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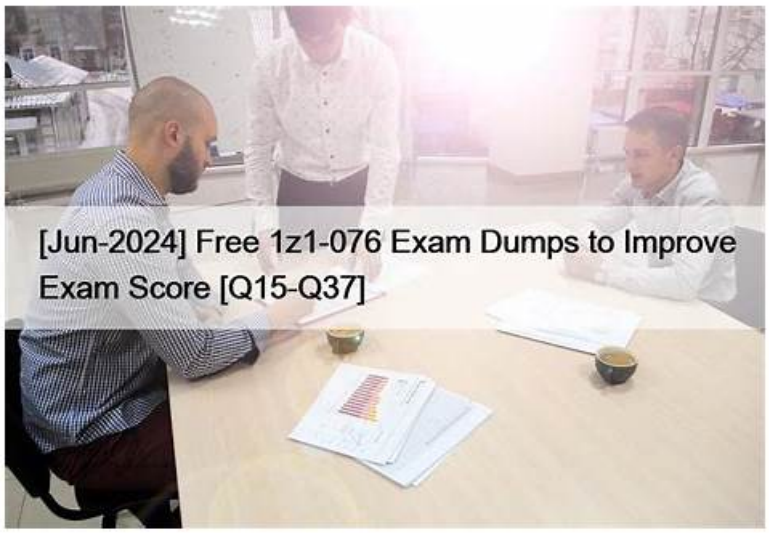

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Oracle 1z1-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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 7	• 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 8	• 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	• 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 10	• 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 11	• 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 12	• 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 13	• 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.

Useful Latest Test 1z1-076 Simulations | Amazing Pass Rate For 1z1-076 Exam | 100% Pass-Rate 1z1-076: Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration

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Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q82-Q87):

NEW QUESTION # 82
Active Data Guard (ADG) databases are widely used to offload reporting or ad hoc query-only jobs from the primary database. Reporting workload profile is different from the primary database and often requires tuning.
Which tool is used to tune SQL workloads running on an ADG database?

- A. SQL Tuning Advisor
- B. Automatic Workload Repository (AWR)
- C. Automatic Diagnostic Database Monitor (ADDM)
- D. In-Memory Active Session History (ASH)
- E. Standby Statspack

Answer: B

Explanation:
AWR collects, processes, and maintains performance statistics for problem detection and self-tuning purposes.
In an Active Data Guard environment, where the physical standby database can be used for read-only workloads, AWR can be instrumental in identifying performance bottlenecks and areas for optimization. It provides detailed reports that include wait events, time model statistics, and active session history, making it an invaluable tool for tuning SQL queries and overall database performance in an ADG setup.

NEW QUESTION # 83
Your Data Guard environment has two remote physical standby databases.
Client applications use the local naming method to define connectivity to the primary database instance.
Which will automatically redirect clients to the new primary database in case of a switchover or failover?

- A. Set the LOCAL_LISTENER parameter for all the database instances, to register services with the default listener on the

primary database host.

- B. Create a database service on the standby databases; automate the start of the service after a role change, and modify the connection descriptor on the clients to use that service.
- C. Configure a PRIMARY role service on the Primary and Standby and modify the Client connect descriptor to include both the Primary and the Standby.
- D. Set the DB_NAME parameter identically on all databases; modify the connection descriptor on the clients to use DB_NAME to connect to the primary database instance.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 84
Which THREE steps are prerequisites for the creation of a physical standby database on a separate server using the RMAN active database duplication method?

- A. Put the primary database into archivelog mode.
- B. Set the DB_UNIQUE_NAME parameter on the primary database to a different value than that of the DB_NAME name parameter.
- C. startup nomount the standby database instance.
- D. Establish user equivalence for the database software owner between the primary host and standby host.
- E. Configure Oracle Net connectivity on the primary host to the standby database instance.

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:
Creating a physical standby database using RMAN active database duplication requires certain prerequisites to ensure a successful and seamless operation:
Configure Oracle Net connectivity on the primary host to the standby database instance (A): Proper Oracle Net connectivity between the primary and standby servers is essential for communication and data transfer during the duplication process. Oracle Net services provide the network foundation for Oracle Database, Oracle Net Listener, and Oracle applications.
Establish user equivalence for the database software owner between the primary host and standby host (B): User equivalence ensures that the user who owns the Oracle Database software on the primary server has the same privileges on the standby server. This is crucial for RMAN to perform operations on both servers without encountering permission issues.
Startup nomount the standby database instance (C): The standby database instance needs to be started in the NOMOUNT stage before the duplication can begin. This prepares the environment for creating the control file and restoring the database without mounting it, which is a necessary step in the RMAN duplication process.
Reference:
Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide
Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration

NEW QUESTION # 85
Which three statements are true about snapshot standby databases?

- A. Tablespaces can be created.
- B. Tablespaces can be dropped.
- C. Tables can be dropped.
- D. A logical standby database can be converted into a snapshot standby database.
- E. The FATLOVER TO command results in a transition of a snapshot standby database to the primary role.
- F. The switchover TO command allows a switchover operation to a snapshot standby database.

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:
A snapshot standby database is a fully updateable standby database that is created by converting a physical standby database into a snapshot standby database. The main characteristics of a snapshot standby database include:
B: Tablespaces can indeed be dropped in a snapshot standby database because it is updateable and allows all types of DML and DDL operations that do not conflict with the standby role.
C: Tablespaces can be created in a snapshot standby database for the same reasons that they can be dropped; it supports all operations that do not interfere with its standby nature.
E: Tables can be dropped in a snapshot standby database, as it is a fully updateable standby.

Options A and D are incorrect because 'FAILOVER TO' and 'SWITCHOVER TO' commands are not used with snapshot standby databases in these contexts. A failover converts a standby database into the primary role after the original primary has become unavailable, and is not a reversible role transition. Switchover is a planned role reversal between the primary database and one of its standby databases and is not applicable to snapshot standby databases in the context provided.
Option F is incorrect because a logical standby database cannot be converted into a snapshot standby database directly. A logical standby is used for different purposes such as reporting and querying with real-time data, and its structure is different from a physical standby which can be converted into a snapshot standby.

NEW QUESTION # 86
Your Data Guard environment contains a primary database and three standby databases with these attributes:
1. prod : Primary database
2. prod_prq : Physical standby database with real-time query enabled used by reporting applications
3. prod_lsby: Logical standby database used by DSS
4. PROD_SSBY: Snapshot standby database used for Real Application Testing Which TWO can be used to prevent clients from connecting to the wrong database instance?

- A. Create database services for each database and use event triggers to make sure that services are activated only when the database is in the correct role.
- B. Create a static service for each of the databases, register it with the local listener of each database instance, and add connection descriptors on clients to connect to those services.
- C. Create role based services with the si vet] utility when using clusterware for Oracle RAC databases or Oracle Restart for single instance Oracle databases.
- D. Create database services on each of the standby databases, start the services, and add connection descriptors on the clients to connect to those services.
- E. Establish Oracle Net connectivity to the primary database instance from all the standby database instances.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
Creating dedicated database services for each database instance (Option D) and utilizing event triggers to manage these services based on the role of the database (Option E) ensure that clients connect to the appropriate database instance based on its current role and state. This approach leverages the flexibility and control provided by Oracle Net services and database event management to direct client connections to the suitable primary or standby instance, enhancing the overall robustness and reliability of the Data Guard environment. Reference: Based on Oracle Database 19c best practices for managing connectivity and services in a Data Guard setup, including the use of role-based services and event-driven service management.

NEW QUESTION # 87
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