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Oracle 1z1-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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	• 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 5	• 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 6	• 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	• 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	• 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 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	• 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 11	• 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.

1z1-076 Guide Torrent: Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration & 1z1-076 Practice Test Questions

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Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q23-Q28):

NEW QUESTION # 23
Which two are true about database roles in an Oracle Data Guard configuration?

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

Answer: A,D

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.

NEW QUESTION # 24
Your Data Guard environment consists of these components and settings:
1. A primary database
2. Two remote physical standby databases
3. The redo transport mode is set to sync
4. Real-time query is enabled for both standby databases
5. The DB_BLOCK_CHECKING parameter is set to TRUE on both standby databases You notice an increase in redo apply lag time on both standby databases.
Which two would you recommend to reduce the redo apply lag on the standby databases?

- A. Lower DB_BLOCK_CHECKING to MEDIUM or low on the standby databases.
- B. Increase the number of standby redo log files on the standby databases.
- C. Increase the size of the buffer cache on the physical standby database instances.
- D. Decrease the redo log file size on the primary database.
- E. Increase the size of standby redo log files on the standby databases.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:
To reduce the redo apply lag on standby databases, one could increase the size of the standby redo log files. Larger redo log files can accommodate more redo data, which may reduce the frequency of log switches and allow for more continuous application of redo data. Additionally, lowering the DB_BLOCK_CHECKING parameter to MEDIUM or LOW on the standby databases can help improve redo apply performance. High block checking can impose additional CPU overhead during the application of redo data, potentially increasing apply lag times. By reducing the level of block checking, you can lessen this overhead and help reduce the apply lag .

NEW QUESTION # 25
Which THREE statements are true........ open in real time query mode, which becomes a new.

- A. User sessions and Current Buffers are maintained by default.
- B. All sessions are disconnected and all
- C. Sessions that are using database links
- D. User sessions can be retained.
- E. All current buffers can be retained.
- F. Sessions that have long running queries can be retained.

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:
When a physical standby database is opened in real-time query mode, which may be referred to as real-time apply when using Active Data Guard, certain operations can disrupt ongoing sessions. However, with features like Application Continuity and the proper configuration of initialization parameters such as STANDBY_DB_PRESERVE_STATES, user sessions and current buffers may be preserved during role transitions such as a switchover or failover. Specifically, the STANDBY_DB_PRESERVE_STATES parameter can be set to preserve none, all, or only user sessions during such transitions. This ensures that in-flight transactions are not lost and that users do not experience disruptions during the role transitions of a physical standby database.
References
* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration
* Oracle Database Licensing Information User Manual
* Oracle Data Guard Broker User Manual

NEW QUESTION # 26
Your Data Guard environment consists of these components and settings:
1. A primary database
2. A remote physical standby database
3. Real-time query is enabled.
4. The redo transport mode is set to SYNC.
5. The protection mode is set to Maximum Availability.
You notice that queries executed on the physical standby database receive errors: ORA-03172:
STANDBY_MAX_DATA_DELAY of 15 seconds exceeded. Which two would you recommend to avoid this error?

- A. Change the protection mode to Maximum Performance.
- B. Increase the number of standby redo log files on the primary database.
- C. Increase the size of the buffer cache on the standby database instance.
- D. Change the protection mode to Maximum Protection.
- E. Reduce I/O latency for the storage used by the primary database.
- F. Increase the network bandwidth between the primary and standby databases.

Answer: E,F

Explanation:
The ORA-03172: STANDBY_MAX_DATA_DELAY error indicates that the real-time query on the physical standby database is experiencing delays beyond the specified maximum data delay threshold. Increasing the network bandwidth (Option E) can enhance the speed at which redo data is transferred from the primary to the standby database, thereby reducing the likelihood of exceeding the STANDBY_MAX_DATA_DELAY threshold. Reducing I/O latency on the primary database's storage (Option B) ensures that redo data is generated and shipped more efficiently, further mitigating the risk of delay. These actions, focused on optimizing data

transfer and processing speed, address the root causes of the ORA-03172 error in a synchronous Data Guard configuration operating in Maximum Availability mode.

NEW QUESTION # 27

Which THREE statements are true about snapshot standby databases?

- A. A snapshot standby database may be opened read-write.
- B. FLASHBACK DATABASE is enabled automatically on a physical standby database as part of the conversion into a snapshot standby database, if not already enabled.
- C. FLASHBACK DATABASE must be manually enabled on a physical standby database before converting it into a snapshot standby database.
- D. A snapshot standby database can have Real-Time apply enabled.
- E. A snapshot standby database may be opened read-only.
- F. FLASHBACK DATABASE is enabled automatically on a snapshot standby database after converting it from a physical standby database if not already enabled.

Answer: A,B,F

Explanation:
Snapshot standby databases are a feature of Oracle Data Guard that allows a physical standby database to be temporarily converted into a read-write database for testing or other purposes. The true statements about snapshot standby databases are:
* FLASHBACK DATABASE is enabled automatically on a snapshot standby database after converting it from a physical standby database if not already enabled (B): When a physical standby is converted to a snapshot standby, FLASHBACK DATABASE is automatically enabled to allow the database to be easily reverted back to its original state.
* FLASHBACK DATABASE is enabled automatically on a physical standby database as part of the conversion into a snapshot standby database, if not already enabled (C): As part of the conversion process, FLASHBACK DATABASE is turned on to ensure that changes made while the database is in snapshot standby mode can be undone.
* A snapshot standby database may be opened read-write (E): Once a physical standby is converted to a snapshot standby, it can be opened for read-write operations, allowing for testing and other tasks that require a writable database.
References:
* Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration
* Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide

NEW QUESTION # 28

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