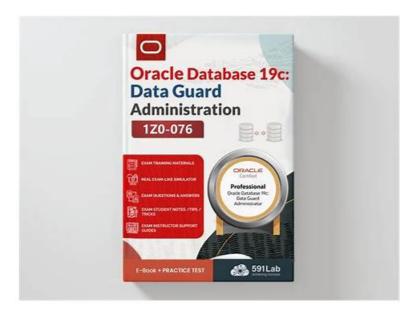# 1z1-076 Reliable Torrent - 100% Pass Quiz First-grade Oracle 1z1-076 - Exam Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Study Guide

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Oracle 1z1-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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 6	• 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 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	• 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 10	• 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 12	• 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.
Topic 13	• 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.

Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

NEW QUESTION # 24

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?

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

Answer: A,B,F

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.

NEW QUESTION # 25
Which three are prerequisites for enabling Fast-Start Failover?

- A. Flashback Database must be enabled on the primary database.
- B. The Fast-Start Failover target standby database must receive REDO synchronously when the configuration operates in Maximum Availability mode.
- C. Flashback Database must be enabled on the Fast-Start Failover target standby database.
- D. The Fast-Start Failover target standby database may receive REDO either synchronously or asynchronously when the configuration operates in Maximum Performance mode.
- E. A static service name must be configured only for the Fast-Start Failover target standby database.

Answer: A,B,C

NEW QUESTION # 26
Examine the Data Guard configuration: DGMGRL> show configuration;
Configuration - Animals
Protection Mode: MaxPerformance
Databases:
dogs- Primary database
sheep - Physical standby database
cats- Snapshot standby database
Fast-Start Failover: DISABLED
Configuration Status: SUCCESS
You receive an error while attempting to raise the protection mode to Maximum Protection:
DGMGRL> edit configuration set protection mode as maxprotection;
Error: ORA-16627: operation disallowed since no standby databases would remain to support protection mode Failed.
What can you conclude based on this error?

- A. The redo transport mode is set to async for both standby databases.
- B. Cats is a snapshot standby database.
- C. The redo transport mode is set to async for the standby database Sheep.
- D. The redo transport mode is set to asyn: for the standby database Cats.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive Detailed Explanation:
In an Oracle Data Guard environment, the Maximum Protection mode requires that all redo data be transmitted synchronously to at least one standby database, ensuring no data loss even in the event of a primary database failure. However, a snapshot standby database, by its nature, allows read-write access and is temporarily disconnected from the redo stream, which makes it unable to participate in the synchronous redo transport required by Maximum Protection mode. The presence of a snapshot standby database in the Data Guard configuration thus prevents the activation of Maximum Protection mode, as it cannot guarantee zero data loss without a standby database capable of receiving redo data synchronously.
Reference:
Oracle Data Guard documentation clearly outlines the requirements and restrictions of different protection modes, including the

necessity for standby databases to participate in synchronous redo transport to enable Maximum Protection mode. The inability of snapshot standby databases to fulfill this requirement is a key consideration when planning Data Guard configurations and protection levels.

Explanation:

The error indicates that switching the protection mode to Maximum Protection is not possible due to the presence of a snapshot standby database in the Data Guard configuration, which cannot participate in synchronous redo transport required by the Maximum Protection mode. Therefore, the correct answer is:

NEW QUESTION # 27

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?

- 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.

NEW QUESTION # 28

Your Data Guard environment contains a four-instance RAC primary database whose SID is PROD and a RAC physical standby database whose std is PROD_SBY.

Examine the command executed on a node of the primary database cluster to create a service OLTPWORKLOAD that the applications will use to connect to the database when it is in the FRIMARYTclatabase role:

srvctl add service -db PROD -service oltpworkload -role PRIMARY -failovertype SESSION -failovermethod BASIC -failoverdelay 10 -failoverretry 150 The service is then started Consider this list of tasks:

1. On a node of the standby database cluster execute:

srvctl add service -db PROD_SBY -service oltpworkload -role PRIMARY -failovertype SESSION

-failovermethod BASIC -failoverdelay 10 -failoverretry 150

2. On the primary database, create the oltpworkload database service using the dbms_service.create_service procedure.
3. Configure tap for clients in the tnsnames.ora files.
4. Make sure clients use the OLTPWORKLOAD service to connect to the database instances.
5. On the standby database, create the oltpworkload database service using the dbms_service.create_servi;l procedure.

Identify the required steps to configure and use Transparent Application Failover (taf).

- A. 0
- B. 3,4
- C. 1
- D. 1.4
- E. 1,3,4
- F. 2,3,4

Answer: D

Explanation:
To set up Transparent Application Failover (TAF) in a Data Guard environment with RAC, you would need to:
* On a node of the standby database cluster, execute the srvctl command to add the oltpworkload service for the PRIMARY role (1): This prepares the standby cluster to provide the oltpworkload service in case a failover occurs, and the standby becomes the primary database.
* Make sure clients use the OLTPWORKLOAD service to connect to the database instances (4):
This ensures that client connections are directed to the correct service, which is managed by TAF and can fail over in case of a primary database outage.References:
* Oracle Real Application Clusters Administration and Deployment Guide
* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

NEW QUESTION # 29
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