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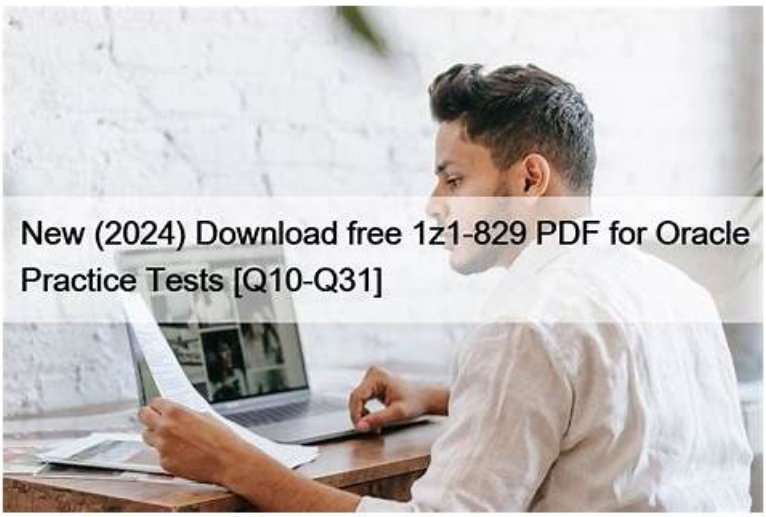

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Our product is revised and updated according to the change of the syllabus and the latest development situation in the theory and the practice. The 1z1-076 Exam Torrent is compiled elaborately by the experienced professionals and of high quality. The contents of 1z1-076 guide questions are easy to master and simplify the important information. It conveys more important information with less answers and questions, thus the learning is easy and efficient. The language is easy to be understood makes any learners have no obstacles.

Oracle 1z1-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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	• 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 8	• 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 9	• 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 10	• 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 (Q99-Q104):

NEW QUESTION # 99
Which THREE are always benefits of using a logical standby database?

- A. It can be used for reporting workloads requiring additional indexes or materialized views or both.
- B. It can be used as an updatable database for Real Application Testing and then converted back to a standby database without affecting the updates.
- C. It can be used for testing patchsets without affecting the primary database.
- D. It provides a disaster-recovery solution with switchover and failover options that can recover any data updated on the primary database.
- E. It can be used to replicate a single pluggable database (PDB) in a multitenant container database.
- F. It can be used for database rolling release upgrades.

Answer: A,D,F

Explanation:
Logical standby databases are a key feature of Oracle Data Guard and offer several distinct advantages, especially in terms of flexibility for reporting, upgrades, and disaster recovery:
Disaster-recovery solution with switchover and failover options (A): Logical standby databases provide a robust disaster-recovery solution, ensuring that any data updated on the primary database can be recovered. They support both switchover and failover operations, allowing for smooth role transitions between the primary and standby databases.
Used for reporting workloads requiring additional indexes or materialized views (B): Logical standby databases can be opened for read-write operations and can have additional indexes or materialized views that are not present in the primary database. This makes them ideal for offloading reporting and querying workloads from the primary database.
Database rolling release upgrades (D): Logical standby databases can be used to perform rolling upgrades of the Oracle Database software. This allows the database to be upgraded with minimal downtime, as the standby database is upgraded first, followed by a switchover to make it the new primary.
Reference:
Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide
Oracle Database High Availability Overview

NEW QUESTION # 100
A customer asks for your recommendation regarding this requirement:

1. We plan to have a Data Guard Configuration with one primary database and one physical standby database.
2. We want zero data loss in case of a disaster involving the loss of one component.
3. We want to do Real Application Testing occasionally on the Standby Database.
Which solution, if any, satisfies these requirements?

- A. A snapshot standby database with real time query that can be converted regularly into a physical standby database open read write, to do real application testing
- B. A physical standby database with synchronous redo transport that can be converted regularly into a snapshot standby to do real application testing
- C. These requirements cannot be met.
- D. A far sync instance plus a snapshot standby database and real time apply that can be converted regularly into logical standby database to do real application testing

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Synchronous redo transport for zero data loss (B): To guarantee zero data loss in the case of a disaster, synchronous redo transport must be configured between the primary and standby databases.
* Conversion to snapshot standby for testing (B): A physical standby database can be temporarily converted into a snapshot standby database to perform real application testing. After testing is completed, the snapshot standby can be converted back to a physical standby to resume its disaster recovery role.
References:
* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide
* Oracle Database Testing Guide

NEW QUESTION # 101
Examine the Data Guard configuration:

```
DGMGRL> show configuration;

Configuration - Animals

  Protection Mode: MaxAvailability

  Databases:
  dogs  - Primary database
    cats  - Physical standby database
    sheep - Physical standby database

Fast-Start Failover: DISABLED

Configuration Status:

ORA-01034: ORACLE not available
ORA-16625: cannot reach database "dogs"
DGM-17017: unable to determine configuration status
```

Which three will be true after a successful failover to Cats?

- A. Sheep will be in the disabled state.
- B. Sheep will be in the enabled state.
- C. Dogs will be in the disabled state and has to be manually reinstated.
- D. The configuration will be in Maximum Availability mode.
- E. The configuration will be in Maximum Performance mode.

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:
After a successful failover to the 'cats' database in a Data Guard configuration:
B: Sheep, being another standby database, would typically remain in the enabled state unless specifically disabled or if there was a configuration issue.
D: Dogs, which was the primary database prior to failover, will be in a disabled state as part of the failover process. Manual intervention is required to re-establish 'dogs' as a standby database or to return it to the primary role through another role transition.
E: If the configuration was in Maximum Availability mode before failover, it would remain in this mode after failover, provided all settings were properly configured and no changes were made to the protection mode.
Option A is incorrect because failover does not automatically change the protection mode to Maximum Performance. The protection mode remains as it was prior to the failover unless manually altered.

NEW QUESTION # 102
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. A service name is registered with the local listener of each database instance.
- C. Client TNS entries for the databases use the correct service names for the intended service.
- D. The DB_NAME and DB_UNIQUE_NAME parameters must be set to the same value for all the databases in the Data Guard environment.
- E. Oracle Net connectivity to the primary database instance must be established on all the standby database instances.
- F. The LOCAL_LISTENER parameter on the primary database instance must always be set.
- G. The client applications must use the correct TNS entries when requesting connections to the database instances.

Answer: A,C,G

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.
* References: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 # 103
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 requirements7

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

Answer: A,F

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.

NEW QUESTION # 104
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