Valid 1z1-076 Exam Discount - Oracle Realistic Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Prep Guide

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Oracle 1z1-076 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 2	• 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 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	• 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	• 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 6	• 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 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.

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1z1-076 Prep Guide & 1z1-076 Exam Sample Questions

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Oracle Database 19c: Data Guard Administration Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

NEW QUESTION # 21
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 role based services with the si vet] utility when using clusterware for Oracle RAC databases or Oracle Restart for single instance Oracle databases.
- C. Create database services on each of the standby databases, start the services, and add connection descriptors on the clients to connect to those services.
- D. 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.
- E. Establish Oracle Net connectivity to the primary database instance from all the standby database instances.

Answer: A,C

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. References: 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 # 22
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. Automatic Diagnostic Database Monitor (ADDM)
- B. Automatic Workload Repository (AWR)
- C. Standby Statspack
- D. SQL Tuning Advisor
- E. In-Memory Active Session History (ASH)

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 # 23
Which three Data Guard monitoring activities may be performed using Enterprise Manager Cloud Control?

- A. You can set a warning threshold on the redo generation rate metric for a physical standby database.
- B. You can check if redo apply needs to be tuned.

- C. You can monitor the redo apply rate on a logical standby database.
- D. You can set a critical threshold on the redo generation rate metric for a primary database.
- E. You can monitor the redo apply rate on a snapshot standby database.
- F. You can check the potential data loss in the event of a disaster.

Answer: C,D,F

Explanation:
Enterprise Manager Cloud Control offers comprehensive monitoring capabilities for Oracle Data Guard environments. It enables monitoring the rate at which redo is being applied on a logical standby database (A), which is crucial for ensuring that the standby database is keeping up with the changes from the primary. It also allows setting thresholds on performance metrics, such as the redo generation rate on the primary database (B), to alert administrators when values exceed critical or warning thresholds. Additionally, it provides the capability to estimate the potential data loss in the event of a disaster (E), helping in disaster recovery planning and ensuring business continuity.
References:Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control documentation provides extensive information on its monitoring features for Oracle Data Guard, including setting thresholds, estimating potential data loss, and tracking redo apply rates.

NEW QUESTION # 24
Which THREE statements are TRUE about Global Sequences when connected to a physical standby database with Real-Time Query enabled?

- A. Their usage may have a performance impact on the physical standby database if the CACHE size is too small.
- B. They must have the NOORDEK and CACHE options set.
- C. If the CACHE option is set then the size of the cache must be at least 100.
- D. Their usage will always have a performance impact on the primary database.
- E. Their creation requires that a LOG archive_dest_n parameter be defined in the standby that points back to the primary.

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:
Global Sequences are Oracle sequences that generate unique values across multiple instances in an Oracle RAC or a Data Guard configuration. Regarding their behavior and performance when connected to a physical standby database with Real-Time Query enabled:
* A: The usage of Global Sequences can indeed have a performance impact on the primary database due to the need to generate unique values that are consistent across both primary and standby databases.
* D: The performance impact on the physical standby database may occur if the CACHE size is too small. This is because the standby database will frequently have to access the primary database to replenish the cache, which can increase the load and potentially lead to performance degradation.
* E: Global Sequences should have the NOORDER and CACHE options set. The NOORDER option ensures that sequence numbers are provided without guaranteeing sequence order, thus improving scalability and performance. The CACHE option is used to specify how many sequence values will be held in memory for faster access.
Option B is incorrect as the LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_n parameter's definition for standbys pointing back to the primary does not directly pertain to the creation of sequences.
Option C is incorrect because there is no requirement that the size of the cache for a sequence must be at least 100. The CACHE size can be set to a different number based on specific use cases or performance considerations.
References: Oracle's documentation on sequences and their behavior in a Data Guard environment provides insights into the performance considerations and best practices for using sequences, particularly in a Real-Time Query context.

NEW QUESTION # 25
Which two are prerequisites for configuring flashback database for Oracle 19c databases, in a Data Guard environment?

- A. A fast recovery area must be configured.
- B. The database must be in ARCHTVELOG mode.
- C. The Data Guard real-time apply feature must be enabled.
- D. A far sync instance must be configured to flash back a standby when the primary has been flashed back.
- E. The data guard broker must be used.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
A fast recovery area must be configured (B): Flashback Database requires a fast recovery area to be set up because flashback logs are stored there. The fast recovery area is a unified storage location for all recovery-related files and activities.
The database must be in ARCHIVELOG mode (C): Flashback Database operation relies on the ability to archive redo logs. Therefore, the database must be running in ARCHIVELOG mode for Flashback Database to be enabled.
Reference:
Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide
Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration Guide

NEW QUESTION # 26
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